

大华银行（中国）有限公司 | 2018年度报告

UNITED OVERSEAS BANK (CHINA) LIMITED | Annual Report 2018



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冯瑞云 作品

“/”

Joanne Pang

目录 Contents

02	大华银行（中国）简介	About United Overseas Bank (China)
03	母行简介	About United Overseas Bank Limited
05	主要财务信息	Financial Highlights
06	董事长致辞	Chairman's Statement
12	公司信息	Corporate Information
13	监事	Supervisor
16	董事会	Board of Directors
24	组织架构图	Organisation Chart
26	管理层报告	2018 in Review
46	公司治理	Corporate Governance
56	风险管理	Risk Management
74	重要事项	Important Highlights
75	营业网点	Our Network
77	已审财务报表	Audited Financial Statements



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冯瑞云
棉布混合媒介
140 x 150 厘米

今年年度报告封面的设计灵感源自冯瑞云女士的画作《 / 》。冯女士是新加坡拉萨尔艺术学院的一名讲师，此幅画作荣获了2018年“大华银行年度绘画大赛（新加坡）”资深画家组金奖。

作品中的“ / ”既可解读为左右之间的二元选择，也代表着坚决果断的凌厉一击。它反映了画家在创作过程中时而流畅、时而顿挫的运笔，诠释了时间或流逝、或凝固的立意。通过绘画技巧和媒介的结合，她的落笔展现出了力之势、动之韵和流转之美。

这幅画作与大华银行的经营理念不谋而和。面对抉择，我们审时度势，果断决策，力求为企业成长和社会发展取得最佳成果。大华银行对艺术的大力支持，是我们致力为营运所在的社区创造可持续价值这一理念的延续和扩展。“大华银行年度绘画大赛”至2018年已举办了37届，目前是我们四个东南亚国家促进视觉艺术发展的旗舰项目。

“ / ”

by Joanne Pang
Mixed media on cotton
140 x 150 cm

Ms Pang's painting, “ / ”, is the design inspiration for this year's Annual Report. The artist is a lecturer at LASALLE College of the Arts in Singapore and her painting received the Gold award in the Established Artist category in the 2018 UOB Painting of the Year (Singapore) Competition.

The painting title is also meant to be read as “either... or” and represents a strike in motion. It reflects the artist's movements between action and inaction during the painting process as well as captures the concept of time passing and stopping. Through technique and medium, her painting strokes express the impact of force, dynamism and transformation.

The essence of the painting captures UOB's approach to banking where due consideration is given before timely decisions are made for optimal impact. UOB's support of art is a natural extension of our commitment to our stakeholders in the communities in which we operate. The UOB Painting of the Year competition, in its 37th year in 2018, is the Bank's flagship art programme held across four Southeast Asian countries.

大华银行（中国）简介

About United Overseas Bank (China)

大华银行（中国）有限公司（大华银行（中国））是亚洲银行业翘楚——大华银行有限公司（大华银行）的在华全资子公司，拥有中国本地法人银行资格。大华银行（中国）于2007年12月18日注册成立，总部设在上海。

自1984年，大华银行在北京开设了第一间办事处以来，大华银行（中国）已在中国的主要城市拥有十余家分支机构。

我们不断加强在各方面的实力。2006年，大华银行成为上海第一家获批为客户处理资本账目的东南亚银行。2008年，大华银行（中国）获得了人民币零售业务牌照；2011年获得了上海黄金交易所授予的在华黄金交易会员资格；2012年7月，大华银行（中国）获得合格境内机构投资者（QDII）资格，12月，又获得了银行间黄金询价资格，成为首批获得此项资格的四家外资银行之一。

2013年，大华银行（中国）成为第一批在中国获得本地基金代销执照的外资银行之一。2014年，大华银行（中国）设立上海自贸试验区支行，并成为首批获得银行间外汇市场人民币对新元直接做市商资格及银行间黄金询价交易尝试做市商资质的外资银行。2015年，大华银行（中国）获得了黄金进出口的行政许可。2018年，大华银行（中国）获批成为首批人民币对泰铢直接交易做市商，并成功发行了其三年期的金融债。这是银行间市场首单由东南亚银行发行的境内“债券通”金融债。这些都进一步扩展了大华银行在中国的业务。

在大力发展业务的同时，大华银行（中国）注重员工发展和社会公益。从2012年起，我行定期参与集团区域公益项目“爱心公益跑/行”，并将筹集的善款捐赠给本地多家慈善机构。

2015年大华银行集团向大华银行（中国）增加资本金25亿元人民币，总注册资本金达到55亿元人民币。目前，大华银行（中国）的综合财务实力获惠誉A+评级，评级展望为稳定。

United Overseas Bank (China) Limited (UOB (China)) is a wholly-owned subsidiary of United Overseas Bank Limited (UOB), a leading bank in Asia. UOB (China) is headquartered in Shanghai and was incorporated in the People's Republic of China on 18 December 2007.

From our first representative office in Beijing in 1984, we have grown our network to 16 branches in major Chinese cities by the end of 2018.

We have also been building on our strengths. In 2006, UOB was the first bank from Southeast Asia authorised to settle capital accounts in Shanghai. We received a retail RMB licence and Shanghai Gold Exchange (SGE) trading membership in 2008 and 2011 respectively. In 2012, we were awarded a Qualified Domestic Institutional Investors licence, and were one of four foreign banks to participate in bullion trading on the SGE interbank platform.

UOB (China) is one of the first foreign banks to obtain a local mutual fund licence in China, in 2013. The following year, we established a sub-branch in the Shanghai Free Trade Zone, and obtained a trial market maker licence for inter-bank gold bilateral transactions and a market maker licence for direct trading between RMB and the Singapore dollar in the interbank foreign exchange market. We also obtained the gold import and export licence in 2015. In 2018, UOB (China) became one of the first market makers to execute direct trading between the RMB and the Thai Baht. UOB (China) has also successfully priced its three-year onshore RMB financial bond through the China Interbank Market (CIBM) and the Bond Connect scheme (BCS), which is the first onshore financial bond issued by a Southeast Asian bank through the BCS. These achievements have enabled us to widen our product and service offering to our customers operating in China.

As we continue to grow our business, we remain committed to sharing our successes with the community. Since 2012, we have held the annual UOB Heartbeat Run/Walk to raise funds for underprivileged children and to support various education initiatives in China.

In 2015, UOB Group increased the registered capital of UOB (China) by RMB2.5 billion to RMB5.5 billion.

UOB (China) is rated 'A+' with stable outlook by Fitch Ratings.

母行简介 About United Overseas Bank Limited

我们的机构

大华银行有限公司（大华银行）是亚洲主要银行，拥有超过 500 间分行及办事处的环球业务网，分布在亚太、欧洲与北美的 19 个国家和地区。在亚洲，大华银行通过新加坡总行和在中国、印度尼西亚、马来西亚、泰国及越南的附属银行以及各地分行和办事处，开展广泛的金融业务。

1935 年，全球还处于经济大萧条后的不确定期，大华银行开业为新加坡的商业社群提供银行服务。

从此大华银行通过自身发展和一系列的战略收购行动不断壮大。如今大华银行获评为世界顶尖银行之一：穆迪给予“Aa1”评级，标准普尔和惠誉分别给予“AA-”评级。

在过去的超过 80 年里，一代代大华银行职员秉承开拓进取的精神，以创造长远价值为目标，勇于担当，对所有利益相关方始终诚挚如一，信守相伴。

在大华银行，我们矢志做严谨负责的金融服务机构，致力为营运所在的社区创造改变生活的正能量。正如我们全力以赴协助客户明智管理他们的财务和取得业务成长，大华银行也坚定不移地支持社会发展，并将推动艺术、帮助儿童成长及促进教育作为重点。

我们的业务

大华银行通过集团零售银行业务、集团机构银行服务及环球金融三个核心业务部门，在全球提供全面的金融服务：个人财务服务、私人银行服务、业务银行服务、商业与企业银行服务、交易银行服务、投资银行服务、企业融资、资本市场业务、外汇资金服务、经纪及清算服务。通过各个附属公司，我们也提供资产管理、创业资金管理以及保险服务。

Who We Are

United Overseas Bank Limited (UOB) is a leading bank in Asia with a global network of more than 500 branches and offices in 19 countries and territories in Asia Pacific, Europe and North America. In Asia, we operate through our head office in Singapore and banking subsidiaries in China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam, as well as branches and offices across the region.

In 1935, amid the economic uncertainties following the Great Depression, UOB opened its doors to provide banking services for the merchant community in Singapore.

Since then, UOB has grown organically and through a series of strategic acquisitions. Today, UOB is rated among the world's top banks: 'Aa1' by Moody's and 'AA-' by both Standard & Poor's and Fitch Ratings.

Over more than eight decades, generations of UOB employees have carried through the entrepreneurial spirit, the focus on long-term value creation and an unwavering commitment to doing what is right for our stakeholders.

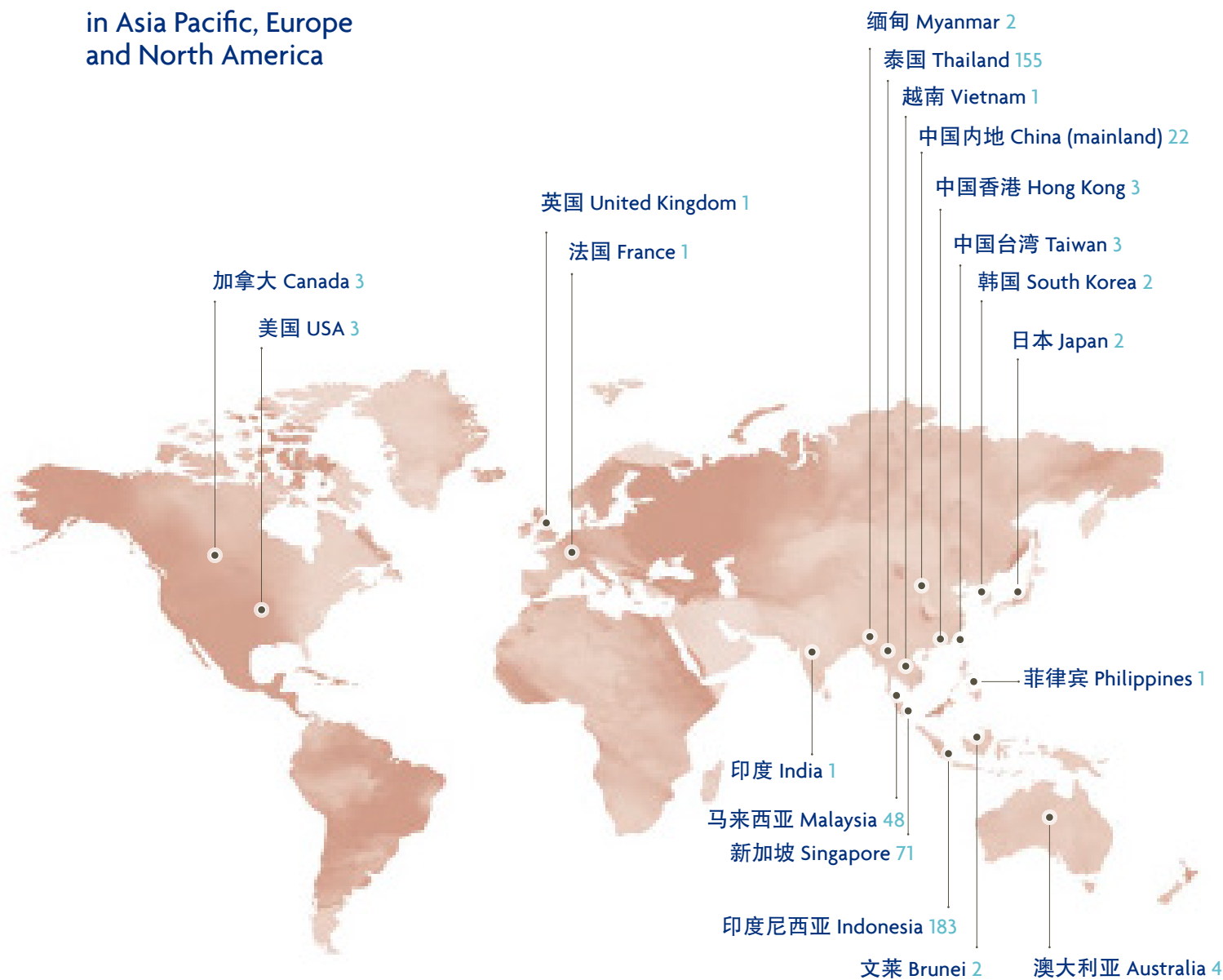
At UOB, we believe in being a responsible financial services provider and we are committed to making a difference in the communities in which we operate. Just as we are dedicated to helping our customers manage their finances wisely and grow their businesses, we are steadfast in our support of social development, particularly in the areas of art, children and education.

What We Do

UOB provides a wide range of financial services globally through our three core business segments – Group Retail, Group Wholesale Banking and Global Markets. Our offering includes personal financial services, private banking, business banking, commercial and corporate banking, transaction banking, investment banking, corporate finance, capital market activities, treasury services, brokerage and clearing services. Through our subsidiaries, we also provide asset management, venture capital management and insurance services.

我们的营运所在
Where We Operate

>500
分行
及办事处
branches
and offices
亚太、欧洲及北美
in Asia Pacific, Europe
and North America



主要财务信息 Financial Highlights

		2018	2017	Increase (Decrease)
经营成果	Operating result	人民币千元 RMB'000		%
营业收入合计	Total operating income	1,229,470	1,172,439	4.9
营业费用	Total operating expenses	1,009,475	884,752	14.1
信用 / 资产减值损失	Impairment charges	53,211	134,178	(60.3)
税前利润	Profit before tax	168,992	143,700	17.6
资产负债	Balance sheet	人民币千元 RMB'000		%
资产总计	Total assets	74,206,681	63,499,056	16.9
财务指标	Financial indicators	%	%	%
净资产利润率	Return on equity	2.2	2.0	0.2
资产利润率	Return on average total assets	0.2	0.2	-
成本收入比	Expenses/income ratio	81.1	74.5	6.6
手续费及佣金净收入比总收入	Net fee and commission income/total operating income	10.6	9.8	0.8
存贷比 (人民币)	Loan-to-Deposit ratio (RMB)	85.8	76.4	9.4
流动性覆盖率	Liquidity coverage ratio	162.5	243.9	(81.4)
杠杆率	Leverage ratio	7.4	8.5	(1.1)
不良贷款率	Non-performing loan ratio	0.7	0.8	(0.1)
拨备覆盖率	Non-performing loan coverage	288.5	258.8	29.7
资本充足率指标	Capital adequacy ratio			
核心一级资本充足率	Core Tier 1 CAR	13.1	16.5	(3.4)
一级资本充足率	Tier 1 CAR	13.1	16.5	(3.4)
资本充足率	Total CAR	14.0	17.3	(3.3)

董事长致辞 Chairman's Statement

今年年度报告的封面画作提醒我们，只有全方位考量我们运营所在的环境，才能适时出手，正中目标。这和大华银行审慎、专注及灵活的商业眼光不谋而合。当我们创新性解决方案的时候。我们不放过任何一个机遇，但我们会审视其中的风险和回报。我们在构建可持续的业务网络的同时，不断权衡创新与稳定增长两者之间的关系。

我们的发展观建立在我行诚信、进取、齐心和担当这四个历经时间考验的价值观之上。他们是撑起大华银行 80 余年发展的基石，也指导着我们每一个决定和每一项行动。在价值观的引导下，我们坚持“以客户为中心”，拓展我们的区域业务网络，运用科技和数字化解决方案让银行服务更简单、更智能和更安全，坚持面向未来的战略投资。我们的策略核心就是维持强健的资产负债表，在不同的经济周期起伏中仍能有力支持客户的发展。

2018 年财务业绩

2018 年，我行营业收入同比增长了 4.9% 至人民币 12.3 亿元，主要得益于净利息收入的双位数增长。我行净利息收入同比增长 21.5% 至人民币 9.8 亿元，手续费及佣金净收入同比增长 13.3% 至人民币 1.3 亿。由于我行坚持在华的长期投资和发展，我们持续加大对人才和产品的投入，以更好地服务客户，因此员工成本以及业务相关费用均有所增长，营业支出同比上升了 14.1% 至人民币 10 亿元。由于资产质量保持稳定，减值损失计提下降了 60.3% 至人民币 0.5 亿元。2018 年税后净利润为人民币 1.5 亿元，较 2017 年同比增长 10.7%。



The painting on the cover of this year's Annual Report is a reminder to us all that we must consider carefully the environment in which we operate and the forces at play before striking (／) at the right moment. It resonates with UOB's stance of staying disciplined, focused and nimble, as we seek and implement innovative solutions amid an increasingly digital and disrupted world. We consider the risks and rewards of any given opportunity. We also balance innovation and growth with stability in building our franchise sustainably.

Our discipline is derived from our time-tested values of Honour, Enterprise, Unity and Commitment. They are the foundation on which we have built UOB over eight decades and have been guiding the decisions we make and the actions we take. They underpin our unwavering focus on the fundamentals in our business: always putting our customers at the centre, building on our regional infrastructure, harnessing technology and digital solutions to make banking simpler, smarter and safer and making strategic investments for the future. Core to our approach is maintaining a strong balance sheet so that we can support our customers through economic cycles.

2018 Financial Performance

In 2018, we achieved operating income of RMB1,229.5 million, an increase of 4.9 per cent from last year, mainly driven by double-digit growth of net interest income. Our net interest income rose up 21.5 per cent from a year ago to RMB979.2 million. Meanwhile, net fee and commission income rose up 13.3 per cent from a year ago to RMB 130.3 million. Operating expenses grew by 14.1 per cent to RMB997.0 million, largely driven by higher staff costs and business-related expenses as we invested in talent and product capabilities to improve our customer experience. This reflects our continued commitment to the long-term investment and growth in China. Impairment charges decreased by 60.3 per cent to RMB53.2 million. We registered net profit after tax of RMB150.5 million, an increase of 10.7 per cent from 2017.

我行的资产质量保持稳定，不良贷款率从上年末的 0.8% 小幅下降至 2018 年末的 0.7%；拨备覆盖率从上年末的 258.8% 上升至 288.5%。我们密切监控资产组合，并对我行的资产质量和拨备充足性保持充分的信心。

2018 年贷款规模上升 21.3% 至人民币 329 亿元，同时我行资金来源进一步夯实，存款增长了 23.1% 至人民币 373 亿元，发行的债券和同业存单余额为人民币 27 亿元。我行保持了稳健的流动性水平，流动性覆盖率达到 162.5%，远高于 100% 的最低监管要求。

截止 2018 年 12 月 31 日，我行的核心一级资本充足率和总资本充足率分别为 13.1% 和 14.0%，远高于最低监管要求。

目前，大华银行（中国）的综合财务实力获惠誉 A+ 及展望稳定评级，以及中诚信 AAA 及展望稳定的评级。

深耕本地市场

尽管面临短期阻力，我们仍看好亚洲经济的长期增长潜力。

2018 年中国经济虽面临下行压力，依然表现坚挺，创造了 6.6% 的 GDP 增长。中国的进出口总值达 30.5 万亿元，再创历史新高。而伴随“一带一路”倡议的深入推进和“粤港澳大湾区”建设的开展，投资贸易活动也将进一步活跃。在金融消费领域，不断壮大的中产阶层也带来了可观的财富管理需求。

预见到客户的业务需求和发展宏图，我们也不断加大长期投入，以夯实业务网络和增强跨境业务能力。在中国，自从三十多年前在华建立北京办事处开始，我们就坚持耐心地、稳步地深耕本地市场。2018 年是大华银行（中国）开业十周年。为进一步坚定在华发展承诺，我们为中国总部——大华银行大厦举行了开幕仪式，这是上海陆家嘴唯一整栋由外资银行参与设计并投资购买的甲 A 级写字楼。

大华银行在区域广泛的业务网络和本地业务能力，令我们在市场竞争中占据有利位置，也为业务的可持续发展打下了深厚的基础。我们将把握区域经济增长红利，有效管理风险，为消费者带来规模化，与市场同步衔接的金融服务。

Our asset quality remained stable. The non-performing loans (NPL) ratio declined slightly to 0.7 per cent from 0.8 per cent a year ago and NPL coverage ratio rose from 258.8 per cent a year ago to 288.5 per cent. We monitor our portfolio vigilantly and are confident of the resilience of our asset quality and adequacy of our provisions.

Loans grew by 21.3 per cent to RMB32.9 billion in 2018. We also continued to improve our funding base by issuing RMB2.7 billion securities and increasing deposits by 23.1 per cent to RMB37.3 billion. Our liquidity position remained healthy with our liquidity coverage ratio standing at 162.5 per cent, well above the regulatory minimum requirement of 100 per cent.

As at 31 December 2018, our Common Equity Tier 1 and Total Capital Adequacy Ratios stood at 13.1 per cent and 14.0 per cent respectively, well above the regulatory minimum requirements.

We were rated A+ by Fitch Ratings and AAA by China Chengxin International Credit Rating both giving a stable outlook.

Deepening our Local Presence

Despite macro headwinds in the near term, we continue to see the long-term potential of Asia.

China's economy shows strong resilience as the country recorded 6.6 per cent GDP growth in 2018 despite downward pressure. China's foreign trade reached an historic high of RMB30.5 trillion which is expected to grow as the country continues to tap connectivity initiatives such as Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) and the Greater Bay Area (GBA) scheme. On the consumer front, China's growing mass affluent class is driving demand for more wealth management services.

In anticipating our customers' needs and aspirations, we have been making long-term investments in our regional infrastructure and connectivity capabilities. In China, we have been patiently and prudently deepening our presence for more than three decades since we set up the first representative office in Beijing. 2018 marked the tenth anniversary of UOB (China). As part of reaffirming our commitment to China, we opened the Bank's new headquarters. We are the first foreign bank in China to have a Grade-A office building in Shanghai's Lujiazui Financial District.

Our regional scale and local market expertise in China and Southeast Asia give us a competitive edge and serve as a robust foundation for sustainable growth. We can tap the region's growth drivers, manage risks, and deliver a seamless customer experience at scale and with speed to market.

董事长致辞 Chairman's Statement

帮助企业把握跨境商机

在完善网络布局的同时，我们也不断强化跨境业务能力。帮助客户抓住海外增长机遇。

通过广泛的区域业务网络和特有的外国直接投资 (FDI) 咨询部，我们一直走在为企业提供定制化跨境金融服务的前沿。自 2011 年成立至今，FDI 咨询部一直助力国内外企业把握亚洲市场脉搏，并成功协助 2,100 家国内外企业拓展区域业务。其中，30% 是到东南亚落户的中资企业。

我们通过与企业、政府机构、商业组织和专业服务机构建立合作伙伴关系，拓宽网络资源。2018 年，大华银行与新加坡星桥腾飞集团、中信银行股份有限公司、广西柳工机械股份有限公司、上海自由贸易区陆家嘴管理局、上海浦东发展银行、上海齐鲁集团公司、苏州工业园区管理委员会以及徐州工程机械集团有限公司签订了合作备忘录。通过这些备忘录的签订，更多企业可以借助我们的合作网络资源，实现区域拓展。

2018 年，因在推动区域间投资和贸易活动方面所作出的不懈努力，大华银行荣获《亚洲货币》杂志所授予的“一带一路”年度最佳银行奖（东南亚地区）；同时也荣膺第一财经所授予的年度“一带一路”金融服务机构奖。

为了深化我们与客户之间的关系，我们也注重平台建设和提升产品能力，尤其是现金管理和贸易服务。我们也看到部分行业有极强的跨境投资贸易需求。针对消费品、基础建设等六大热点行业，我们成立了专门的服务团队。该团队由不同的行业专家组成，可以针对客户所在行业领域的特殊需求，提供专业化、定制化的金融解决方案。

Connecting Businesses to Regional Opportunities

Beyond deepening our physical presence, we enhanced our own capabilities to help our clients capitalise on regional growth opportunities.

We have been at the forefront of offering customised cross-border banking services to businesses through our regional network and the expertise of our Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Advisory Unit. Since its set up in 2011 to help our clients navigate the complexities of expanding into and across Asia, the FDI Advisory Unit has provided one-stop advisory and financial solutions to more than 2,100 clients, 30 per cent of which are Chinese companies that invested in Southeast Asia.

In 2018, we broadened our network of enterprises, government agency partners, business associations and professional service providers. We signed Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) with Ascendas-Singbridge Group, China CITIC Bank Corporation Limited, LiuGong Machinery Co., Ltd., Shanghai Free Trade Zone Lujiazui Administrative Bureau, Shanghai Pudong Development Bank, Shanghai Qilu Industrial (Group) Co., Ltd, the Suzhou Industrial Park Administrative Committee and Xuzhou Construction Machinery Group. By signing these MOUs, we were able to connect more companies to regional opportunities and to offer stronger support through our partnership ecosystem.

In recognition of our efforts in increasing connectivity across the region, UOB was awarded Best Regional Bank of the Year for the BRI in Southeast Asia at *Asiamoney's* New Silk Road Finance Awards and was named the Financial Institution of the Year for the BRI by Yicai Media Group at the China Financial Value Ranking 2018 awards ceremony.

To entrench our deep relationships with our clients, we enhanced our capabilities in platforms and products, particularly in cash management and trade. Knowing that certain industry sectors with cross-border connectivity needs are vital for the growth of economies across the region, we set up a dedicated team of industry specialists to provide customised solutions for clients' end-to-end needs, covering sectors ranging from consumer goods to building and construction.

支持新兴富裕消费者

2018 全年,我们通过使用大数据、推进科技升级和借助合作伙伴资源,继续为零售银行客户创造更简单、安全、智能的服务体验。我们的全渠道战略令消费者可以在任何时间、地点都可以选择想要的产品和服务。

为了确保客户可以享有无缝便捷的线上线下体验,我们也不断推进业务的数字化。2018 年,我们屡获业内奖项的直销银行 App 推出银联二维码支付功能。我行也是国内首家开通该移动支付功能的外资银行。

我们也不断提升财富管理服务能力,以满足不断壮大的新兴富裕阶层的理财需求。比如我们推出了全新证券挂钩可转换结构性票据产品,我行也是少数能够在中国提供此类产品的外资银行之一。

为客户推动数字化创新

我们深刻认识到,为了自身和客户的未来,数字创新已成为银行的第一要务。我们运用科技以实现三个目标:为客户创造更具场景化、便捷、可靠和安全的体验;简化系统流程以帮助客户及自身提升效率;联合生态系统合作伙伴共同创造新的产品和服务。

打造面向未来的银行人才

如同过往数十年一样,我们 2018 年的成就要归功于我行出色的员工。他们秉承我行的价值观,恪守诚信、开拓进取、齐心协力、勇于担当。我们也同样秉持这样的价值观,为利益相关方,创造长期价值。

Supporting Affluent Consumers

Throughout the year, we continued to make banking simpler, safer and smarter for our retail banking customers by harnessing data insights, advances in technology and ecosystem partnerships. Our omni-channel approach to offering products and services enables our customers to choose how and when they bank with us.

To ensure our customers have a seamless and convenient experience at our branches or online, we continued to digitalise our processes. In 2018, we enhanced the customer experience of our award-winning Direct Banking mobile app with more in-app functions and products including UnionPay Quick Response (QR) code mobile payment. UOB (China) is the first foreign bank to enable such mobile payment within its app.

We also continued to invest in our wealth management capabilities to serve the increasing number of emerging affluent customers across the region. For instance, we launched a new product line of equity linked notes (ELN) and were among a handful of banks to offer ELN in China.

Harnessing Digital Innovation for our Customers' Benefit

We recognise that with digital innovation comes duty, which is not to put our customers' or UOB's future at risk. Our technology focus has three objectives: to create customer experiences that are relevant, convenient, reliable and safe; to drive better performance through streamlining our own processes or helping our customers improve their own businesses; and to harness the capabilities of ecosystem partners to co-create new products and services.

Ensuring our Colleagues are Future-ready

As it has been over the decades, our achievements in 2018 were due to our colleagues who embrace UOB's values of Honour, Enterprise, Unity and Commitment. We uphold these values in our focus on creating long-term value for our stakeholders.

董事长致辞 Chairman's Statement

为了确保我行员工掌握面向未来的思维和技能，我们提供了一系列相关的培训和职业发展的机会。2018年，我们针对不同级别的管理人员，打造了多样化的领导力发展项目，增进其管理知识与沟通软技能。为了适应全新的运营模式、工作场景和岗位要求下的在线学习和人才发展模式，我们开始建立基于手机端的微课程和在线课程，让员工得以合理利用碎片化时间，灵活学习。

2018年，凭借在人才发展领域的不懈努力，我行四度蝉联智联招聘“中国最佳雇主”百强；并三度收获前程无忧“中国典范雇主”奖项，荣膺人力资源战略典范奖。

协力打造美好社区

就像我们关心员工发展一样，我们同样关心业务所在社区的发展。我们通过 UOB Heartbeat 系列企业社会责任项目，专注在艺术、儿童以及教育三大领域回馈社会，造福人群。

2018年，大华银行（中国）员工为各类公益活动贡献了近6,000个小时，这些公益活动旨在加强我们和社区的交流，为下一代，尤其是弱势儿童点亮心灵，启迪方向。同时，我们坚信艺术是跨越时间、文化和语言的，因此我们一直致力于向公众普及和推广艺术。2018年，借大华银行大厦开幕之机，我行正式为大华银行艺术画廊揭幕。画廊的艺术启幕展《银行与艺术》生动阐释了我行可持续发展的理念。我们也组织了多项社区活动，并邀请“大华银行年度绘画大赛”（POY）的获奖画家及本地青少年参与其中，增进社区大众对艺术的理解、欣赏和参与。

To ensure our people possess the right skillsets and mindsets for the future, we provide them with relevant training and career development opportunities. In 2018, we continued to invest in talent programmes for people managers across different levels to improve their leadership and management capabilities and people skills. To enable greater learning efficiency, we tapped digital technology to offer more training materials and courses online and through WeChat.

In 2018, the quality of our team's endeavours led to UOB (China) being recognised among the Top 100 China's Best Employers by zhaopin.com for the fourth consecutive year. We also received the Employers of Excellence Awards in HR Management Strategy from 51job for our people-focused strategy. It was the third consecutive year UOB (China) has won the award.

Connecting with the Community

Just as we care for our people's development, we care for the progress of the communities in the markets where we operate. We demonstrate this through the UOB Heartbeat Corporate Social Responsibility programme which focuses on three areas essential for the growth and vibrancy of any society: art, children and education.

In 2018, our people volunteered close to 6,000 hours to help deepen community connections and to nurture young minds, especially those from underprivileged backgrounds, to their potential. In our firm belief that art transcends language, culture and time, we increased our efforts to make art accessible to all. In 2018, we opened the UOB Art Gallery at UOB Plaza in Shanghai in conjunction with the official opening of our headquarters building. The inaugural exhibition, themed the Art of Banking, reflected our distinctive approach to sustainable growth. We also conducted many community events with children and our UOB Painting of the Year artist alumni to help encourage awareness, appreciation and development of art in our communities.

2019 年展望

2019 年，市场波动将进一步加剧。中美贸易摩擦、地缘政治格局的演变、美国财政和货币政策的涓滴效应以及中国经济发展速度的放缓，都为全球经济发展带来了不稳定因素。尽管面临短期的不确定性，然而展望未来，我们仍可预见亚洲正在释放长期发展的潜力。区域间互联互通以及商贸往来的加强，合理的人口结构，不断崛起的新富阶层都为经济增长提供了源源动力。我们将利用不断强化的本地布局，一体化的区域网络，扎实的业务专长和领先的市场地位，帮助客户发掘其中所蕴含的商机。我们在跨境业务领域和数字化业务领域的长远投资，也有助我们更好把握机遇，趁势而上。

今年的年报封面提醒我们，不管在商业领域，还是在日常生活，我们不会总是面对简单的二元抉择。在这种情况下，我们就必须让心中的道德准则作为行动的指南。对于大华银行来说，这个道德准则就是我的价值观，这一价值观令我们放眼大局，平衡风险和回报。

这样的大局观对于我们为股东创造可持续价值来说至关重要。我们相信只有做到“以客户为中心”并且坚守我的价值观，才能保持基业长青。

在此，我要感谢大华银行（中国）董事会，尤其要向已卸任的非执行董事曾之杰先生致谢，感谢他过往 8 年的支持与贡献；也欢迎非执行董事吴玉华先生加入大华银行（中国）董事会。同时，我也要感谢管理层和我行所有的同事们。

最后，我要感谢我行所有的客户，对大华银行（中国）长期以来所给予的信任和支持。

黄一宗

大华银行（中国）有限公司董事长
2019 年 3 月

Looking Ahead

Market volatility is likely to remain elevated in 2019. The impact of ongoing US-China trade tensions and geopolitics, the trickle-down effect of US fiscal and monetary policy settings and concerns over a China slowdown are among the factors posing risks to global economic growth. Despite near-term uncertainties, we see the long-term potential of Asia through the increased connectivity and intra-regional business flows, favourable demographics and rising affluence which underpin economic growth. We will continue to draw upon our strengthened local presence, integrated regional network, deep knowledge and strong position in the region to help our customers benefit from the opportunities that arise. Our future-focused investments in connectivity capabilities and digital solutions also ensure we are well-positioned for growth.

The title of this year's Annual Report reminds us that in business, as in life, we are not always presented with binary choices to make. Under such circumstances, we need to be guided by our own moral compass. At UOB, this compass is one based on our values and enables us to strike the right balance between risk and reward, with the long-term view in mind.

This stance is critical to UOB creating sustainable value for our stakeholders. We believe that by putting the customer at the centre of all that we do and by acting consistently in accordance with our values, we will continue to build a sustainable business for generations to come.

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank the UOB (China) Board and express our appreciation to Mr Zeng Zhijie for his contributions over the past eight years as non-executive and independent director of the Board. I welcome Mr Wu Yuhua in his first year as a non-executive and independent director. My gratitude also goes to my Management team and the wider family of colleagues in China.

To our valued customers, without whom UOB (China) would not be what it is today, I thank you for your continued confidence in and support of UOB (China).

Wee Ee Cheong

Chairman
March 2019

公司信息

Corporate Information

法定名称

大华银行 (中国) 有限公司

法定代表人

黄一宗

注册地址

上海市浦东新区银城路 116 号、128 号大华银行大厦三层、五层 501 室 (实际四层)、十三层 (实际十二层)、十五层 (实际十三层)、十六层 (实际十四层)、十七层 (实际十五层)、十八层 (实际十六层)、十九层 (实际十七层)、二十层 (实际十八层)

邮政编码: 200120

电话: (86) (21) 6061 8888

传真: (86) (21) 6886 0908

SWIFT: UOVBCNSH

网址: UOBChina.com.cn

公司成立日期

2007 年 12 月 18 日

登记机关

上海市工商行政管理局

企业法人统一社会信用代码

913100006694147236

注册资本

人民币 550,000 万元

股东 (发起人)

大华银行有限公司

公司类型

有限责任公司 (外国法人独资)

监事

黄祖耀

詹道存 (副监事)

董事会

黄一宗 (董事长)

符懋赞 (行长兼首席执行官)

李振荣

叶杨诗明

刘二飞

吴玉华

执行委员会

黄一宗 (主席)

符懋赞

李振荣

叶杨诗明

提名及薪酬委员会

吴玉华 (主席)

黄一宗

李振荣

刘二飞

审计委员会

刘二飞 (主席)

李振荣

叶杨诗明

吴玉华

关联交易控制委员会

刘二飞 (主席)

李振荣

吴玉华

董事会风险管理委员会

李振荣 (主席)

叶杨诗明

刘二飞

吴玉华

审计师

安永华明会计师事务所 (特殊普通合伙) 上海分所

Registered Name

United Overseas Bank (China) Limited

Legal Representative

Wee Ee Cheong

Registered Office

Floor 3, Room 501 of Floor 5 (Actual Floor 4), Floor 13 (Actual Floor 12), Floor 15 (Actual Floor 13), Floor 16 (Actual Floor 14), Floor 17 (Actual Floor 15), Floor 18 (Actual Floor 16), Floor 19 (Actual Floor 17) and Floor 20 (Actual Floor 18), No. 116 and No. 128, Yin Cheng Road, Pudong New Area

Shanghai 200120

Tel: (86) (21) 6061 8888

Fax: (86) (21) 6886 0908

SWIFT: UOVBCNSH

Website: UOBChina.com.cn

Date of Incorporation

18 December 2007

Registration Authority

Shanghai Administration of Industry and Commerce

Unified Social Credit Code

913100006694147236

Paid Up Share Capital

RMB 5,500,000,000

Shareholder (Founder)

United Overseas Bank Limited

Type of Company

Limited Company (Wholly Foreign-owned)

Supervisors

Wee Cho Yaw

Cham Tao Soon (Deputy Supervisor)

Board of Directors

Wee Ee Cheong (Chairman)

Peter Foo Moo Tan (President and CEO)

Francis Lee Chin Yong

Christine Ip

Liu Erh Fei

Wu Yu Hua

Executive Committee

Wee Ee Cheong (Chairman)

Peter Foo Moo Tan

Francis Lee Chin Yong

Christine Ip

Nominating and Remuneration Committee

Wu Yu Hua (Chairman)

Wee Ee Cheong

Francis Lee Chin Yong

Liu Erh Fei

Audit Committee

Liu Erh Fei (Chairman)

Francis Lee Chin Yong

Christine Ip

Wu Yu Hua

Connected Transaction Control Committee

Liu Erh Fei (Chairman)

Francis Lee Chin Yong

Wu Yu Hua

Board Risk Management Committee

Francis Lee Chin Yong (Chairman)

Christine Ip

Liu Erh Fei

Wu Yu Hua

Auditors

Ernst & Young Hua Ming (LLP) Shanghai Office



黄祖耀

监事

90岁，自2007年10月30日起担任大华银行（中国）的监事。

黄博士是一位拥有60多年经验的银行家。

黄博士目前担任大华银行的荣誉主席兼荣誉顾问，大华银行（马来西亚）的董事会主席兼顾问，同时也是大华银行（泰国）的董事会主席及大华银行（印尼）的监事长。

黄博士同时也是大华保险、虎豹企业、华业集团、泛太平洋酒店集团、联合工业、滨海中心控股及黄氏基金的董事局主席。他亦是中正中学的董事会主席。

黄博士也是新加坡中华总商会、新加坡宗乡会馆联合总会及新加坡福建会馆的名誉会长。

Wee Cho Yaw

Supervisor

Dr Wee, 90, was appointed as Supervisor of United Overseas Bank (China) on 30 October 2007.

Dr Wee is a veteran banker with more than 60 years' banking experience with the UOB Group.

He is the Chairman Emeritus and Honorary Adviser of United Overseas Bank, Singapore, Chairman and Adviser of United Overseas Bank (Malaysia), and Chairman of United Overseas Bank (Thai) Public Company and President Commissioner of PT Bank UOB Indonesia.

His other board chairmanships include United Overseas Insurance, Haw Par Corporation, UOL Group, Pan Pacific Hotels Group, United Industrial Corporation, Marina Centre Holdings and Wee Foundation. He is also the Chairman of Chung Cheng High School.

Dr Wee is the Honorary President of the Singapore Chinese Chamber of Commerce & Industry, Singapore Federation of Chinese Clan Associations and Singapore Hokkien Huay Kuan.

黄博士接受过中文高中教育。他任职于多家学校管理委员会及南洋大学和新加坡国立大学理事会。他于 2004 年起担任南洋理工大学的名誉副校长，并于 2008 年和 2014 年分别获得由新加坡国立大学和南洋理工大学颁发的荣誉文学博士学位。

黄博士于 2001 年和 1990 年两度荣获新加坡商业颁奖礼“年度杰出商人奖”。黄博士于 2006 年荣获首届“瑞信—安永终身成就奖”。2009 年，《亚洲银行家》授予其终身成就奖。为了表彰黄博士在商界的杰出成就，黄博士被授予 2017 年度“亚细安商业奖”的传承奖。

此外，黄博士获象征新加坡最高荣耀的新加坡国庆“殊勋勋章”（2011 年度），以表彰其对新加坡经济、教育和社区工作的杰出贡献。

Dr Wee received Chinese high school education. He had served on numerous school management committees and the Councils of the Nanyang University and National University of Singapore. He has been the Pro-Chancellor of the Nanyang Technological University (NTU) since 2004. He was conferred an Honorary Degree of Doctor of Letters by the National University of Singapore in 2008 and a second Honorary Degree of Doctor of Letters in 2014 by NTU.

Dr Wee was named Businessman of the Year twice at the Singapore Business Awards in 2001 and 1990. He received the inaugural Credit Suisse-Ernst & Young Lifetime Achievement Award in 2006 and The Asian Banker's Lifetime Achievement Award in 2009. In recognition of his business achievements in the region, Dr Wee was conferred the Legacy Award for Singapore at the Asean Business Awards 2017.

He received the Distinguished Service Order, Singapore's highest National Day Award for 2011 from the President of Singapore in recognition of his outstanding contributions to the economic, education, social and community development fields in Singapore.

副监事 Deputy Supervisor



詹道存

副监事

79 岁，自 2017 年 1 月 1 日起担任大华银行（中国）副监事之职。詹教授曾于 2008 年至 2016 年期间担任本行独立及非执行董事。

詹教授是新加坡 NSL、三盅两件集团及新加坡铁路学院董事长。他还是 MFS 科技、维信集团、大华银行及其附属公司远东银行的前董事。

作为新加坡教育领域的杰出人物，詹教授是新加坡新跃社科大学的前名誉校长和托管理事会主席，也是新加坡南洋理工大学的创校校长。2003 年，詹教授获象征新加坡最高荣耀的新加坡国庆“殊功勋章”，以表彰其在教育领域的杰出贡献。

作为一名经验丰富的专业工程师，詹教授拥有马来西亚大学土木工程学士学位荣誉学位、伦敦大学数学理学学士学位荣誉学位和英国剑桥大学流体力学博士学位。他也是新加坡工程师协会、新加坡工程院、英国皇家工程院、英国机械工程师学会的资深会员，以及瑞典皇家工程科学院外籍院士。

Cham Tao Soon

Deputy Supervisor

Prof Cham, 79, was appointed as the Deputy Supervisor of United Overseas Bank (China) with effective from 1 January 2017. Prof Cham was a non-executive and independent director of the Bank from 2008 to 2016.

Prof Cham is the Chairman of NSL, Soup Restaurant and Singapore Rail Academy. He is a former director of MFS Technology, WBL Corporation and UOB Singapore and its subsidiary, Far Eastern Bank.

A prominent figure in the Singapore education scene, Prof Cham is the former Chancellor of Singapore University of Social Sciences (SUSS) and Chairman of its Board of Trustees, and was the founding President of Nanyang Technological University. For his outstanding contributions to education, he was conferred the Distinguished Service Order, Singapore's highest National Day Award, in 2003.

An engineer by training, Prof Cham holds a Bachelor of Engineering (Civil, Hons) from the University of Malaya, a Bachelor of Science in Mathematics (Hons) from the University of London and a Doctor of Philosophy in Fluid Mechanics from the University of Cambridge, UK. He is also a Fellow of the Institution of Engineers, Singapore, Academy of Engineering, Singapore, Royal Academy of Engineering, UK and Institution of Mechanical Engineers, UK and a foreign member of Royal Swedish Academy of Engineering Sciences.

董事会 Board of Directors



黄一宗
董事长

66岁，2007年12月5日受委任为大华银行（中国）董事会董事长、非执行非独立董事，同时也是本行执行委员会主席和提名及薪酬委员会成员。

黄先生是一位拥有40年经验的职业银行家，他于1979年加入大华银行，并自1990年起担任大华银行董事。目前担任大华银行副董事长及首席执行官。

黄先生同时也是大华保险、大华银行（马来西亚）及大华银行（泰国）的董事。他还兼任大华银行（印尼）的副监事长。

Wee Ee Cheong
Chairman

Mr Wee, 66, was appointed as Director and Chairman of the Bank on 5 December 2007. A non-executive and non-independent director, he is the Chairman of the Executive Committee and a member of the Nominating and Remuneration Committee.

A career banker with 40 years' experience in the UOB Group, Mr Wee joined United Overseas Bank, Singapore (UOB Singapore) in 1979 and has been a director of UOB Singapore since 1990. He is currently the Deputy Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of UOB Singapore.

He also holds directorships in United Overseas Insurance, United Overseas Bank (Malaysia) and United Overseas Bank (Thai) Public Company. He is the Deputy President Commissioner of PT Bank UOB Indonesia.

黄先生积极参与促进行业发展，是新加坡银行公会、新加坡银行与金融学院以及印尼—新加坡商业理事会的成员。他亦是新中教育基金会理事会和 Visa APCEMEA 资深客户理事会的成员，以及新加坡中华总商会名誉理事。此前，他也曾担任新加坡建屋发展局的副主席以及新加坡港务局、华业集团及泛太平洋酒店集团、大华证券的董事。

鉴于他对金融业的贡献，2013 年他荣获新加坡政府颁发的“公共服务星章”。

黄先生热衷艺术事业，是南洋艺术学院的赞助人，也是黄氏基金的董事。

黄一宗先生拥有华盛顿特区美国大学理学学士（工商管理）学位和文学硕士（应用经济学）学位。

Active in industry development, Mr Wee is a council member of The Association of Banks in Singapore, The Institute of Banking & Finance and the Indonesia-Singapore Business Council. He is a member of the Board of Governors of the Singapore-China Foundation, Visa APCEMEA Senior Client Council and an honorary council member of the Singapore Chinese Chamber of Commerce & Industry. He was previously deputy chairman of the Housing & Development Board and a director of the Port of Singapore Authority, UOL Group, Pan Pacific Hotels Group and United International Securities.

In 2013, he was awarded the Singapore Public Service Star by the Singapore Government for his contributions to the financial industry.

A keen art enthusiast, Mr Wee is the Patron of the Nanyang Academy of Fine Arts. He is also a director of the Wee Foundation.

Mr Wee holds a Bachelor of Science (Business Administration) and a Master of Arts (Applied Economics) from American University, Washington, DC.



董事会 Board of Directors



符懋赞

行长兼首席执行官

56岁，于2016年12月19日出任大华银行（中国）行长兼首席执行官一职，并于2017年1月18日受委任加入董事会。作为执行非独立董事，他同时也是本行执行委员会成员。符懋赞先生亦是大华银行集团管理委员会成员。

符先生于2011年加入大华银行，主管资金和环球金融部海外分支机构业务，并于2012年开始担任大华银行（泰国）行长兼首席执行官一职。

符先生拥有30多年银行业从业经验。加入大华银行之前，符先生在富通银行任职11年，期间出任多个管理职位，包括新加坡分行首席执行官、亚太董事会成员、私人银行新加坡董事总经理以及新加坡分行环球金融部主管。此前，他的职业经历还包括于1988至2000年间，先后在美国纽约化学银行，美国银行以及奥地利银行担任管理职务。符先生的职业生涯始于1987年，作为管理培训生加入壳牌公司新加坡分公司。

Peter FOO Moo Tan

President and Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Mr Foo, 56, was appointed President and CEO on 19 December 2016 and a director of the Board on 18 January 2017. An executive and non-independent director, he is a member of United Overseas Bank (China)'s Executive Committee. Mr Foo is also a member of UOB Group Management committee.

Mr Foo joined UOB Group in 2011 as the Head of the Group's Treasury and Global Markets business for its overseas subsidiaries and branches. He also served as President and CEO of United Overseas Bank (Thai) Public Company from 2012.

Mr Foo has more than 30 years of experience in banking and financial markets. Prior to joining UOB Group, he served for 11 years at Fortis Bank, S.A./N.V. Singapore, where he assumed many management roles including the CEO, Asia Pacific Management Board member, Managing Director of Private Banking and Head of Global Markets.

Mr Foo's previous professional experience also includes holding various executive positions at Bank Austria Creditanstalt, Bank of America, and Chemical Bank between 1988 and 2000. Mr Foo embarked on the career as management associate with Shell Singapore in 1987.

符先生是 CFA 协会资本市场政策委员会的委员，也曾担任国际金融市场协会 (ACI) 的行政委员会成员及东亚区代表，新加坡特许金融分析师学会 (CFA Singapore) 董事会成员，新加坡银行公会 (ABS) 委员，以及淡马锡控股旗下新加坡交易所 (SGX) 上市公司新源基础设施信托的独立董事。

符先生拥有新加坡国立大学房地产管理学士学位，也是一名特许金融分析师 (CFA)。

Mr Foo is a Council Member of Capital Markets Policy Council (CMPC) of CFA Institute. He also served as the Executive Committee Member and Regional Representative of South East Asia of ACI-The Financial Markets Association, Board Member of CFA Singapore, Council Member of the Association of Banks in Singapore and Independent Director of SGX listed/Temasek's CitySpring Infrastructure Investment Trust.

Mr Foo holds a Bachelor of Estate Management (Hons) from the National University of Singapore and is a Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA).



董事会 Board of Directors



李振荣

65 岁，2008 年 1 月 25 日受委任加入董事会。作为非执行非独立董事，他同时也是本行董事会风险管理委员会主席及执行委员会、提名及薪酬委员会、审计委员会、关联交易控制委员会成员。

李先生于 1980 年加入大华银行（马来西亚），在 2003 年就职于新加坡大华银行之前，他是大华银行（马来西亚）的首席执行官。2003 年至 2008 年，李先生担任大华银行国际部主管，负责集团的区域扩展，也曾负责大华银行在新加坡和区域的个人业务。目前，李先生是集团零售部顾问。在此之前，他一直担任大华银行董事总经理及集团零售业务主管，负责大华银行集团的个人和小企业零售业务。

李先生现任大华银行（泰国）董事，也是大华银行（印尼）的监事会成员。

李先生具有超过三十九年金融业从业经验。

Francis Lee Chin Yong

Mr Lee, 65, was appointed to the Board on 25 January 2008. A non-executive and non-independent director, he is the Chairman of Bank's Board Risk Management Committee and a member of the Bank's Executive, Nominating and Remuneration, Audit, Connected Transactions Control Committees.

He joined United Overseas Bank (Malaysia) in 1980 and last served as CEO prior to his appointment to United Overseas Bank Singapore (UOB Singapore) in 2003. Between 2003 and 2008, Mr Lee was the Head of International and spearheaded the UOB Group's expansion in the region. He was also responsible for UOB Singapore's consumer banking business in Singapore and the region. In his past portfolio as Managing Director and Head of Group Retail at UOB Singapore, he led the UOB Group's retail businesses for consumers and small business customers. Currently he is Advisor for Group Retail.

Mr Lee is a director of United Overseas Bank (Thai) Public Company, and is a member of the Board of Commissioners of PT Bank UOB Indonesia.

He has more than 39 years' of banking experience.



叶杨诗明

55岁，2011年8月22日受委任加入董事会。作为非执行非独立董事，她同时也是本行执行委员会、审计委员会和董事会风险管理委员会成员。

叶女士于2011年加入大华银行，并于2011年12月被委任为大华银行香港分行首席执行官，拥有30多年的个人银行及企业银行从业经验。叶女士自2016年7月1日起担任大华银行大中华地区首席执行官，负责大中华业务发展策略。

在加入大华银行之前，叶女士曾在中国香港、美国、加拿大、新加坡和中国大陆等地区担任过产品开发、销售管理、客户管理和风险管理等一系列高级管理层职位。

叶女士同时也是新加坡数码通讯集团有限公司的独立非执行董事。

鉴于其在金融行业中的卓越成就，叶女士于2008年荣获亚洲零售商会颁发的“全球零售银行家领导奖”，并被中国杰出女企业家联谊会评选为“2012年中国百名杰出女企业家”。

叶女士拥有香港大学文学学士学位及香港科技大学工商管理硕士学位。

Christine Ip

Mrs Ip, 55, was appointed to the Board on 22 August 2011. A non-executive and non-independent director, she is a member of the Bank's Executive, Audit and Board Risk Management Committees.

A veteran banker with more than 30 years' experience in both consumer and corporate banking, Mrs Ip joined UOB in 2011 and was appointed as CEO of United Overseas Bank Hong Kong Branch in December 2011. Mrs Ip was appointed as CEO for UOB Greater China with effect from 1 July 2016, and is responsible for developing UOB's business in Greater China.

Prior to joining UOB, Mrs Ip held several senior management positions in product and sales management, customer segment management and risk management in Hong Kong, the United States, Canada, Singapore and mainland China.

She is also an independent non-executive director of SmarTone Telecommunications Holdings Limited.

In recognition of her achievements, Mrs Ip received the Asia Retail Congress' Best International Retail Banker award in 2008 and was named as one of the top 100 outstanding Chinese businesswomen in the Greater China region in 2012 by the China Outstanding Female Entrepreneurs Association.

Mrs Ip holds a Bachelor of Arts from the University of Hong Kong and a Master of Business Administration from the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology.

董事会 Board of Directors



刘二飞

60岁，2017年1月20日受委任加入董事会。作为独立及非执行董事，他同时也是本行审计委员会和关联交易控制委员会主席，及提名及薪酬委员会和董事会风险管理委员会成员。

刘先生现任亚洲投资基金的创始合伙人及首席执行官，同时也担任信泰资本管理有限公司董事。刘先生还在招商永隆银行担任独立董事职务。

刘先生曾担任美林中国区主席及美银美林中国区总经理。他还曾在高盛集团、摩根士丹利、所罗门美邦国际、东方汇理银行担任高层。

刘先生拥有布兰迪斯大学经济学和国际关系学士学位，及哈佛商学院工商管理学硕士学位。

Liu Erh Fei

Mr Liu, 60, was appointed to the Board on 20 January 2017. A non-executive and independent director, he is the Chairman of the Audit and Connected Transactions Control Committees, and a member of the Nominating and Remuneration and Board Risk Management Committees.

Mr Liu is currently the founding partner and CEO of Asia Investment Fund. He also serves as a director of Cindat Capital Management Limited, as well as an independent director for CMB Wing Lung Bank Limited.

Mr Liu was formerly the Chairman of Merrill Lynch China and Country Executive of Bank of America Merrill Lynch. He had previously worked as head of Asia or China for Goldman Sachs, Morgan Stanley, Smith Barney and Indosuez.

He holds a Bachelor of Arts in Economics and International Relations from Brandeis University, and a Master of Business Administration from Harvard Business School.



吴玉华

60岁，2018年8月29日受委任加入董事会。作为独立及非执行董事，他同时也是本行提名及薪酬委员会主席，及审计委员会、关联交易控制委员会和董事会风险管理委员会成员。

吴先生现任上海长三角科技城发展有限公司执行总裁、上海华夏文化经济促进会副会长。

吴先生曾任上海宝钢集团驻欧洲办事机构首席代表、计划财务部投资管理与咨询总监；曾任德国西门子集团高层管理职务包括西门子（中国）有限公司副总裁、西门子全球房地产集团中国区投资副总裁和西门子世博项目中心总裁；曾在法国阿尔斯通集团及上海市张江科技园发展有限公司担任高层；还曾任中国外商投资企业协会投资性公司工作委员会第一届办公室主任。

吴先生拥有中国高级经济师职称和德国济根大学经济学硕士学位。

Wu Yu Hua

Mr Wu, 60, was appointed to the Board on 29 August 2018. A non-executive and independent director, he is the Chairman of the Nominating and Remuneration Committee, and a member of the Audit, Connected Transactions Control and Board Risk Management Committees.

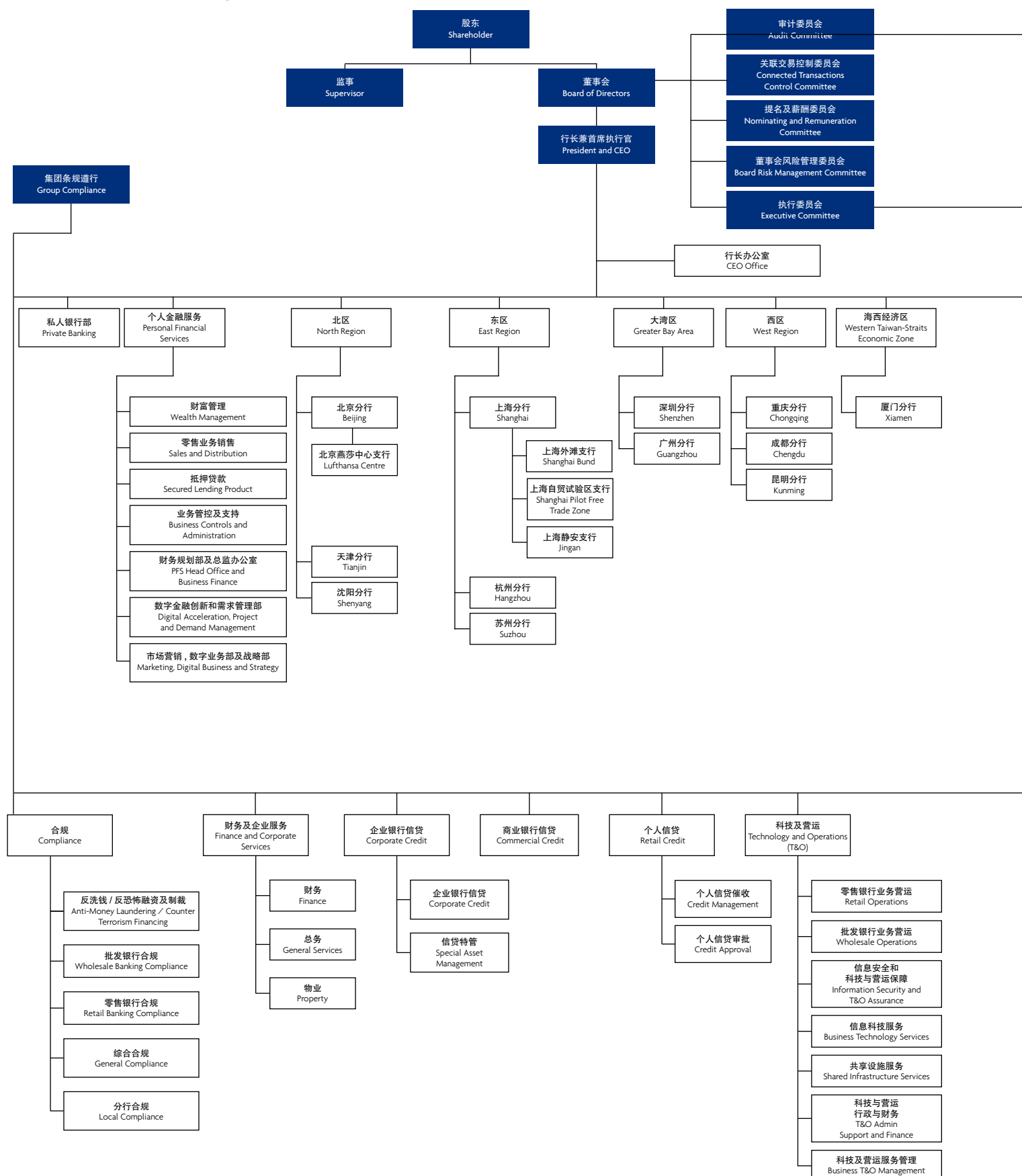
Mr Wu is currently Executive President of Shanghai Yangtze River Delta Sci-tech City Development Company Limited and Vice Chairman of Shanghai Huaxia Culture and Economy Promotion Association.

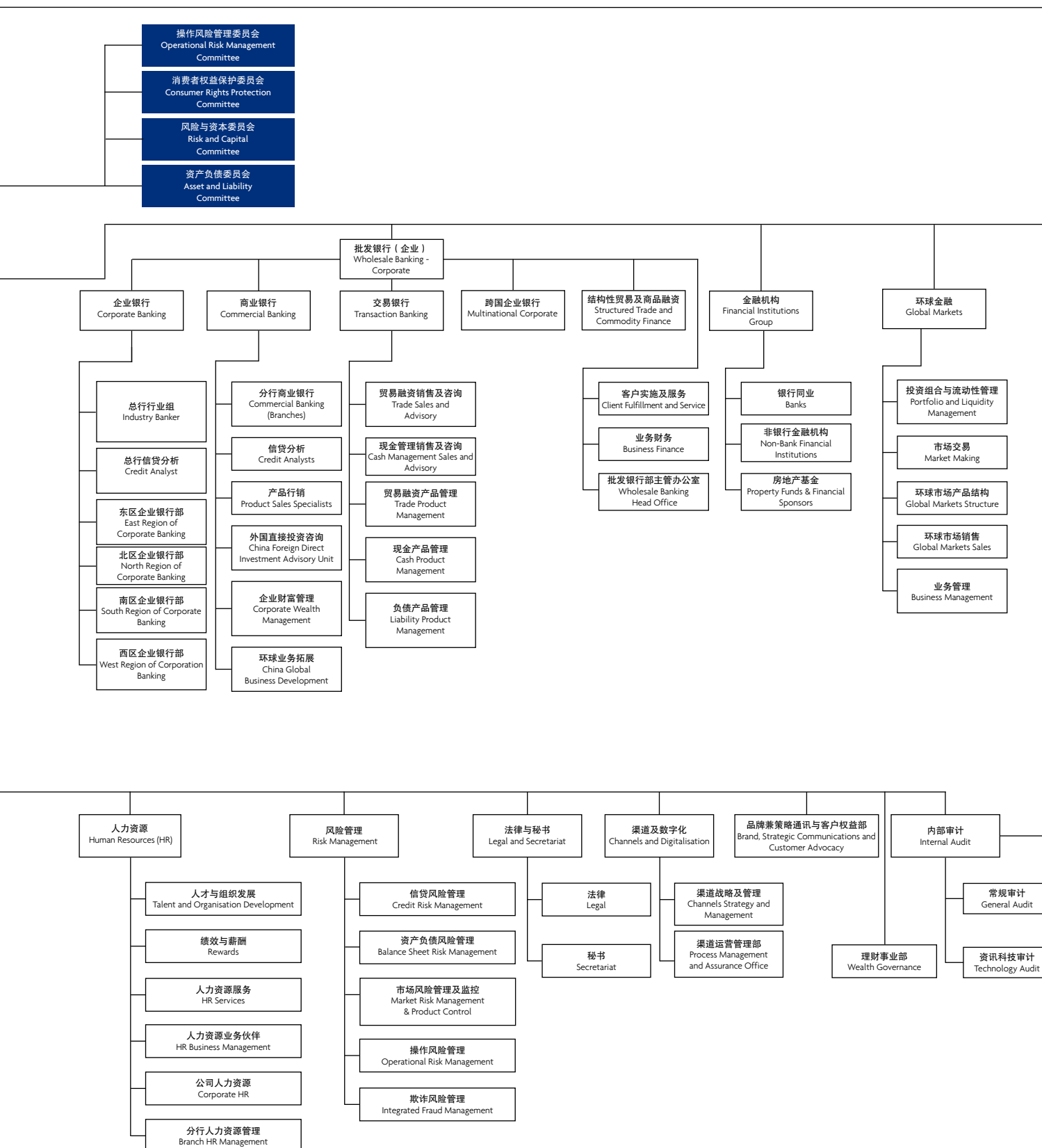
Mr Wu formerly served as Chief Representative for Europe & Africa Regions and Director of Investment and Consulting Management, Planning & Finance for China Baosteel Group. He took senior positions in Siemens, including Vice President of Siemens (China) Company Limited, Vice President of Siemens Real Estate Investment China and President of Siemens Expo Program Centre (SEPC). He also held senior positions in ALSTOM and Shanghai Zhangjiang High-tech Park Development Company Limited. Mr Wu assumed the position of Director of Executive Committee of the first session of Foreign Invested Companies (ECFIC) of China Association of Enterprises with Foreign Investment (CAEFI).

Mr Wu is a Certified Senior Economist in China. He holds a Master's Degree in Economics from German Siegen University.

大华银行（中国）组织架构图

UOB (China) Organisation Chart Y2018





管理层报告

2018 in Review



图片说明: 大华银行(中国)个人金融服务部主管林培丰代表银行领取《财资》财富管理机构新星奖

Mr Winston Lim, Head of Personal Financial Services of UOB (China) received the Best Retail Bank award on behalf of the bank from *The Asset*.

零售银行

推出数字化创新解决方案

当前,金融消费者更注重智能、高效、安全的产品和服务体验。大华银行(中国)积极运用数字化转型,为我们的零售客户提供更便捷、贴合生活场景的支付选择和数字金融解决方案,以创新丰富的服务迎合客户不同生活阶段的需求。

我行为中国新兴富裕阶层打造“优选金融+精致生活”的综合移动应用——华彩生活 App,自上线以来屡获业内奖项。

2018年,大华银行(中国)个人金融服务部实现了平台的更新迭代,为用户带来更直观、周全的使用体验。比如,我行通过平台推出银联二维码支付功能,支持用户在境内外接受银联支付的商铺进行扫码支付,成为国内首家开通该移动支付功能的外资银行。

Retail

Providing our Customers with Innovative Digital Solutions

UOB (China) harnesses digital technology to make banking simpler, smarter and safer for our customers, by providing convenient payment options and digital financial solutions essential to the customers' life stages and financial needs.

Our award-winning UOB Direct Bank mobile app is designed for emerging affluent customers who require wealth management services, lifestyle offerings and rewards in a single app.

In 2018, we refreshed the user interface with an integrated and more intuitive design to improve the customer experience. For instance, we were the first foreign bank to integrate UnionPay Quick Response (QR) code mobile payment within its app. Customers can make direct payments to merchants in China and other countries where UnionPay mobile payment is accepted.

帮助个人投资者守护及创造财富

针对中国高净值客户海外投资需求，为他们提供多元化的投资解决方案，大华银行(中国)全新推出了证券挂钩可转换结构性票据产品，成为国内少数能够提供此类产品的外资银行之一。

客户通过选择此类产品，可以灵活配置于境外证券投资标的，拥有更丰富的资产配置工具。

过去一年，我们共荣获《财资》中国最佳财富管理机构新星奖／中国最佳创新手机银行应用奖、《全球银行及金融评论》中国区成长最快财富管理银行奖、《国际金融报》先锋零售银行奖及《澎湃新闻》年度外资银行奖共五项殊荣。

帮助客户全面规划子女教育

2018年，我部提出了全新的客户价值主张，其中重要一项就是教育传承。我们不仅帮助客户合理规划教育储备以满足其子女不同教育阶段的财务及金融需求，还提供留学金融服务；我们也继续开展针对6-22岁不同年龄层青少年的教育项目，包括：小小银行家、海外艺术游学项目、未来领行家项目以及菁英培优计划。

通过这些项目，我们希望提供更多发展机会帮助客户提升子女的创造性和关键性思维，解决问题的能力、团队合作及企业家精神和社会责任感，实现个人潜能。

Helping Individual Investors Safeguard and Grow their Assets

As more Chinese high-net-worth individuals look for opportunities to diversify their investments across the globe, UOB (China) launched a new product line of equity linked notes (ELN) in 2018. We are among only a handful of banks in China to offer ELN.

It enables our customers to choose underlying equities from different share markets around the world.

Our achievements have been recognised by media and prestigious organisations. The awards that the Bank received in 2018 included the China's Best Wealth Manager - Rising Star and China's Most Innovative Mobile Banking Application from *The Asset*, the Fastest Growing Wealth Management Bank China award from *Global Banking & Finance Review*, the Best Retail Bank Award from *International Financial News*, and the Foreign Bank of the Year Award from *The Paper*.

Planning Ahead for the Next Generation

We are dedicated to helping our customers achieve their financial goals at every life stage, including those who are saving for their children's education. We not only support our customers to plan and to save for their children's study, we also offer dedicated development programmes to help their children to discover and grow their strengths. Our programmes include Junior Banker, Art Camp, Future Leader and Youth's Elite Programmes suitable for children from six to 22 years old.

Through these programmes, we hope to assist the next generation to strengthen creative and critical thinking, to develop problem-solving skills and to foster the spirit of teamwork, entrepreneurship and social responsibility.



图片说明：2018 夏季游学之旅，孩子们在老师带领下发掘与学习艺术。

Our customers' children explored the beauty of nature at our summer Art Camp in 2018.

管理层报告 2018 in Review



图片说明：大华银行（中国）行长兼首席执行官（右一）在 2018 第一财经金融价值榜领取年度“一带一路”金融服务机构奖

Mr Peter Foo, President and CEO of UOB (China) (first on the right) received the award of Financial Institution of the Year for the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) at Yicai Media Group China Financial Value Ranking Awards Ceremony 2018.

机构银行

大华银行（中国）机构银行部致力于为企业及机构客户提供专业的服务、行业专长和定制化的金融解决方案，以帮助他们优化财务运营和现金流，合理管理风险，拓展海外业务并满足他们各类资金需求。

为了帮助更多企业“走出去”和“引进来”，我们积极拓展商业伙伴资源，构建合作生态系统。2018 年，大华银行与新加坡星桥腾飞集团、中信银行股份有限公司、广西柳工机械股份有限公司、上海自由贸易区陆家嘴管理局、上海浦东发展银行、上海齐鲁集团公司、苏州工业园区管委会和徐州工程机械集团有限公司签订了合作备忘录。通过这些备忘录的签订，更多企业可以借助我们的合作生态系统，实现区域拓展。

2018 年，因在推动区域间投资和贸易活动方面所作出的不懈努力，大华银行荣获《亚洲货币》杂志所授予的“一带一路”年度最佳银行（东南亚地区）同时也荣膺第一财经所授予的年度“一带一路”金融服务机构奖。

Wholesale Banking

UOB (China) Wholesale Banking helps companies and institutions optimise their business operations and cash flow, manage risks, expand into new markets and manage their capital needs by providing tailored financial solutions, services and sector insights.

To boost our support of companies expanding into and out of China, we have been actively developing an ecosystem of strategic partners. In 2018, UOB signed several Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) with Ascendas-Singbridge Group, China CITIC Bank Corporation Limited, LiuGong Machinery Co., Ltd., Shanghai Free Trade Zone Lujiazui Administrative Bureau, Shanghai Pudong Development Bank, Shanghai Qilu Industrial (Group) Co., Ltd, Suzhou Industrial Park Administrative Committee and Xuzhou Construction Machinery Group. By signing these MOUs, we were able to connect more companies' to regional opportunities and to offer stronger support through our partnership ecosystem.

We received two awards in 2018 in recognition of our role in driving regional trade and investment flows between Greater China and Southeast Asia. UOB (China) was named Financial Institution of the Year for the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) by Yicai Media Group. UOB Group also won the Best Regional Bank of the Year by *Asiamoney*.

商业银行

在 2018 年，商业银行部继续支持客户区域性业务拓展并服务其随之而来的金融需求。同时商业银行积极与集团各网点合作，为客户提供综合性的银行解决方案。上述努力使商业银行部实现了业务的双位数增长。总收入和营业利润分别增加了 26% 和 34%。通过有效的资源配置，我们的成本收入比率在 2018 年下降了 3%。

我们不断开发重点目标行业客户，并通过提供贸易融资及供应链金融解决方案，成功建立了以核心企业和买方信用为基础的多种获客渠道。为此，我们也完善了各种应收账款融资类成品的操作流程，研发并落实经销商融资产品。通过提高重点目标行业客户占比，我们行也相应降低了信贷风险。

通过我行的外国直接投资 (FDI) 咨询部，我们全力支持国内外企业的跨境发展。至今，FDI 咨询部已与政府机构、贸易和投资协会以及专业服务提供商建立了长期合作关系，共同推动中国与亚洲市场的互联互通。通过大华银行集团在国内外 9 个 FDI 中心，FDI 咨询部团队已在过去 7 年间成功协助 2,100 家国内外企业到拓展海外推展业务。其中，30% 是到东盟地区落户的中资企业。2018 年，FDI 咨询部支持跨境中国企业数量较上年增长近五成。

今年我们还通过与 Innoven Capital 的合作，为一些初创企业提供金融服务。

2019 年我们将在延续去年业务模式的基础上推动产品的结构化和标准化，更多更广地提供现金管理、进出口贸易、货币交叉、海外直投等直接信贷融资以外的多样化产品，以批量获取消费类、电子通讯、工业制造等目标行业的客户。

除此之外，我们将更好地把握区域互联互通所带来的发展机遇，包括“一带一路”倡议，以及预计成为中国经济发展最快区域之一的“粤港澳大湾区”。我们将借助 FDI 咨询部，帮助企业“走出去”和“引进来”。

Commercial Banking

In year 2018, Commercial Banking continued to fulfil clients' changing financial needs as they expand into the region and to tap the Group's network to provide comprehensive banking solutions. As a result, we achieved double-digit growth during the year. Our total revenue and operating profit increased by 26 per cent and 34 per cent respectively. Through maximizing business resources, we also lowered our cost-to-income ratio by three per cent.

By sharpening our industry focus and growing in-depth industry knowledge, we were able to grow our client portfolio and deepen our relationships with existing customers. We also built multiple client acquisition channels. For example, by offering buyer's credit to key clients, we were able to provide trade financing and supply chain financing solutions to their trade and value chain partners across the region. We also improved the account receivable financing process and launched dealer financing products. These approaches increased our share of clients from target industries and helped us reduce credit risks.

Through UOB's Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Advisory Unit, we have been at the forefront of facilitating clients' cross-border expansion. As part of its capabilities, the Unit has built an ecosystem of strategic partners including government agencies, trade and industry associations and professional service providers to promote regional connectivity. Through UOB Group's nine FDI Centres in Asia, including one in China, the unit has facilitated more than 2,100 companies in their overseas expansion. Thirty per cent of these clients are Chinese companies venturing into the Southeast Asia. In 2018, the Unit increased the number of the Chinese companies it assisted to expand overseas by about 50 per cent compared with the previous year.

During the year, we also collaborated with Innoven Capital¹ to offer banking services to start-up companies in China.

Building on our progress in 2018, Commercial Banking will standardise and scale up our solutions to provide a diversified range of products and services of cash management, import and export financing, currency swap and FDI beyond direct financing. Our endeavours to improve product portfolio and client engagement will help us acquire more clients in target sectors including consumer goods, technology, media and telecommunication (TMT) and industrials.

The regional connectivity initiatives including Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) is set to continually open up business opportunities for our clients. Particularly, the Greater Bay Area², which is expected to be one of the fastest-growing economic clusters in China. Our FDI Advisory Unit will continue connecting our clients to such opportunities to regionalise their business.

1. Innoven Capital, a joint venture between Temasek Holdings and UOB Group is Asia's leading venture lending firm.

2. The Greater Bay Area is China's national scheme aiming to link Hong Kong, Macau, and nine cities in the Guangdong Province into a world-class city cluster.

管理层报告 2018 in Review

企业银行

2018 年融合了机遇、挑战及转折。我们秉承初心，稳步前行，业务规模及收益保持连续增长。

我们不断夯实传统业务，利用母行在海外的网络优势积极开拓海外市场，实现多产业境内外有机联动，切实地支持境内企业走出去，帮助境外企业走进来。例如，在集团与中国企业银行团队通力合作下，大华银行成功帮助某国内大型国有企业联合承销发行 24 亿美金分期高级无担保债券，为其在海外发展拓宽资金来源；同时大华银行作为唯一的协调行及授权牵头行，为某中国大型企业客户提供了 1.5 亿美金 3 年期银团贷款。

应对日益成熟的金融市场，我们坚持以行业为主导的规模化发展，通过对产业链的研究、深耕上下游，从而有效定位目标客户，以定制化的解决方案，加大对本地企业的业务覆盖。2018 年，我们深化了与先进制造业和食品农业消费类企业的合作；完善油气和基建产业布局；开展房地产 / 住宿服务类与科技媒体通信等产业的规划并升级银行服务。

Corporate Banking

In 2018, Corporate Banking forged ahead steadily against the backdrop of changing market and economy. We achieved business growth both in new client acquisitions and profit.

We continued to build up traditional banking business through providing regional-integrated products and services. Capitalising on the Group's regional network, we actively explored overseas business opportunities and strengthened collaboration with UOB regional teams to better facilitate clients' cross-border needs.

For example, UOB, as the mandated joint book runner (JBR)/joint lead manager (JLM) supported a large state-owned enterprise to issue USD2.4 billion multi-tranche senior unsecured notes to finance the company's overseas development. And, UOB, as the sole coordinator and mandated lead arranger, offered a Chinese large corporate client with a USD150 million three-year club loan.

We improved our competitive edge by sharpening our sector expertise and connecting to our client's value chain. Based upon our deep understanding on the targeted sectors, we are able to provide clients tailor-made financial solutions and expand our client portfolio across their value chain. In 2018, we deepened relationship with clients in advanced manufacturing sector and food, agriculture and consumer goods sector. We also enhanced our client coverage of oil and gas sector as well as construction and infrastructure sector. We also upgraded banking product offerings to real estate and hospitality sector and technology, media and telecommunication (TMT) sector.

金融机构部

2018 年，得益于大华银行集团在香港、新加坡及其他东南亚地区强大的网络支持，我们继续扩大团队和业务能力，以支持中资金融机构不断增长的业务需求和海外金融机构的业务流入中国。

金融机构部的三个团队分别专注于银行、非银行金融机构和房地产基金，为客户提供量身定制的综合解决方案，以满足他们在境内外和跨境的不同业务需求。这些定制的解决方案包括：双边贷款、银团贷款、黄金租赁、债券发行、贸易融资、现金管理、逆回购和综合避险方案等，满足了客户不同的流动性和风险管理要求。2018 年我们的客户数量较上一年增长 12%，业务收入增长 95%。

此外，我们还与机构银行的其他部门密切合作，为企业客户的贸易融资、担保业务等提供支持。此外，通过与环球金融部密切合作，促进与上海黄金交易所和上海清算所等交易所客户的关系，向大华银行（中国）客户提供更多前端财资产品服务。

在继续推动与重点客户在境内业务合作外，我部还依托集团在区域内强大的金融网络，积极支持客户海外业务发展。随着国家“一带一路”倡议向纵深推进，金融机构部也进一步深入与中资银行的合作伙伴关系，帮助企业把握跨境发展机遇。2018 年，我行就与两位长期合作伙伴上海浦东发展银行和中信银行股份有限公司在“一带一路”框架下，分别签订了战略合作备忘录。

在金融机构部的努力下，我行在银行间市场首次发行了三年期“债券通”金融债，以满足我行日益增长的中期人民币资金需求。

结构贸易与商品融资

2018 年，结构贸易与商品融资部继续致力于为核心客户提供结构贸易产品。通过与国际市场衔接的产品帮助客户在跨境大宗商品采购时减低利率和汇率风险，同时配合我行的资金管理方案提高客户的资金使用效率。在上海自贸区融资结构成功经验的基础上，我部不断拓展客户群。

今年，我部贸易收入较上年度显著增长 274%，贷款利息收入增长 116%，及现金管理收入增长 26%。

Financial Institutions Group (FIG)

In 2018, backed by UOB's strong regional network, FIG continued to expand our team and expertise to support Chinese and regional financial institutions (FIs) to tap increasing cross-border business flows.

Our three FIG teams, specialising in banks, non-bank financial institutions and property funds, provided our clients with tailored and comprehensive onshore and cross-border financial solutions. These financial solutions included bilateral loans, syndicated loans, gold leasing, bond issuance, FI trade finance, cash management, reverse repos and hedging solutions to meet the liquidity and risk management needs of our FI clients. As a result, in 2018 FIG expanded its client base by 12 per cent while business revenue grew by 95 per cent year-on-year.

Working closely with other Wholesale Banking segments, FIG also provided trade finance and guarantee services to corporate clients. In addition, FIG collaborated with our Global Markets team to strengthen relationships with business partners including the Shanghai Gold Exchange and Shanghai Clearing House to develop advanced treasury products for our clients.

We continued to forge relationships with key FI clients to support their business growth in China and leveraged our regional network to facilitate their expansion as they internationalise their business. We also deepened partnerships and collaborations with leading Chinese banks to help more companies seize opportunities arising from the BRI. In 2018, UOB (China) signed MOUs with long-standing FI partners namely Shanghai Pudong Development Bank and China CITIC Bank Corporation Limited respectively to jointly tap on BRI opportunities. Under the MOU, our Chinese partners and their clients are able to connect with UOB's business ecosystem and resources as they expand into Southeast Asia.

With the solid support from FIG, UOB (China) issued its first three-year onshore medium-term note denominated in renminbi to provide new long-term funding resources to the Bank.

Structured Trade and Commodity Finance

In 2018, Structured Trade and Commodity Finance remained focused on providing structured trade solutions to our cross-function and regional clients. We offered them a comprehensive suite of trade products to help them mitigate interest and currency risks. We also supported them to enhance cash efficiency through our cash management solutions. We also managed to broaden our client base by applying our experience in back-to-back trade financing in the Shanghai Free Trade Zone to new clients with cross-border needs.

During the year, we achieved trade income growth of 274 per cent over the previous year, a 116 per cent increase in loan income and a 26 per cent increase in cash management income.

管理层报告 2018 in Review



图片说明：大华银行（中国）团队与客户代表共同领取亚当·斯密奖亚洲区最佳现金管理解决方案高度推荐奖

UOB (China) team together with representative from the client receiving the plaque at the Adam Smith Awards Asia.

交易银行

2018 年，交易银行部业绩表现卓越，全年实现 42% 的业务收入增长，现金管理收入与贸易融资收入较上年度分别增长 45% 和 36%。

2018 年交易银行继续稳步推进提升现金管理、贸易融资、供应链融资产品的竞争力，借助于全方位的解决方案，以满足客户在境内外业务拓展中出现的不断变化的需求。

在过去的一年，交易银行专注于提升客户体验。我们在大华银行（中国）官网上新增了机构客户开户文件一站式下载中心以便利客户自行下载全套开户文件。同时进一步简化了发票融资流程和商业承兑汇票贴现审批流程以加快客户获得贸易融资服务。对于电子银行的战略性投入见证了网银用户数的攀升以及网银交易量同比两位数的增长。同时归功于项目增长以及建构供应商与分销商的生态体系的长期努力，供应链融资营收较去年增长超五成。

全体交易银行同仁致力于为客户提供的最有效的解决方案的坚定决心以及为此付出的辛勤努力，在广州易初莲花连锁超市的现金管理定制化方案中得到了全面体现，也令交易银行部团队荣获了《今日资金管理》评定的亚当·斯密奖亚洲区最佳现金管理解决方案高度推荐奖和《亚洲资产》评定的 3A 零售 / 快销方案—最佳现金管理方案奖。这些含金量极高的奖项彰显了客户对于交易银行团队提供的定制化金融解决方案的高度认同。

Transaction Banking

In 2018, Transaction Banking achieved strong revenue growth of 42 per cent over the previous year. This growth is attributed to a significant 45 per cent increase in cash management income and 36 per cent increase in trade income.

We remained committed to investing in our product capabilities in the areas of cash management, trade finance and financial supply chain management. Our investment enabled us to provide our clients with end-to-end solutions, and to support their evolving business needs and expansion plans within and across borders.

During the year, we introduced a one-stop site to facilitate easy downloading of the full set of account opening forms. We also streamlined invoice financing processes and commercial acceptance draft discounting credit approval process, which in turn led to a faster turnaround for clients to acquire trade financing services. Through a collective of initiatives to improve electronic banking, we saw an increase in the number of clients accessing online banking for solutions and online transaction volume grew at double-digits year-on-year.

We also saw our financial supply chain management business grow by more than 50 per cent over previous year. This is largely attributed an increase in the number of supply chain financing programmes we offered. Our strong commitment to providing clients with effective transaction banking solutions and our customer-centric approach has been recognised externally. In 2018, we were awarded the Highly Commended—Best Cash Management Solution at the Adam Smith Awards Asia by *Treasury Today* and Triple A Best FMCG/Retail Solution—Best Cash Management Solution at *The Asset Triple A Treasury*. The awards recognised our customised cash management solution developed for Guangzhou Bufeng Lotus Supermarket Chain Store Co. Ltd.

环球金融

大华银行(中国)环球金融部提供综合的风险管理方案服务实体经济,协助客户管理业务扩展过程中面临的外汇、利率、商品等市场风险,满足客户业务发展和投融资需求。

2018年,环球金融部积极创新,不断探索新领域,满足客户多样化需求,深得客户信赖。

为客户提供东南亚货币“一站式”服务

2018年,我行为客户提供多种东南亚货币外汇交易服务,使企业能够更加灵活地处理跨境汇兑与支付,提升投资及贸易结算效率。一季度,我行获批成为首批人民币对泰铢直接交易做市商,并成为马来西亚特许授权的海外外汇交易银行(AOO, Appointed Overseas Office),为境内企业及机构客户提供人民币对林吉特兑换和即期、远期风险对冲等在岸业务。

2018年,大华银行(中国)位列银行间人民币外汇市场前40名;也是唯一一家在中国外汇交易中心外汇交易平台上询价点击成交(ESP)业务量跻身前十的外资银行。

凭借出色的交易能力和外汇解决方案,大华银行(中国)在中国外汇交易中心CFETS举办的银行间外汇市场最具权威的评选活动中,一举揽获七项大奖,成为2018年度评优中获奖最多的外资银行。其中我行作为最佳新加坡元直接交易做市机构奖的唯一获奖机构,已连续五年蝉联此奖项。

大力发展贵金属及商品业务,积极服务产业链企业

自我行2011年成为上海黄金交易所会员后,贵金属业务保持快速稳健增长。2018年,我行黄金交易业务规模呈现明显增长。全年在上海黄金交易所的黄金交易量达1319.2吨,较2017年同比增长近10倍。其中,2018年国际板交易量28.4吨,同比2017年也有明显增长。

Global Markets

UOB (China) Global Markets offers comprehensive financial products and solutions to help our clients meet their investment, liability and risk management needs.

In 2018, Global Markets launched a series of industry-first solutions across different business areas to fulfil clients' diversified financing needs.

Providing One-Stop Southeast Asia Currency Solutions

In 2018, UOB (China) continued to expand its Southeast Asian currency offerings. In the first quarter, UOB (China) was appointed as one of the first batch of market makers who can conduct direct trading between the RMB and Thai Baht on China interbank foreign exchange (FX) market. The Bank was also approved by Bank Negara Malaysia as an Appointed Overseas Office (AOO). The AOO Framework enables us to execute renminbi-ringgit transactions including currency exchange, spot and forward for corporate and institutional clients. With our expanded solutions, clients can enjoy easier access to FX settlement, streamline the exchange process and reduce exchange costs.

In 2018, UOB (China) was among the top 40 traders in China's interbank FX market and the top ten traders on China Foreign Exchange Trade System (CFETS' trading platform on an Executable Streaming Prices (ESP)³ basis. UOB (China) was the only foreign bank among the top ten ESP traders.

Our FX trading performance and One-Stop ASEAN currency solutions were recognised through seven CFETS Awards in 2018 including Best SGD/CNY Direct Market Maker Award, which UOB (China) has won for the fifth consecutive year.

Supporting our Clients on Bullion and Commodity Business

UOB (China) has been a member of Shanghai Gold Exchange (SGE) since 2011 and over that time we have recorded robust growth on our precious metal business. This momentum continued in 2018. Our gold trading volume on SGE main board increased almost 10 times over the previous year. The total volume reached 1319.2 tons. Our trading volume on the SGE's international board also grew, recording 28.4 tons in 2018.

3. On 5 February 2018, CFETS announced the integration of a US dollar/renminbi bilateral ESP module into its FX trading platform, where traders' orders are matched instantaneously based upon pricing.

Source: CFETS: Announcement on the CFETS New FX Trading Platform Launching (Phase II)
<http://www.chinamoney.com.cn/english/svcnrl/20180126/2297.html>

管理层报告 2018 in Review

凭借在上海黄金交易所国内主板和国际板的活跃表现，我行为产业客户提供黄金租赁和与“上海金”挂钩的远期套保产品，帮助其管理黄金价格波动风险，满足企业生产经营需求。

2018 年，我行获评上海黄金交易所“最佳竞价交易会员”和“询价市场最具成长力机构”。

2018 年 12 月，大连商品交易所推出商品互换业务，我行获批成为首批 26 家交易商之一，也是其中唯一的外资银行。

加强多方合作，深化市场培育

2018 年，在增强交易能力，丰富交易品种的基础上，我行积极与监管机构及要素市场密切合作，做实做深市场培育工作。

在外汇交易方面，2018 年 5 月，我行在吉隆坡成功举办大型投资研讨会，帮助中资企业了解马来西亚和东盟市场并有效管理外汇风险。我行还在监管机构的指导和支持下，成功举办“一带一路”外汇业务同业研讨会。

在贵金属和大宗商品交易方面，2018 年 4 月，大华银行集团环球金融主管李志斌先生成为上海黄金交易所国际顾问，为中国黄金市场国际化发展建言献策；2018 年 5 月，我们在上海举办了东南亚黄金论坛，与知名黄金进口商、精炼公司以及珠宝公司共同探讨了东南亚及中国黄金市场的生产、消费与税务情况，以及“一带一路”倡议下东南亚黄金市场的跨国合作机会。

2018 年，我行成为《中国外汇》杂志副理事长单位。我行还加入上海场外大宗商品衍生品协会，并于 12 月成功承办了上海大宗商品衍生品协会理事会议。

Building on our trading capacity on SGE main board and international board, we were able to provide clients with gold leasing and futures contracts linked to Shanghai Gold Benchmark Price. These solutions helped them manage the volatility in gold price to support their business activities.

In 2018, UOB (China) was named the Best Member and Most Promising Bilateral Trading Bank by SGE.

In December 2018, UOB (China) was appointed as the commodity swap trader of Dalian Commodity Exchange (DCE), and was the only foreign bank among the first batch of 26 traders announced by DCE.

Collaborating with Various Parties to Deepen our Client Engagement

Besides expanding our offering of FX solutions and enhancing our trading capabilities, UOB (China) partnered regulators, industry bodies and the rest of UOB Group to keep clients updated on market developments, insights and potential opportunities across the region through different events.

In May, we organised an investment seminar in Kuala Lumpur to help Chinese enterprises gain insights on market opportunities in Malaysia and other ASEAN countries and how to manage FX risks as they expand into these countries. With the guidance and support from regulatory bodies, the Bank also hosted the Belt and Road Interbank FX Seminar.

On the bullion and commodities front, Mr Lee Chee Pin, Head of Group Global Markets was appointed by SGE as one of its International Advisers in April 2018. He shared professional insights on the internationalisation of China's bullion market at SGE's annual International Advisors Conference in Xiamen City. In May, we held the Southeast Asian Gold Forum together with renowned gold importers, refineries and jewellers in the region. The Forum covered topics including gold production, consumption and tax in China and Southeast Asia. The participating organisations also explored cross-border collaboration opportunities under the BRI.

In 2018, UOB (China) became a cooperative partner of *China Forex*, a magazine under China's State Administration of Foreign Exchange (SAFE), and also joined the Shanghai Over The Counter Commodity Derivative Association under Shanghai Clearing House and sponsored its council meeting in December.

科技与营运

2018 年，我们持续专注于系统建设及操作流程优化，以提升我们的业务处理效率，为客户提供更全面、更方便、更快捷、更安全的银行服务平台，不断提升客户体验，同时保证系统的安全性和合规性。

我们与环球金融部协作，于 2018 年 11 月推出了环球金融平台系统。该系统集前、中、后台一体化，涵盖环球金融交易与风险管理，进一步提高了资金业务与交易操作的自动化处理水平，提升了银行的营运效率和风险管控能力。我们还与个人金融服务部合作，优化升级了大华直销银行手机 APP 功能和服务，如：增加了银联二维码支付；同时优化大华直销银行中的客户权益体系。利用数字化、电子化方式，提升客户体验。

我们还积极响应监管要求，搭建了监管报表类系统。例如：我们依据银保监会的要求于 2018 年 1 月份上线了银保监会现场检查分析系统，积极开展监管数据标准化报送。我们还建立了企业客户征信信息直连报送系统，以替代手工上报方式，在提高数据报送的效率和准确率的同时，有效降低了运营风险。

Technology and Operations (T&O)

In 2018, UOB (China) T&O continued to harness technology to drive operational productivity and performance to better serve our customers and to ensure the compliance with relevant regulatory requirements.

T&O collaborated with Global Markets to upgrade the Bank's Global Markets Platform (GMP) system in November 2018. The upgraded GMP system integrates our front office with our middle and back offices. It improves business efficiency and risk management by conducting automated transaction processing and risk monitoring at the same time.

T&O also collaborated with Personal Financial Services to upgrade our Direct Banking mobile application by developing more in-app functions and services for our customers. For example, we integrated UnionPay QR code payments to make our customers' payment experience more intuitive and convenient.

In response to regulatory changes, T&O implemented several regulatory reporting systems. For example, we rolled out the Examination Analysis System Technology, a risk monitoring system mandated by the China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission to ensure our regulatory reporting is conducted in a standard and consistent manner. In addition, we established a standardised interface to connect with the Credit Reference Centre of the People's Bank of China. The interface assists us with the timely and accurate reports on our corporate client credit data, enabling us to reduce the Bank's operational risk.



管理层报告

2018 in Review

员工

2018 年，我行人力资源部不断推进管理流程数字化；持续提高行内各部门、各级别管理层的领导力；并引领组织变革，参与企业经营目标制定，进行业务人才需求规划，确定关键人才标准，规范企业流程。

同时，我们继续充分践行 UOB+you 这一员工价值主张，积极关心员工身心发展，进一步打造关爱员工、促进发展、相互信任的企业文化。

关爱员工

在关爱员工方面，2018 年，我行组织了系列员工健康讲座，提醒员工关注个人健康，并向员工传授实用健康知识。同时，大华银行（中国）员工俱乐部再次启动覆盖全国的健身项目，提供员工健身便利。除此之外，一并推出了涵盖美食、数码产品、演出票务等员工专享优惠，提高员工生活品质。

我行的员工俱乐部，还组织了一系列主题活动，如：结合传统文化的节庆活动“捞鱼生，闹元宵”；提倡健康生活方式的春季骑行和秋季徒步；以及提升艺术、文化熏陶的展览参观等，以丰富员工生活，并增强员工归属感。

已实施的弹性工作方案（包括错峰上班、居家办公、家庭关爱假及乐享时光两小时）有效帮助员工实现工作与生活的平衡，深受同事们好评。

员工发展

2018 年，我们也针对不同的管理和人才梯队，继续打造不同的领导力发展项目，增进其管理知识与技能，提升金融人才的综合素质。

针对所有初级主管，银行推出 Leadership Right By You 初级经理人学习发展项目，并把三个模块的课程推广到了总行和各地分行。

Colleagues

In 2018, UOB (China) continued to digitalise our human resources (HR) management process, enhance the leadership capabilities of our people at all levels and lead organisational changes. Other areas of focus included conducting resource planning, refining our key personnel selection criteria and standardising HR procedures to ensure that we are organised to achieve business objectives.

In 2018, we continued to develop programmes under our unique employee value proposition UOB+you to nurture a caring and professional workplace.

Caring for our Colleagues

In caring for the well-being of our colleagues, we offered a series of health talks to encourage our colleagues to focus on their personal health. Our Staff Club partnered wellness companies to offer free gym access to all colleagues across the country. The Staff Club also cooperated with various service providers to offer benefits and discounts to UOB (China) colleagues covering food, digital products and entertainment to help our people have an enjoyable life.

Through our Staff Club, we organised activities which helped to enhance a greater sense of belonging among our colleagues. These activities included traditional festival celebrations such as Lo Hei Meets the Lantern Festival, healthy outdoor excursions and activities such as walks, cycling, hiking and visiting museums and art exhibitions.

Our existing flexible work arrangements were highly popular among our colleagues. The arrangements, first implemented in 2017, include staggered work hours, work from home options, two-day family care leave and two hours of paid time off (Flexi2) every month for full-time permanent employees. Through these arrangements, we encouraged our people to achieve better work-life harmony.

Developing our People

In 2018, we continued to invest in talent programmes for people managers across different levels. The programmes aimed to improve the leadership, management and people skills of our people managers.

For first line managers, the Bank launched Leadership Right By You, a programme to impart the skills needed by managers to be leaders who demonstrate courage and care for the people they manage. We rolled out three learning modules of the programme at both Head Office and branches across the country.



图片说明：大华银行（中国）推出 Leadership Right By You 初级经理人学习发展项目

UOB (China) launched Leadership Right By You programme.

2018 年是我行第二年推行“大华银行大中华区领导力发展项目”，该项目是横跨大华银行在内地、香港和台湾三个地区的统一人才培养平台，旨在增进地区间的人才交流，为银行打造高素质的未来人才。在项目机制上我行尝试了一些创新元素。例如：“行动学习项目”以多元化小组的形式，在帮助业务负责人解决迫切而真实的业务痛点的同时，提升创新、协作和领导力。“一对一导师”机制打通了不同梯次学员间的壁垒，建立学员之间的纽带，促进共享和伙伴学习。2018 年，我行选拔了一批高潜质人才加入该项目，并开启了大中华区轮岗计划。

同时，为了进一步提升高级管理人员的领导力，2018 年，我们组织我行香港、台北及内地全体高级管理人员参加了大中华区高级管理人员发展项目。该项目设计结合高管学习的特点，不仅让高管在课堂中学，更在同事中学、在实际体验中学，强调学有所悟、学有所获，并最终将所学呈现在日常管理工作中。

作为新生代人才发展项目，2018 年大中华区共有 11 位管理培训生(MA)从项目中毕业并回到 5 个业务部门继续在岗锻炼，同时我们也迎来了 14 位年轻新伙伴的加入，他们已经正式开启在我行的职业生涯。

人才与组织发展部不断拥抱变化，创造适应全新的运营模式、工作场景、和岗位要求下的在线学习和人才发展模式，来引领和支持企业变革。2018 年，我们开始建立基于手机端的微课程和在线课程，新开发了 20 门微课，43 门考试测试题库以及 21 本 PDF 电子教材。

2018 is the second year of us to implement the Greater China Leadership Academy programme. It is a joint initiative of UOB (China), UOB Hong Kong and UOB Taipei to develop high potential performers and to facilitate talent exchange. We upgraded the programme by creating new learning modules. For example, we launched an Action Learning Project which enabled the participants to form project teams to assist business function heads to address business challenges. Through a structured problem-solving process, the participants boosted their capabilities in innovation, collaboration and leadership. We also introduced one-on-one mentoring to connect leaders from different learning levels, to develop stronger bonds of trust and to foster peer-to-peer coaching and sharing. Colleagues from UOB Greater China participating in the programme, are about to start cross-market job rotation in 2019.

To further enhance the leadership skills of senior management, all senior executives from UOB Hong Kong, UOB Taipei and UOB (China) participated in the Greater China Senior Management Development programme. Customised to their learning needs, the programme guided senior executives on management thinking through in-class learning and hands-on experiences through interactive exercises with colleagues.

To groom young talent, we continued to offer our Management Associate (MA) programme for fresh university graduates. Fourteen new MAs joined us in 2018, joining the 11 who have graduated from the programme and have started working in five functions with the Bank.

Our Talent and Organisational Development team harnessed technology to improve our online learning and talent development models as we prepare our people for the future. In 2018, we expanded the digital materials and courses our people can complete, including 20 we-courses offered through our internal WeChat, 43 sets of exam practice questions and 21 electronic textbooks in PDF format.

管理层报告

2018 in Review



图片说明：大华银行大中华区行政总裁叶杨诗明女士和大华银行（中国）行长兼首席执行官符懋赞先生在“大华荣耀奖”大中华区颁奖典礼上为获奖员工颁奖

Mrs Christine Ip, CEO, UOB Greater China and Mr Peter Foo, President and CEO, UOB (China), presented the awards at UOB Greater China Honours Awards ceremony.

2018年，我行员工的年度总培训小时数比2017年增长了15%。这些数字化的教材，让员工得以合理利用碎片化时间，灵活学习，因此我行员工在2018年的在线自学比率从往年的13%上升为17.5%。

鼓励员工追求卓越

2018年，大华银行连续第二年举办“大华荣耀奖”评奖活动，旨在表彰我行员工在践行“诚信”、“进取”、“齐心”、“担当”四大企业价值过程中取得的卓越成就。今年，在“大华荣耀奖”中国区的评选活动中，共有10个优秀项目及32位在我行服务超过十年的员工受到了表彰。

最佳雇主之选

2018年我行四度蝉联智联招聘“中国最佳雇主”百强；并三度收获前程无忧“中国典范雇主”奖项，荣膺人力资源战略典范奖。

这两大奖项均是国内人力资源领域最具声望的奖项，通过十余年的举办，选拔出了一批雇主品牌建设的标杆企业。



图片说明：大华银行-智联招聘“中国最佳雇主”及前程无忧“中国典范雇主”人力资源战略典范奖杯

Awards of the Top 100 China's Best Employers and the Employers of Excellence in HR Management Strategy.

These digital materials and courses enabled our employees to improve learning efficiency by reading them during fragmented times. As a result, the total training hours increased by 15 per cent compared with the previous year. The weight of digital learning in overall training increased from 13 per cent in 2017 to 17.5 per cent in 2018.

Encouraging our People to Make a Positive Difference

In 2018, the Bank hosted the UOB Honours programme for the second year. The programme recognises and celebrates the outstanding achievements of our people living our values of Honour, Enterprise, Unity and Commitment. Ten teams from UOB (China) received 2018 UOB Honours Country Awards and 32 individuals who have been with the Bank for more than 10 years received a Dedication Award.

An Employer of Choice

In 2018, UOB (China) was named the Top 100 China's Best Employers by zhaopin.com for the fourth consecutive year. We also received the Employers of Excellence Awards in HR Management Strategy from 51job.com for our people-focused strategy. It was the third consecutive year of UOB (China) to win Employers of Excellence Awards.

The two awards are among the most prestigious HR awards in China, recognising companies that stand out for their efforts in developing a better workplace and supporting employees in personal and career development.



图片说明：大华银行副主席兼集团总裁黄一宗先生以及新加坡贸工部长陈振声先生及大华银行高层共同参观大华银行艺术画廊启幕展

Mr Wee Ee Cheong, UOB Deputy Chairman and CEO, Guest-of-Honour Mr Chan Chun Sing, Singapore Minister for Trade and Industry together with UOB (China) senior management at the grand opening of UOB (China)'s headquarters building and UOB Art Gallery.

社区

公益路上不停步，通过 UOB Heartbeat 系列项目回馈社区

我行长期坚持通过 UOB Heartbeat 系列公益项目造福大众、点亮心灵、回馈业务所在社区。UOB Heartbeat 系列公益项目依托公益合作、企业捐助及员工参与三大渠道，共建关爱社区，传播正能量。

我们专注在艺术、儿童及教育三大领域履行社会责任，推动社会的可持续发展。

通过艺术连接社区

值大华银行大厦开幕之际，大华银行艺术画廊 (UOB Art Gallery) 正式开放。画廊是在大华银行大厦一层所开辟的永久性的独立艺术空间，也是一个重要的艺术推广和交流的平台。为了推广东南亚艺术，我行在大华银行艺术画廊推出了以“银行与艺术”为主题，为期 8 个月的启幕展，并免费向公众开放。启幕展所展出十七幅艺术画作，均选自大华银行多年来的艺术典藏或“大华银行年度绘画大赛” (UOB Painting of the Year) 的获奖作品，展示了我行持之以恒的经营之道和与客户信守相伴的价值理念。

为了推动艺术的跨文化交流，大华银行艺术画廊也启动了“驻地艺术家项目”，邀请艺术家驻馆创作，并在此期间与本地艺术社区互动，体验多元文化交互碰撞。2017 年“大华银行年度绘画大赛”马来西亚站最佳画作奖得主，青年艺术家卓于沾先生受邀成为首位驻地艺术家。他在上海进行了为期一个月的驻地艺术创作。



图片说明：大华银行（中国）首席财务官朱轩（右）、品牌兼策略通讯与客户权益部主管付玥（左）代表大华银行艺术画廊接受卓于沾先生（中）的画作《生命的起源》

Mr Brian Zhu, Chief Financial Officer, UOB (China) (right) and Ms Sabrina Fu, Head of Strategic Communications and Customer Advocacy and Brand, UOB (China) (left) received the *Origin of Life* artwork created for the UOB Art Gallery by Mr Chok (middle).

Community

Keep the Good Going through UOB Heartbeat

The UOB Heartbeat corporate social responsibility (CSR) Programme reflects our long-term commitment to enrich lives, to open minds and to strengthen bonds in the communities where we operate. We aim to create sustainable good through more caring and inclusive societies via our efforts in corporate philanthropy, stakeholder partnerships and employee participation.

We focus on three areas which we believe are essential for the quality and progress of society: art, children and education.

Raising Art Awareness and Appreciation through UOB Art Gallery

In 2018, we opened the UOB Art Gallery at UOB Plaza in Shanghai in conjunction with the official opening of our headquarters building. The inaugural exhibition themed UOB and Art featured 17 artworks from the UOB Art Collection reflecting our distinctive approach to sustainable growth.

An Artist-in-Residence programme to encourage multicultural dialogue was concurrently launched in China, with Mr Chok Yue Zan, the 2017 UOB Painting of the Year (Malaysia) winner as our first resident artist.

管理层报告

2018 in Review



图片说明：一位小小艺术家学习利用拓印的手法绘制作品

A budding artist learning to use printmaking technique to develop the artwork.

让艺术点亮心灵

我行定期开展多样的社区艺术活动和对话，并邀请特殊及弱势儿童参与。通过我们的 UOB Heartbeat 艺术活动，孩子们可以跟从专业老师和“大华银行年度绘画大赛”的获奖画家的指导，培养艺术兴趣，学习绘画技巧。

2018 年 12 月，大华银行（中国）启动“小小艺术家工作坊”艺术公益活动，帮助孩子们探索艺术世界，放飞艺术想象力。首期“小小艺术家工作坊”邀请来自浦东全欣公益服务中心和美好临汾社区发展基金会的 30 多位特殊及贫困儿童，在青年艺术家卓于沾先生的带领下，进行即兴艺术创作。

孩子们通过拓印、剪纸、拼贴的手法，运用日常生活中随手可得的材料，共同创作了名为《希望，一棵参天大树的成长轨迹》的主题作品。

自 2016 年起，我行就一直资助“大华银行民间艺术特长班”。目前该项目资助的艺术项目包括：四川凉山州冕宁县彝海中心小学的彝族漆器特长班、四川甘孜州理塘县格木乡中心小学的藏族唐卡特长班以及云南昭通市巧家县马树镇老菁村晖晖苗圃希望学校的毛毡特长班。

2018 年 7 月，我们还特别邀请漆器特长班和唐卡特长班的师生代表来到上海参加我们的系列公益活动，开阔视野，体验不同的艺术和文化形式。



图片说明：特长班师生们在色彩果酱画室参与圆木片绘画创作课程并创作了色彩斑斓的作品

The beneficiaries and UOB (China) employee volunteers participated in a painting workshop at ColorJam Studio in Shanghai and completed beautiful mini tree stump paintings.

Making Art Accessible to All

UOB (China) organises art workshops for underprivileged and special needs children. Through our UOB Heartbeat art workshops, children are given the opportunity to nurture their interest in art and to learn art techniques from professionals and award winning artists.

For example, UOB (China) launched the Junior Artist Workshop programme. The first UOB (China) Junior Artist Workshop was held on 2 December 2018, hosting more than 30 underprivileged children and children with special needs from the Quaxin Public Services Centre and Meihao Linfen Community Development Foundation.

Under the guidance of Mr Chok, these budding artists had a great time creating art and learning art techniques. Together, they transformed basic objects into a beautiful piece of artwork named Hope: Growth Track of a Towering Tree which showcased the children's creativity.

Since 2016, we have sponsored students from Sichuan and Yunnan provinces to learn folk art.

In July 2018, UOB (China) invited seven students and teachers from the Folk Art Sponsorship programme in Sichuan to visit Shanghai to join our fundraising activities and gain exposure to different cultural and arts.



图片说明：700 多位员工、家属及合作伙伴参加了在世纪公园举行的“爱心公益跑 / 行”上海站活动

More than 700 people joined the UOB Heartbeat Run / Walk Shanghai Activity at Century Park, Pudong District.

为爱“益”起跑

“爱心公益跑 / 行”是大华银行标志性公益项目，每年我行员工及家属都通过参与这一项目募集善款。

2018，我行继续通过举办“爱心公益跑 / 行”，为西部偏远山区儿童募集爱心善款。在中国，这一活动已连续七年举行，并且今年首次在大华银行（中国）分行所在地的 12 个城市举行。超过 1,500 余名大华银行（中国）的员工及其家属、公益合作伙伴及客户，加入为爱“益”起跑的队伍。

今年，大华银行（中国）还首次推出微信小程序，让员工以运动、捐款、赞助、义卖和拍卖的多样形式，募集善款。同时，小程序邀请社会公众，通过运动捐步的形式，贡献爱心。活动得到员工、微信粉丝及社会公众的积极响应。

本年度，大华银行“爱心公益跑 / 行”在中国共募集善款逾 42 万人民币。部分善款已用于“温暖校服”、“鞋”助成长、助学 / 助教金，公益图书馆以及“大华银行民间艺术特长班”多个公益计划，以支持西部偏远山区的儿童教育，帮助他们点亮梦想。本年度，大华银行通过公益合作伙伴，共向四川、云南及甘肃的 11 家学校，捐赠了校服和鞋子，受益儿童达 1,600 余人次。



图片说明：四川雅安市汉源县顺河彝族乡中心小学同学们收到大华银行（中国）志愿者所带去的温暖的校服、冬鞋及物资

100 students from Shunhe Yi Minority Village School received school supplies to support their learning journey.

Helping Children in Need through the UOB Heartbeat Run/Walk

Every year, our colleagues and their family members come together as one to participate in the UOB Heartbeat Run/Walk – our flagship regional fundraising and volunteer event.

In 2018, we expanded the UOB Heartbeat Run/Walk to more CSR partners and clients. In total, we rallied a record attendance of almost 1,500 participants across 12 cities.

UOB (China) also introduced a Heartbeat Run/Walk programme on WeChat, where our employees and WeChat fans could track the number of steps they took every day.

Through UOB Heartbeat Run/Walk, UOB (China) raised more than RMB420,000 in total for underprivileged and children with special needs. The funds were donated to our long-term CSR partners to support various CSR initiatives. For example, we purchased uniforms, shoes as well as school supplies and provided financial assistance and household essentials to 1,600 students in 11 schools in remote mountainous areas in western China.

管理层报告

2018 in Review



图片说明：大华银行（中国）与第一财经公益基金会联合启动“UOB 带我爱世界：小叮当的放映室”公益教育项目第二季

UOB (China) and Yicai Foundation jointly launched the UOB Brings the World to Me programme in Shanghai.

点亮山区孩子梦想

本年度，大华银行（中国）与第一财经公益基金会联合启动了“UOB 带我爱世界：小叮当的放映室”公益教育项目第二季。这一项目于2017年推出，旨在为云南两所山区的孩子们提供在线课程，帮助他们收获知识，感受世界。

第二季项目课程中，大华银行（中国）在调研基础上，丰富了内容和形式，加入了城市建筑及历史、手工艺术、中国传统文化与阅读等志愿者课程。在公开招募的志愿者当中，也不乏我行的员工及其家人，为山区孩子们带来有益有趣的课程。



图片说明：大华银行（中国）志愿者为孩子们录制财商小知识课程介绍东南亚货币

UOB (China) Volunteer had an online course on Southeast Asian currencies.

Providing Equal Opportunities in Education

UOB (China) and Yicai Foundation jointly launched the second season of the signature UOB Brings the World to Me programme. The programme, kicked off in 2017, aims to provide education resources and online courses to two schools in the remote mountainous areas of Yunnan province to help students learn more about the world beyond their horizons.

For the second season, UOB (China) expanded the subjects of the programme to include areas such as architecture, traditional culture and handcraft. Many of our colleagues and their families volunteered to record online courses as part of the curriculum.



大华银行（中国） 消费者权益保护知识读本



图片说明：《大华银行（中国）消费者权益保护知识读本》以深入浅出的漫画形式传播金融消费知识

UOB (China) Consumer Rights Protection booklet

增强金融教育，保护消费者权益

2018 年，我行消费者权益保护工作进一步加强了消费者金融教育、强化员工消保知识的普及，在内容和形式的创新上有了新的突破，同时强调宣传的深度和普及的广度。我行今年首次推出《消费者权益保护主题知识读本》，通过原创漫画，以图文并茂的形式介绍了个人信息保护、防范金融网络诈骗、警惕非法集资陷阱、提高防范风险能力等金融知识，向广大金融消费者宣传消费者权益保护知识。

为了扩大金融知识的普及度，我行本年组织多次活动，向儿童普及金融财商及消保知识。2018 年 2 月，为了响应我国普惠金融政策，我行员工深入社区，向昆山市爱德社会组织培育中心的外来务工人员子女普及金融常识；7 月借西部山区师生们至我行参与公益活动的契机，爱心志愿者不仅带领他们参观了大华银行大厦和上海分行，并安排了一堂生动有趣的金融基础知识课程。

Promoting Financial Literacy and Enhancing Consumer Protection

In 2018, we expanded our financial education outreach and organised activities in more engaging and informative ways to raise consumer rights awareness. As part of our financial education efforts, UOB (China) developed a *Consumer Rights Protection Booklet* in a comic strip format to engage the public in a fun and informative manner. The comic strip shares financial and anti-fraud information on mobile payment security, protection of personal data and illegal financial advertising. The booklets were dispatched to all branches across China and at different financial literacy events and roadshows.

In 2018, we broadened our financial literacy education efforts to help children learn financial planning skills and how to avoid fraud. In February, our colleagues visited the Development Centre of the Amity Foundation in Kunshan to share financial knowledge with the children of migrant workers. Leveraging the Folk Art Sponsorship Programme beneficiary's trip to Shanghai in July, we took the opportunity to assist them to acquire more banking knowledge. The students and teachers visited our Shanghai branch to learn more about banking and the financial industry and took a financial literacy course conducted by UOB (China) volunteers.

管理层报告
2018 in Review



图片说明：同学们对于课程中所教授的真假人民币识别技巧特别感兴趣，也感叹人民币当中藏有这么多防伪印记

The students were particularly interested in the techniques of identifying counterfeit RMB notes and were surprised to learn that there are plenty of security features in the genuine notes.

保持与客户的良好沟通也是我行消费者权益保护工作的重中之重。因此，2018 年我行特向全国 12 个城市推出了《服务：从“心”出发》的课程，该课程内容丰富、理论结合实践，得到了广大员工的认可，共有 311 名员工参与该课程，课程评级理想，反响热烈。通过《服务：从“心”出发》的课程，员工可进一步提升沟通技巧、加强有效沟通、倾听客户心声，以便为客户提供更有效率、更有品质的优质服务体验。

Treating our customer fairly and improving our communication with customers are key to maintaining their trust in us. In 2018, we kicked off the Art of Service Recovery workshops. The workshops equip our colleagues with necessary skills to improve their competency in providing quality and efficient services to our customers. We conducted workshops for 311 colleagues in 12 cities.



图片说明：大华银行（中国）品牌策略沟通与客户权益部主管付玥（左一）代表我行领取第一财经年度公益跨境合作伙伴奖

Ms Sabrina Fu, Head of Strategic Communications and Customer Advocacy and Brand, UOB (China) (first on left) attended 2018 Yicai Corporate Social Responsibility Awards ceremony to receive the Sustainable CSR partnership award.

本年度，大华银行（中国）为公益项目捐赠善款逾 50 万人民币，惠及儿童超过 3,200 人次。我行员工也为各类公益活动贡献了近 6 千个小时。

我行因在企业社会责任及公益领域所作出的努力，荣膺第一财经年度公益跨界合作伙伴，并获得陆家嘴年度公益榜的公益社群实践奖。



图片说明：大华银行（中国）机构银行部主管郑澍（左四）代表我行领取公益社群实践奖

Ms Adaline Zheng, Head of Wholesale Banking, UOB (China) (fourth on left) attended 2018 Lujiazui Annual Charity Awards ceremony to receive the Best Charitable Contribution Award.

In 2018, our colleagues contributed more than 6,000 hours of their time and service in UOB Heartbeat programmes. We contributed more than RMB500,000 to the communities through sponsorships, donations, scholarships and funds raised by our colleagues, customers and partners. More than 3,200 students benefitted from these community efforts.

Our commitment to enriching lives and to strengthening community bonds have been recognised across the region. Among the other awards that we received in 2018 were the Sustainable CSR Partnership award from Yicai Media Group and the Best Charitable Contribution Award at the 2018 Lujiazui Annual Charity Awards.

公司治理 Corporate Governance

大华银行（中国）始终坚持最高的公司治理标准并就此严格遵守《中华人民共和国公司法》、《中华人民共和国商业银行法》、《中华人民共和国外资银行管理条例》及其实施细则等相关监管要求。

我行董事会及其下设专业委员会、监事、高级管理层按照相关法律法规和《大华银行（中国）有限公司章程》（以下简称《公司章程》）所赋予的职责，依法独立履行各自的权利与义务。

关于董事与董事会

董事会成员变动如下：

- a) 曾之杰先生于 2018 年 8 月 29 日离任董事会；及
- b) 吴玉华先生于 2018 年 8 月 29 日受委任加入董事会。

董事会现有六名董事，其中独立董事两名。董事会的人数、构成符合监管要求和《公司章程》的规定。现任董事会成员名单及其职务如下：

UOB (China) is committed to upholding good corporate governance and is guided by the following in this regard:

- a) the People's Republic of China (PRC) Company Law;
- b) the PRC Commercial Bank Law;
- c) the PRC Regulations on Administration of Foreign-funded Banks and the Rules for Implementing the PRC Regulations on Administration of Foreign-funded Banks; and
- d) other relevant regulatory requirements.

The Board of Directors (Board), Board Committees, the Supervisors and Senior Management perform their respective duties according to the laws and regulations of the country and the provisions in the Bank's Articles of Association.

Board of Directors

Board membership has been refreshed following these changes:

- a) Retirement of Mr Zeng Zhi Jie from the Board on 29 August 2018; and
- b) Appointment of Mr Wu Yu Hua to the Board on 29 August 2018.

The current Board comprises six members, two of whom are independent directors. The size and composition of the Board comply with regulatory requirements and the provisions in the Bank's Articles of Association. The six Board members are:

姓名 Name	性别 Gender	年龄 Age	职务 Position	本届任期 Current Term of Office
黄一宗 Wee Ee Cheong	男 Male	66	董事长/非执行非独立董事 Chairman/Non-executive and non-independent director	2016年9月17日至2019年9月16日 From 17 September 2016 to 16 September 2019
符懋赞 Peter Foo Moo Tan	男 Male	56	执行非独立董事(行长兼首席执行官) Executive and non-independent director (President and CEO)	2017年1月18日至2019年10月27日 From 18 January 2017 to 27 October 2019
李振荣 Francis Lee Chin Yong	男 Male	65	非执行非独立董事 Non-executive and non-independent director	2016年12月27日至2019年12月26日 From 27 December 2016 to 26 December 2019
叶杨诗明 Christine Ip	女 Female	55	非执行非独立董事 Non-executive and non-independent director	2017年7月12日至2020年7月11日 From 12 July 2017 to 11 July 2020
刘二飞 Liu Erh Fei	男 Male	60	独立非执行董事 Non-executive and independent director	2017年1月20日至2019年11月15日 From 20 January 2017 to 15 November 2019
吴玉华 Wu Yu Hua	男 Male	60	独立非执行董事 Non-executive and independent director	2018年8月29日至2021年6月5日 From 29 August 2018 to 5 June 2021

董事会的主要职能如下:

- 为银行指明战略方向, 批准银行战略发展方案, 批准银行的经营计划和年度预算;
- 审核并监督银行的财务表现以及批准银行真实公允的财务决算方案;
- 决定银行的资本负债结构;
- 设定股息分配方案以及宣告股息;
- 筹划董事会和高级管理层的继任事宜及银行的薪酬政策;
- 确保高效的管理团队;
- 批准银行的组织结构设置;
- 监督建立全面的、针对各种风险类型的风险管理政策、程序和基础设施(包括业务外包风险);
- 决定银行的风险结构并核准相关信贷审批限额和投资限额;
- 审核并监督银行的风险管理、内部审计和合规部门职能的履行, 并确保对其资源配置的充分性;
- 评价行长/ 首席执行官以及高级管理层的工作表现;
- 制订适当的政策及程序以避免为自己谋取不正当利益的情况或其它利益冲突的产生;
- 审查并核准银行的有关关联交易的控制体系;
- 建立公司文化、价值观和道德标准;
- 审查银行的信息披露政策并对所披露信息的真实性、准确性和完整性负责;
- 向股东报告; 及
- 履行股东授予的其他职权和法律、法规以及银行章程要求的其他职权。

董事会每年召开四次定期会议, 并在需要时召开临时董事会议。

根据银行章程的规定, 董事会还可通过传签的方式做出决议。

2018 年, 我行共召开董事会会议四次, 会议均达到法定最低出席人数。

2018 年, 我行董事会还通过传签的方式, 做出了四项决议。

会议的召集程序、出席人数、议事程序、表决程序、董事会决议的作出程序及其内容等各方面均符合中华人民共和国有关法律法规和《公司章程》的有关要求。所有董事会会议记录及传签决议由我行董事会秘书保存。

The main responsibilities of the Board are to:

- provide strategic directions, approve strategic business initiatives, and approve the business plans and annual budget;
- review and monitor the financial performance of the Bank, and approve true and fair financial statements;
- determine an appropriate capital/debt structure;
- set dividend policy and declare dividends;
- perform succession planning for the Board and Senior Management and formulate the remuneration policy;
- put in place an effective management team;
- approve the organisational structure;
- oversee the establishment of comprehensive risk management policies, processes and infrastructure to manage various types of risk (including outsourcing risk);
- determine the risk profile of the Bank and approve credit discretionary limits and investment limits;
- review and monitor the risk management, internal audit and compliance functions and ensure that these functions are adequately resourced;
- evaluate the performance of the President and CEO and Senior Management;
- establish appropriate procedures and processes to avoid situations that may give rise to improper personal gains or conflicts of interest;
- review and approve the Bank's system of controls relating to connected transactions;
- set corporate culture, values and ethical standards;
- review the Bank's information disclosure policy and be responsible for the authenticity, accuracy and integrity of the information disclosed;
- report to the shareholder; and
- exercise such other power as authorised by the shareholder and perform such other functions as required by the laws, regulations and the Bank's Articles of Association.

The Board holds four scheduled meetings in a year. Additional meetings may be held whenever required.

The Bank's Articles of Association also provide for the Board to make decisions by way of circular resolutions.

In 2018, the Board held four meetings. The quorum for each meeting was met.

The Board passed four resolutions by way of circulation in 2018.

The procedures for convening a Board meeting, the quorum required for constituting the meeting, the proceedings at the meeting, and the procedures for voting and passing of resolutions were in compliance with the requirements of applicable PRC laws and regulations and the Bank's Articles of Association. The minutes of all Board meetings and the circular resolutions are properly maintained by the Company Secretary.

公司治理

Corporate Governance

关于董事会下设专业委员会

大华银行(中国)董事会目前下设五个专业委员会,即:执行委员会、关联交易控制委员会、审计委员会、提名及薪酬委员会和董事会风险管理委员会。

(1) 执行委员会

- a. 委员会成员:黄一宗先生(主席)、符懋赞先生、李振荣先生、叶杨诗明女士。
- b. 执行委员会的主要职能如下:
 - 管理银行的营运,包括制定内部制度、业务发展策略,监督银行业务计划的执行,批准相关的信贷额度;及
 - 处理除行长兼首席执行官及副行长以外的银行人力资源管理事项。
- c. 2018年,执行委员会召开会议10次。

(2) 关联交易控制委员会

- a. 委员会成员:刘二飞先生(主席)、李振荣先生、吴玉华先生(自2018年8月29日起接替曾之杰先生)。
- b. 关联交易控制委员会的主要职能如下:
 - 建立并执行关联交易管理制度;
 - 管理关联交易并控制由此而生的风险;
 - 审查一般关联交易;及
 - 审核重大关联交易并提交董事会批准。
- c. 2018年,关联交易控制委员共召开会议一次。

Board Committees

The Board has delegated specific functions to five Board Committees, namely the Executive Committee (EXCO), Connected Transactions Control Committee (CTCC), Audit Committee (AC), Nominating and Remuneration Committee (NRC) and Board Risk Management Committee (BRMC).

(1) Executive Committee

- a. The EXCO members are Mr Wee Ee Cheong (Chairman), Mr Peter Foo Moo Tan, Mr Francis Lee Chin Yong and Mrs Christine Ip.
- b. The EXCO oversees the following matters:
 - the Bank's business operations, including formulating internal policies and business strategies, monitoring the execution of business plans and approving relevant credit limits; and
 - all human resource matters, except for those pertaining to the President and CEO and Deputy President.
- c. The EXCO held ten meetings in 2018.

(2) Connected Transactions Control Committee

- a. The CTCC members are Mr Liu Erh Fei (Chairman), Mr Francis Lee Chin Yong and Mr Wu Yu Hua (replacing Mr Zeng Zhi Jie who retired with effect from 29 August 2018).
- b. The CTCC's main responsibilities are to:
 - establish and administer the system for managing connected transactions;
 - manage connected transactions and control the risks from such transactions;
 - examine non-material connected transactions; and
 - review and submit material connected transactions to the Board for approval.
- c. The CTCC held one meeting in 2018.

(3) 审计委员会

- a. 委员会成员：刘二飞先生（主席）、李振荣先生、叶杨诗明女士、吴玉华先生（自 2018 年 8 月 29 日起接替曾之杰先生）。
- b. 审计委员会的主要职能为审议 / 监督以下相关事宜：
- 财务报告，内部、外部审计计划及报告；
 - 内部会计控制及重大内部控制的充分性；
 - 内部及外部审计的范围及结果；
 - 有关会计准则或会计实务的质量及重大变化；
 - 内部审计资源的充分性；
 - 内部审计调查的重大发现；
 - 批准外部审计费用；及
 - 外部审计机构及内部审计部门负责人的提名。
- c. 2018 年，审计委员会共召开会议四次。

(4) 提名及薪酬委员会

- a. 委员会成员：吴玉华先生（自 2018 年 8 月 29 日起接替曾之杰先生担任主席）、黄一宗先生、李振荣先生、刘二飞先生。
- b. 提名及薪酬委员会的主要职能如下：
- 就董事会及其下属专业委员会推荐候选人；
 - 设计董事、主要高级管理人员（包含行长兼首席执行官以及副行长）的薪酬结构并报董事会批准；及
 - 建立一套正规的机制以评价董事会的整体效率，董事会下设各委员会及董事的贡献以及行长兼首席执行官的表现。
- c. 2018 年，提名及薪酬委员会召开会议一次。

(3) Audit Committee

- a. The AC members are Mr Liu Erh Fei (Chairman), Mr Francis Lee Chin Yong, Mrs Christine Ip and Mr Wu Yu Hua (replacing Mr Zeng Zhi Jie who retired with effect from 29 August 2018).
- b. The AC's main responsibilities are to review/oversee all matters relating to:
- financial statements, and internal and external audit plans and reports;
 - the adequacy of internal accounting controls and material internal controls;
 - the scope and results of internal and external audits;
 - the quality of, and any significant change in, accounting policies or practices;
 - the adequacy of internal audit resources;
 - significant findings from internal audit investigations;
 - the approval of external auditor's fees; and
 - the nomination of the external auditor and the head of the internal audit function.
- c. The AC held four meetings in 2018.

(4) Nominating and Remuneration Committee

- a. The NRC members are Mr Wu Yu Hua (replacing Mr Zeng Zhi Jie who retired with effect from 29 August 2018 as Chairman), Mr Wee Ee Cheong, Mr Francis Lee Chin Yong and Mr Liu Erh Fei.
- b. The NRC's main responsibilities are to:
- recommend nominees for appointment to the Board and Board Committees;
 - recommend a framework for the remuneration of directors and key senior executives (including the President and CEO and Deputy President) for the Board's approval; and
 - put in place a system for assessing the effectiveness of the Board as a whole, the contribution of each Board Committee and director, and the performance of the President and CEO.
- c. The NRC held one meeting in 2018.

公司治理

Corporate Governance

(5) 董事会风险管理委员会

- a. 委员会成员：李振荣先生（主席）、吴玉华先生（自 2018 年 8 月 29 日起接替曾之杰先生）、叶杨诗明女士、刘二飞先生。
- b. 董事会风险管理委员会的主要职能如下：
- 审查银行的风险管理策略、政策和风险容忍度，并提交董事会批准；
 - 确保风险管理体系健康独立，及其建立和运作符合董事会批准的策略和政策；
 - 在识别、衡量、监督和控制各种风险的过程中，审查和评估银行风险管理架构（包括框架、政策、方法、人力资源、程序、信息、基础设施和系统）的充分性和有效性；
 - 审查管理层关于风险敞口、风险组合结构及其管理和风险监控的定期报告；及
 - 定期向董事会报告并提示董事会注意负面风险事件或趋势。
- c. 2018 年，董事会风险管理委员会共召开会议四次。

关于监事

大华银行（中国）现有监事两名，现任监事黄祖耀博士及副监事詹道存教授均由股东委派。监事的委任符合监管要求和《公司章程》的规定。

监事的职权主要包括：

- 检查银行财务和财务报表；
- 监督董事、高级管理人员的行为，以确保银行审慎经营，并在必要时对董事、高级管理人员的不当行为予以纠正；
- 维护银行、股东及其他利益相关者特别是存款人的合法权益；及
- 法律、法规及银行章程规定的应由监事行使的其他职权和股东授予其行使的其他职权。

2018 年，监事严格按照《中华人民共和国公司法》和《公司章程》等规定，积极履行对董事会和高级管理层实施监督的职责。在履行职责的过程中，监事接受并审阅有关本行经营及风险管理状况的常规报告，对我行的经营情况、财务状况以及我行董事和高级管理人员履行职责的合法合规性进行了有效地监督，同时会见了董事及高级管理人员，并列席董事会会议。

(5) Board Risk Management Committee

- a. The BRMC members are Mr Francis Lee Chin Yong (Chairman), Mr Wu Yu Hua (replacing Mr Zeng Zhi Jie who retired with effect from 29 August 2018), Mrs Christine Ip and Mr Liu Erh Fei.
- b. The BRMC's main responsibilities are to:
- review and recommend risk management strategies, policies and risk tolerance of the Bank for the Board's approval;
 - oversee the establishment and operation of a robust and independent risk management system that is consistent with the strategies and policies approved by the Board;
 - review and assess the adequacy and effectiveness of the Bank's risk management framework (including frameworks, policies, methodologies, human resources, processes, information, infrastructure and systems) for identifying, measuring, monitoring and controlling various types of risks;
 - review regular management reports on risk exposures, risk portfolio composition and the management and monitoring of such exposures and portfolio composition; and
 - report to the Board regularly and highlight any adverse risk event or trend for the Board's attention.
- c. The BRMC held four meetings in 2018.

Supervisors

The Bank has two Supervisors who were nominated by the shareholder and appointed in accordance with regulatory requirements and the Bank's Articles of Association. They are Dr Wee Cho Yaw (Supervisor) and Prof Cham Tao Soon (Deputy Supervisor).

The main responsibilities of the Supervisors include:

- inspecting the accounts and financial statements of the Bank;
- supervising the Board and Senior Management to ensure that the Bank is run in a prudent manner and that the Board and Senior Management take corrective actions where necessary;
- safeguarding the lawful rights and interests of the Bank, the shareholder and other stakeholders, particularly the depositors; and
- exercising such other power and authority pursuant to the laws, regulations and the Bank's Articles of Association, and as may be authorised by the shareholder.

In 2018, the Supervisors duly discharged their responsibility of supervising the Board and Senior Management strictly, in accordance with relevant requirements, including the provisions under the *PRC Company Law* and in the Bank's Articles of Association. In discharging their responsibility, the Supervisors received and reviewed regular reports on the Bank's operations and risk management, and conducted supervision of the operations and financial position of the Bank and the performance of the Directors and Senior Management. The Supervisors also met with directors and Senior Management, and attended Board meetings.

独立董事履行职责情况

2018 年度,我行设两名独立董事,分别为刘二飞先生(截至 2018 年 8 月 29 日)及吴玉华先生(自 2018 年 8 月 29 日起)。其中,刘二飞先生同时担任董事会下设的关联交易控制委员会、审计委员会主席,以及提名及薪酬委员会、董事会风险管理委员会成员。吴玉华先生现任董事会下设的提名及薪酬委员会主席,以及关联交易控制委员会、审计委员会、董事会风险管理委员会成员。

报告期内,两位独立董事均勤勉尽责地履行了董事义务,认真审议了各项议案。两位独立董事为董事会、董事会下设专业委员会切实履行决策和监督职能发挥了积极作用,维护了我行的整体利益以及股东的合法权益。

(1) 2018年独立董事出席董事会的情况

独立董事姓名 Name of Independent Director	应参加 (次) No. of Board Meetings Held	出席 (次) No. of Board Meetings Attended	缺席 (次) Absent with Apologies	备注 Remarks
刘二飞 Liu Erh Fei	4	4	0	/
曾之杰 (截至2018年8月29日) Zeng Zhi Jie (up to 29 August 2018)	2	1	1	因公务未能出席2018年3月23日的 董事会会议 Excused from Board meeting on 23 March 2018 due to business commitments
吴玉华 (自2018年8月29日起) Wu Yu Hua (from 29 August 2018)	2	2	0	/

(2) 独立董事对我行有关事项提出异议的情况

2018 年,独立董事均未对我行本年度的议案事项提出异议。

监事及董事知情权

银行监事及董事能自由与管理层进行沟通并获取银行信息。银行就财务信息、风险管理、运营管理等事项向监事及董事提供全面及时的报告以便其做出进一步的会议讨论。银行监事及董事有权与公司秘书进行沟通,从而了解最新的法规变化及公司治理方面的实施情况。监事及董事在履行其职责时可以根据需要独立寻求专业意见,由此产生的费用,将由银行承担。

Performance of Independent Directors

There were two independent directors on the Board in 2018, namely Mr Liu Erh Fei, Mr Zeng Zhi Jie (up to 29 August 2018) and Mr Wu Yu Hua (with effect from 29 August 2018). Currently, Mr Liu Erh Fei is the Chairman of the CTCC and AC, as well as a member of the NRC and BRMC. Mr Wu Yu Hua is currently the Chairman of the NRC, as well as a member of the CTCC, AC and BRMC.

For the year under review, both independent directors discharged their duties diligently and responsibly. They contributed to the decision-making and oversight by the Board and Board Committees and safeguarded the lawful rights and overall interests of the Bank and the shareholder.

(1) Independent Directors' Attendance at Board Meetings in 2018

(2) Dissent of Independent Directors

In 2018, Management did not give cause for the independent directors to record their dissent on any matter.

Supervisors' and Directors' Access to Information

The Supervisors and directors have unfettered access to information and Management, and receive timely and comprehensive financial, risk management and operational reports to facilitate informed discussions during meetings. They also have access to the Company Secretary whose responsibilities include advising the Supervisors and directors on regulatory changes and best practices in corporate governance. The Supervisors and directors may seek independent professional advice in the course of discharging their duties at the Bank's expense.

公司治理

Corporate Governance

高级管理层成员构成 / Senior Management Structure

姓名 Name	职务 Position	性别 Sex	出生年份 Year of Birth	任期起始 Assignment Commencement	最高学历 Highest Academic Degree	相关经验年限 Relevant Years of Experience
符懋赞 FOO Moo Tan Peter	行长兼首席执行官 President and CEO	男 Male	1962	2016年12月 Dec 2016	新加坡国立大学房地产管理学士学位 Bachelor of Science, Estate Management, Honours National University of Singapore 特许金融分析师 Chartered Financial Analyst	31
刘可 LIU Ke Jenny	首席风险控制官 Chief Risk Officer	女 Female	1970	2016年1月 Jan 2016	新加坡南洋理工大学工商管理硕士 Master of Business Administration Nanyang Technological University	23
卢绍康 LO Siu-Hong Rodney	渠道及数字化部主管 Head, Channels and Digitalisation	男 Male	1967	2014年6月 Jun 2014	乔治华盛顿大学 项目领导、管理及沟通；项目经理的合同管理课程 Project Leadership, Management and Communications Contracting for Project Managers The George Washington University	25
陈兆荣 TAN Kong Weng Steven	首席技术官 Chief Information Officer	男 Male	1976	2016年6月 Jun 2016	新加坡国立大学工商管理学士学位 Bachelor of Business Administration, Honours National University of Singapore	17
朱轩 ZHU Xuan Brian	首席财务官 Chief Financial Officer	男 Male	1980	2018年7月 Jul 2018	复旦大学会计硕士 Master of Professional Accounting Fudan University	16
郑濬 ZHENG Jun Adaline	批发银行部（企业）主管 Head, Wholesales Banking - Corporate	女 Female	1980	2018年2月 Feb 2018	上海交通大学国际金融学士 Bachelor of International Finance Shanghai Jiao Tong University	16
黄莹 HUANG Ying Christina	商业银行部I部主管 Head, Commercial Banking I	女 Female	1972	2018年4月 Apr 2018	英国加的夫大学商学院国际经济、金融与银行学硕士 Master of Science in International Economics Banking and Finance Cardiff University, U.K.	24
袁泉 YUAN Quan Albert	交易银行业务部主管 Head, Transaction Banking	男 Male	1976	2018年5月 May 2018	日本立教大学经济学硕士 Master of Economics Rikkyo University, Japan	15
张晓 ZHANG Xiao Andy	跨国企业银行部主管 Head, Multinational Corporate 兼任东区区域主管 East Regional Head 兼任上海分行行长 General Manager of Shanghai Branch	男 Male	1971	2014年9月 Sep 2014 2018年12月 Dec 2018 2018年12月 Dec 2018	上海财经大学-美国韦伯斯特大学工商管理硕士 Master of Business Administration Shanghai University of Finance and Economics and Webster University	25
林培丰 LIM Pei Hong Winston	个人金融服务部主管 Head, Personal Financial Services	男 Male	1975	2015年10月 Oct 2015	新加坡南洋理工大学会计学学士学位 Bachelor of Accountancy, Honours Nanyang Technological University	17
杨瑞琪 YANG Rui Qi Mark	环球金融部主管 Head, Global Markets	男 Male	1973	2016年10月 Oct 2016	墨尔本大学应用金融硕士 Master of Applied Finance The University of Melbourne	17
郑伟仁 TEH Wee Jin	企业银行信贷部主管 Head, Corporate Credit	男 Male	1958	2008年9月 Sep 2008	新西兰大学商学士 Bachelor of Commerce University of Otago, New Zealand	37
杨健顺 YEOH Kian Soon Benedict	商业银行信贷部主管 Head, Commercial Credit	男 Male	1970	2014年7月 Jul 2014	卡耐基梅隆大学理学学士学位 Bachelor of Science Carnegie Mellon University	23
洪晓燕 HONG Xiao Yan Amy	人力资源部主管 Head, Human Resources	女 Female	1977	2007年12月 Dec 2007	复旦大学工商管理硕士 Master of Business Administration Fudan University	21
张飒 ZHANG Sa Sarah	内部审计部主管 Head, Internal Audit	女 Female	1972	2016年1月 Jan 2016	美国纽约州立水牛城大学工商管理硕士 Master of Corporate Finance and Accounting State University of New York at Buffalo	25
王媛 WANG Yuan Eliza	法律与秘书部主管 Head, Legal and Secretariat	女 Female	1974	2007年12月 Dec 2007	复旦大学工商管理硕士 Master of Business Administration Fudan University	22
熊大永 XIONG Da Yong	合规部主管 Head, Compliance	男 Male	1970	2017年8月 Aug 2017	复旦大学金融学博士 Doctor of Finance Fudan University	15

王红霞 WANG Hong Xia Carol	个人信贷部主管 Head, Retail Credit	女 Female	1971	2016年12月 Dec 2016	华东理工大学国际企业管理学士 Bachelor of International Business Management East China University of Science and Technology	25
简宗正 CHIEN Chung Cheng Jerry	金融机构部主管 Head, Financial Institutions Group	男 Male	1962	2018年9月 Sep 2018	台湾大学工商管理硕士 Master of Business Administration National Taiwan University	32
黄凡 HUANG Fan	私人银行部中国市场主管 Market Head, China Market, Private Banking	男 Male	1968	2018年8月 Aug 2018	萨斯喀彻温大学工商管理硕士 Master of Business Administration University of Saskatchewan, Canada 特许金融分析师 Chartered Financial Analyst 加拿大注册会计师 Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada	22
林联坚 LIM Lian Kian	北区区域主管 North Regional Head 兼任北京分行行长 General Manager of Beijing Branch	男 Male	1973	2018年7月 Jul 2018	美国南阿拉巴马州大学理学学士 Bachelor of Science University of South Alabama	22
卓益丰 TOK Aik Hong Lawrence	大湾区区域主管 Greater Bay Area Regional Head 兼任深圳分行行长 General Manager of Shenzhen Branch 兼任商业银行部II部主管 Head, Commercial Banking II	男 Male	1975	2017年4月 April 2017 2017年4月 April 2017 2018年4月 April 2018	伦敦大学理学学士荣誉学位 Bachelor of Science, Honours University of London	18
范南鸿 FAN Nan Hong Frank	广州分行行长 General Manager of Guangzhou Branch	男 Male	1976	2018年4月 Apr 2018	香港浸会大学工商管理硕士 Master of Business Administration Hong Kong Baptist University	22
陈亦昕 CHEN Yi-Hsi Lisa	厦门分行行长 General Manager of Xiamen Branch	女 Female	1963	2018年7月 Jul 2018	南伊利诺伊大学工商管理硕士 Master of Business Administration South Illinois University, Carbondale	32
周晓舟 ZHOU Xiao Zhou Alan	沈阳分行行长 General Manager of Shenyang Branch	男 Male	1982	2019年1月 Jan 2019	英国赫特福德大学会计金融学士 Bachelor of Accounting and Finance University of Hertfordshire	11
胡维 HU Wei Tony	西区区域主管 West Regional Head 兼任成都分行行长 General Manager of Chengdu Branch	男 Male	1978	2018年12月 Dec 2018	法国国立科学技术与管理学院工商管理硕士 Master of Business Administration Conservatoire National des Arts et Métiers	18
王灏 WANG Hao	天津分行行长 General Manager of Tianjin Branch	男 Male	1975	2019年1月 Jan 2019	南开大学经济学博士 Doctor of Public Finance Nankai University	16
叶艳 YE Yan Beicy	杭州分行行长 General Manager of Hangzhou Branch	女 Female	1971	2018年12月 Dec 2018	哈尔滨工程大学电子工程学士 Bachelor of Electrical Engineer Harbin Engineering University	24
蔡福耀 CHUA Hock Yew Alexander	重庆分行行长 General Manager of Chongqing Branch	男 Male	1972	2018年1月 Jan 2018	加拿大多伦多大学经济学学士荣誉学位 Bachelor of Commerce, Honours University of Toronto, Canada	21
黄魁彬 HUANG Kuei Ping Patrick	苏州分行行长 General Manager of Suzhou Branch	男 Male	1974	2018年1月 Jan 2018	中国文化大学会计学学士 Bachelor of Accounting Chinese Culture University, Taiwan	18
黄婷 HUANG Ting Taylor	昆明分行行长 General Manager of Kunming Branch	女 Female	1986	2017年8月 Aug 2017	北京大学汇丰商学院经济学硕士 Master of Economics, HSBC Business School Peking University	9
林念 LIN Nian	上海自贸试验区支行行长 Branch Manager of Shanghai Pilot Free Trade Zone Sub-Branch	男 Male	1976	2018年7月 Jul 2018	厦门大学国际贸易学硕士 Master of Economics Xiamen University	18
陈晓苓 CHEN Xiao Ling	上海外滩支行行长 Branch Manager of Bund Sub-Branch	女 Female	1984	2018年6月 Jun 2018	上海理工大学计算机科学与技术学士 Bachelor of Engineering (Science and Technology) The University of Shanghai for Science and Technology	10
杜艳 DU Yan Cherry	上海静安支行行长 Branch Manager of Jingan Sub-Branch	女 Female	1975	2016年5月 May 2016	比利时联合商学院高级工商管理 Master of Business Administration United Business Institutes	16
李胜莲 LI Sheng Lian	北京燕莎中心支行行长 Branch Manager of Lufthansa Centre Sub-Branch	女 Female	1982	2017年6月 Jun 2017	英国拉夫堡大学银行与金融硕士 Master of Banking and Finance Loughborough University	11

公司治理 Corporate Governance

大华银行（中国）薪酬管理

薪酬政策与管理

大华银行（中国）薪酬政策的目标是提供具有市场竞争力的薪酬水平使得银行能够合理并较为恰当地吸引、保留和激励与本行组织文化、价值观相契合，与岗位胜任力相匹配的高素质人才。同时，该薪酬政策体现了本行将薪酬支付与银行的业绩、长期利益以及风险管控有效的结合。该薪酬政策适用于本行全体正式员工。

根据本行薪酬政策的规定，员工的薪酬水平主要与集团、员工所在的部门、及个人的绩效考核结果相挂钩。绩效考核的目标设置则体现了本行对该部门及员工个人对于风险管控及长中短期绩效的要求和期望。此外，本行从事合规和风险管理部门员工的薪酬水平与其所监督的业务条线的绩效水平相独立。

本行可变薪酬包括绩效奖金以及限制型股票，该支付方式可以合理地将薪酬与本行的绩效以及与当前和未来的风险挂钩。根据中国银行保险监督管理委员会颁布的《商业银行稳健薪酬监管指引》，本行的高级管理人员以及对风险有重要影响岗位上的员工有部分可变薪酬将被递延支付。根据本行薪酬递延框架，可变薪酬的递延比例原则上为 40%，该递延支付工具以限制型股票或递延奖金（如适用）的方式进行操作。

为了更好地发挥薪酬在银行治理中的积极作用，大华银行（中国）已成立了提名及薪酬委员会（以下简称“委员会”），该委员会由四名董事组成，其中委员会主席由独立董事担任。报告期内，委员会共召开会议 1 次。

董事、监事和高级管理人员薪酬

2018 年本行向提名及薪酬委员会成员支付的董事费总计为人民币 608,000 元，向监事支付的监事费总计为人民币 400,000 元。

截至 2018 年 12 月 31 日，本行共 23 名高级管理人员及对风险有重要影响岗位上的员工，在 2018 年我行对其支付的薪酬总额为人民币 63,372,041 元，其中固定薪酬总额为人民币 41,055,244 元，可变薪酬总额为人民币 22,316,797 元。

本行目前无递延薪酬、留存薪酬的显性调整和隐性调整。

Remuneration

Remuneration Policy and Management

The remuneration policy of UOB (China) aims to provide competitive remuneration package and ensure the bank is able to appropriately attract, retain and motivate high quality talents who not only fit the Bank's culture and share the same values but also meet the competencies the positions require. Meanwhile, the remuneration policy outlines how our remuneration entitlement links to the Bank's performance, long-term benefits and risk management. This remuneration policy applies to all of the full-time employees with the Bank.

According to the Bank's remuneration policy, the employee's salary is mainly linked to individual performance and the performance of UOB Group and the function the employee works within. The performance target setting clearly shows the requirements and expectations of the Bank for risk management and long-term and short-term performance of the function and the individual. In addition, the compensation review of the employees who are taking compliance and risk management's roles is independent with the performance of the business lines they supervise.

The Bank's variable pay includes performance bonus and restricted shares, which links the staff variable pay to the Bank's performance and current and future risks. In line with the *Supervisory Guidelines on Sound Compensation in Commercial Banks* issued by China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission, senior management and employees whose roles have material impacts on the Bank's risk exposure would have a portion of their variable pay deferred. Under the Bank's deferral framework, in principle 40% deferral rate will be applied to the variable pay. This deferral will be in the form of deferred shares or deferred cash (where applicable).

To maintain sound corporate governance practices and an effective remuneration management, UOB (China) has established a Nominating and Remuneration Committee (NRC), which consists of four Board Directors. The chairman of NRC is an independent director. During the reporting period, the committee held one meeting in total.

Compensation for Board Directors, Supervisors and Senior Management

In 2018, the Bank paid a total of RMB608,000 director fee to the members of NRC, and paid a total of RMB400,000 supervisor fee to the supervisors.

As of 31 December, 2018, there are total 23 senior executives whose roles have material impacts on the Bank's risk exposure. The total compensation for these executives in 2018 was RMB63,372,041, including RMB41,055,244 fixed pay and RMB22,316,797 variable pay.

The Bank currently has no explicit and/or implicit adjustments to the deferred pay and/or remained pay.

内部控制和内部审计情况

内部控制

大华银行(中国)依据中国的政策法规和监管要求并结合大华银行集团的具体实践,逐步建立、完善适应银行业务发展的内部控制体系和制度,并确保其始终具备前瞻性和可实践性。

我行董事会通过定期召开会议及相关内部委员会讨论,审阅各项风险管理和分析报告、经营情况与预算执行情况报告和内部审计报告。同时,结合同业经验交流等多种形式,全面评估银行内部控制体系。

我行现行的内部控制体系和制度在改善内部控制环境方面体现了较好的完整性、合理性和有效性,包括但不限于增强风险识别、监测和评估能力、提高风险控制措施、完善信息交流与反馈机制、强化监督评价与纠正机制。该内控体系和制度能够对国家法律法规和银行规章制度的贯彻执行提供合理保证。

内部审计

我行设立了独立的审计监督机构——内部审计部。内部审计部直接向董事会下设的审计委员会和大华银行集团审计部报告工作;在行政层面上,内部审计部向我行行长兼首席执行官汇报工作。

内部审计部的主要职责为通过提供独立及客观的内部审计服务和其他增值服务,协助董事会和管理层履行其法律和管理职责,旨在促进我行运营活动中内部控制和风险管理的合理性和有效性。内部审计部依据其系统的、严格的方法论,评估我行内部财务控制、运营和合规控制的有效性,同时改善我行风险管理、控制与治理流程的有效性,从而帮助我行实现其经营和管理目标。

内部审计部遵照中国银行保险监督管理委员会颁布的《关于金融机构内部审计的监管要求》,以及国际内部审计师协会制定的《准则与指引》履行职责。每年度,内部审计部依据“风险导向”的审计方法制定审计计划和审计频率,并根据对被审计对象的固有风险、内控有效性的评估结果、管理层关注和监管热点确定审计项目的优先次序以及审计范围。审计内容覆盖总行和分支机构业务发展和运营情况以及信息系统基础架构和应用程序的建设及运用情况等。

所有内部审计报告将被呈报至审计委员会。对于重大审计发现,内部审计部将提请审计委员会成员予以关注。同时,严密监督管理层针对内部审计、外部审计以及监管机构所提出任何的需整改事项所采取的后续行动的实施情况,并对整改结果予以独立评价。

Internal Control and Internal Audit

Internal Control

UOB (China) has a well-established internal control system that adheres strictly to local regulators' requirements and the Group's policies and guidelines. This provides a robust framework and systems that enables the Bank to set strategic and practical objectives to support its business development.

The Board assesses the Bank's internal control framework and systems through the review of risk management reports and analysis, operational and budget reports, internal audit reports tabled at regular meetings, discussions at various internal committees and from the exchange of insights with industry peers.

The integrity and effectiveness of the Bank's internal control system is a result of the continuous improvement on the internal control environment, including, but not limited to, strengthening of risk identification/assessment, monitoring processes and risk mitigation techniques; and constantly reviewing communication/feedback as well as evaluation / correction mechanisms. The internal control framework and systems are able to provide a reasonable level of assurance on the implementation of legal statutes and regulations.

Audit

Internal Audit is an independent function that reports functionally to the Audit Committee (AC) and Group Audit, while administratively reporting to the President and CEO of UOB (China).

The primary role of Internal Audit is to assist the Board and management to discharge their legal and executive obligations by providing independent, objective assurance and value-added services to improve the Bank's operations. It helps the Bank to accomplish its objectives by having a systematic and disciplined approach to provide an independent assessment of the adequacy and effectiveness of the Bank's internal financial controls, operational and compliance controls, and to improve the effectiveness of risk management, control and governance processes.

It performs its internal audit function according to the Internal Audit Guidelines for Financial Institutions as governed by the China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission (CBIRC) and Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing set by the Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA). Internal Audit adopts a risk-based prioritization approach to develop its strategic audit plan to determine audit frequency. This approach also adopts a comprehensive assessment of inherent risks, controls, management concerns and regulatory hotspots. The audit scope covers all businesses, operations as well as the infrastructure and applications of systems across UOB (China)'s headquarters and branches. The strategic plan is reviewed annually.

All internal audit reports are provided to the AC. Significant issues are highlighted by Internal Audit, who also closely monitors/assesses the follow-up actions taken by the management team on the issues raised by Internal Audit, external audit and regulators.

风险管理 Risk Management

风险管理是业务战略中不可或缺的构成要素。我行的风险管理方法着重于确保连续的财务稳健性和对我行股东权益和相关方利益的保护，同时在快速变化的环境中敏捷地把握创造价值的商机。我们致力于保持高标准的公司治理、健全的风险管理原则和业务实践，以实现可持续的长期增长。我们不断努力实现最佳风险管理实践，以支持我们战略目标的实现。

我行的方法

大华银行（中国）的风险管理结构如下图所示，旨在促进全行的风险文化。在此架构下，各个风险和管理监督部门与业务和支持部门合作，以识别风险并促进业务部门风险和控制的自我评估。

风险管理架构

我们的风险管理策略旨在融入我们的风险文化，以促进持续有效的风险发现，并有效地预留足够的资本以应对业务活动和外部因素引致的风险。高级管理委员会在经董事会及其委员会批准的范围内管理风险。我们制定了由政策、方法、工具和流程组成的管理框架，帮助我们识别、计量、监控和管理银行面临的重大风险。这使我们能够集中精力于银行业的基本理念，并为所有利益相关方创造长期价值。

Managing risk is an integral part of our business strategy. Our risk management approach focuses on ensuring continued financial soundness and safeguarding the interests of our stakeholders, while remaining nimble to seize value-creating business opportunities in a fast changing environment. We are committed to maintaining high standards of corporate governance, sound risk management principles and business practices to achieve sustainable long-term growth. We continuously strive towards best risk management practices to support our strategic objectives.

Our Approach

UOB (China)'s risk management structure, as shown in the following diagram, underpins the Group's risk culture. Under the structure, the various risk and control oversight functions work with business and support units to identify their risks and to facilitate their risk and control self-assessments.

Risk Management Structure

Our risk management strategy is targeted at embedding our risk culture so as to facilitate ongoing effective risk discovery and to set aside adequate capital efficiently to cater for the risks arising from our business activities and external factors. Risks are managed within levels established by the senior management committees and approved by the Board and its committees. We have put in place a framework of policies, methodologies, tools and processes that will help us identify, measure, monitor and manage material risks faced by the Bank. This allows us to concentrate our efforts on the fundamentals of banking and to create long-term value for all our stakeholders.



银行的风险治理框架、政策和偏好为银行风险管理活动提供了总体原则和指引。它们有助于资本管理、战略规划和预算编制以及绩效管理的关键决策，以确保风险这一维度得到适当和充分考虑。我们还在制定风险相关的关键绩效指标 (KPI) 时考虑了银行的风险偏好，以进行绩效衡量。这也用来在全行部门中树立风险管理理念和文化。

我行的风险治理框架、政策和偏好通过识别、计量、监控和报告流程实施。风险报告定期提交给管理层和董事会，以便他们了解银行的风险状况。

风险治理

我行的风险管理责任始于董事会对银行治理结构进行的监督，旨在确保银行的业务活动：

- 以安全有效的方式开展并符合高标准及健全的商业惯例；
- 符合我行整体业务战略和风险偏好；以及
- 受制于充分的风险管理和内部控制。

在这方面，执行委员会 (EXCO) 和董事会风险管理委员会 (BRMC) 协助董事会进行风险监督。董事会也对银行的整体风险偏好和维持的风险资本水平进行审阅。

在充分考虑风险和回报因素的前提下，由行长兼首席执行官 (CEO) 建立的高级管理委员会负责协助进行业务决策。涉及的主要高级管理委员会包括管理委员会 (MC)，资产负债委员会 (ALCO)，信贷委员会 (ICCC)，操作风险管理委员会 (ORMC)，消费者权益保护委员会 (CRPC) 和风险与资本委员会 (RCC)。这些委员会还协助董事会就具体风险领域的管理。

高级管理层和高级管理委员会被授权对业务条线和 / 或宽泛的产品条线授予风险偏好限额。

风险管理也是银行内每个员工的责任。风险意识和职责通过一个既定的框架嵌入到我们的企业文化中，确保对整个银行和各种类型的风险得到有效管理。这是通过如下所示的“三道防线”组织控制结构实现的：

The Bank's risk governance frameworks, policies and appetite provide the overarching principles and guidance for the Bank's risk management activities. They help to shape our key decisions for capital management, strategic planning and budgeting, and performance management to ensure that the risk dimension is appropriately and sufficiently considered. We also take into consideration the Bank's risk appetite in the development of risk-related key performance indicators (KPIs) for performance measurement. This serves to embed a risk management mindset and culture throughout the organisation.

Our risk governance frameworks, policies and appetites are implemented through identification, assessment, monitoring and reporting processes. Risk reports are regularly submitted to management and the Board to keep them apprised of the Bank's risk profile.

Risk Governance

UOB (China)'s responsibility for risk management starts at the top with our Board overseeing a governance structure that is designed to ensure that the Bank's business activities are:

- conducted in a safe and sound manner and in line with the highest standards of professionalism;
- consistent with the Bank's overall business strategy and risk appetite; and
- subjected to adequate risk management and internal controls.

In this regard, the Board is assisted by the Executive Committee (EXCO) and Board Risk Management Committee (BRMC) in the oversight of risks. The Board also reviews the overall risk appetite and level of risk capital to maintain for the Bank.

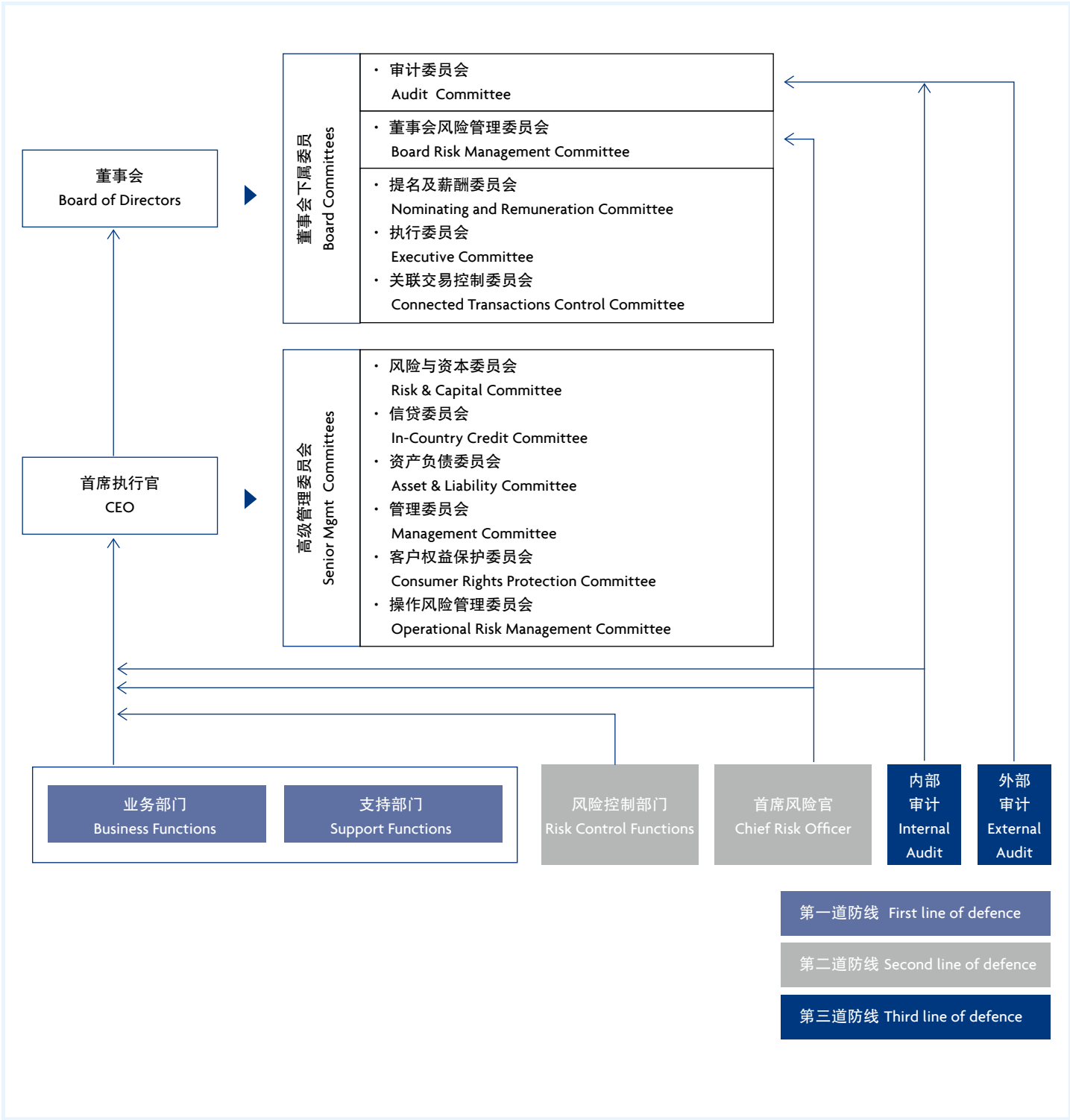
The CEO has established senior management committees to assist in making business decisions with due consideration to risks and returns. The main senior management committees involved in this are the Management Committee (MC), Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO), In-Country Credit Committee (ICCC), Operational Risk Management Committee (ORMC), Consumer Rights Protection Committee (CRPC) and the Risk and Capital Committee (RCC). These committees also assist the Board committees in specific risk areas.

Senior management and the senior management committees are authorised to delegate risk appetite limits by business lines and/or broad product lines.

Risk management is also the responsibility of every employee within the Bank. Risk awareness and accountability are embedded in our culture through an established framework that ensures appropriate oversight and accountability for the effective management of risk throughout the Bank and across risk types. This is executed through an organisation control structure that provides three lines-of-defence as follows:

风险管理 Risk Management

风险治理结构
Risk Governance Structure



第一道防线—风险所有者：

风险所有者。各业务及业务支持部门应对由于自身业务活动产生的风险承担首要责任，实施并执行有效的风险管理控制措施。这包括充分的管理及监督控制以确保合规，同时对控制失效、流程缺陷及非预期的突发事件引起关注并作相应的报告。

第二道防线—风险监督：

风险监督：风险控制监督部门（风险管理部及合规部）和首席风险官为第二道防线。

风险控制监督部门协助银行实现平衡增长和稳定的发展策略，制定风险政策、框架、风险偏好和限额，而业务部门在此范围内进行业务操作。风险控制监督部门也负责对银行整体风险概况进行独立的评审及监控，并向相关的高级管理委员会报告显著薄弱环节及风险问题。

风险控制监督部门具有的独立性保证了必要的查核和平衡。

第三道防线—独立审计：

独立审计：我行的内部审计以及聘请的外部审计对第一道防线和第二道防线在内的所有方面执行风险导向型审计，向行长兼首席执行官、审计委员会及董事会独立提供对风险管理及控制结构、政策、框架、系统和流程的有效性的保障。

First line of defence - The Risk Owner:

The business and business support functions have primary responsibility for implementing and executing effective controls for the management of risks arising from their business activities. This includes establishing adequate managerial and supervisory controls to ensure compliance with approved risk policies, appetite, limits and controls and to highlight control breakdowns, inadequacy of processes and unexpected risk events.

Second line of defence - Risk Oversight:

The risk and control oversight functions (Risk Management and Compliance Function), and the Chief Risk Officer (CRO) provide the second line of defence.

The risk and control oversight functions support the Bank's strategy of balancing growth with stability by establishing risk policies, frameworks, risk appetite and limits within which the business functions must operate. The risk and control oversight functions are also responsible for the independent review and monitoring of the Bank's risk profile and highlight any significant vulnerabilities and risk issues to the respective management committees.

The independence of risk and control oversight functions from business functions ensures the necessary checks and balances.

Third line of defence - Independent Audit:

The Bank's internal and external auditors conduct risk-based audits covering all aspects of the first and second lines of defence to provide independent assurance to the CEO, Audit Committee and the Board, on the effectiveness of the risk management and control structure, policies, frameworks, systems and processes.

风险管理

Risk Management

风险偏好

大华银行（中国）已经建立了风险偏好框架，确定银行力求实现业务目标过程中能够并且愿意承担的风险总量。建立风险偏好框架的目的不是为了限制承担风险，而是确保银行的风险状况保持在明确界定和可容忍的范围内。该框架是根据以下主要标准制定的：

- 与相应利益相关方的相关性，具有适当的细分级别；
- 实用、一致和易于沟通和实施的指标；
- 与我行业务战略的关键要素保持一致；
- 可分析证明和可衡量的指标。

风险偏好定义了关键领域的适当阈值和限额，包括但不限于信贷风险、国家风险、市场风险、流动性风险、操作风险和声誉风险。我们承受风险的方式是聚焦于被充分了解且具有完备风险管理能力的各项业务。通过这种方法，我们的目标是尽量控制盈余波动和集中度风险，确保银行良好的信用评级、充足的资本和资金来源得到保持。这使我们能够在不断变化的经济条件和周期中，成为我们客户的稳定的合作伙伴。

我行的风险偏好框架每年定期更新并由董事会批准通过。银行管理层负责风险偏好限额的管控并将遵循情况上报董事会及董事会风险管理委员会知悉。

Risk Appetite

UOB (China) has established a risk appetite framework to define the amount of risk we are able and willing to take in pursuit of its business objectives. The objective of establishing a risk appetite framework is not to limit risk-taking but to ensure that the Bank's risk profile remains within well-defined and tolerable boundaries. The framework was formulated based on the following key criteria:

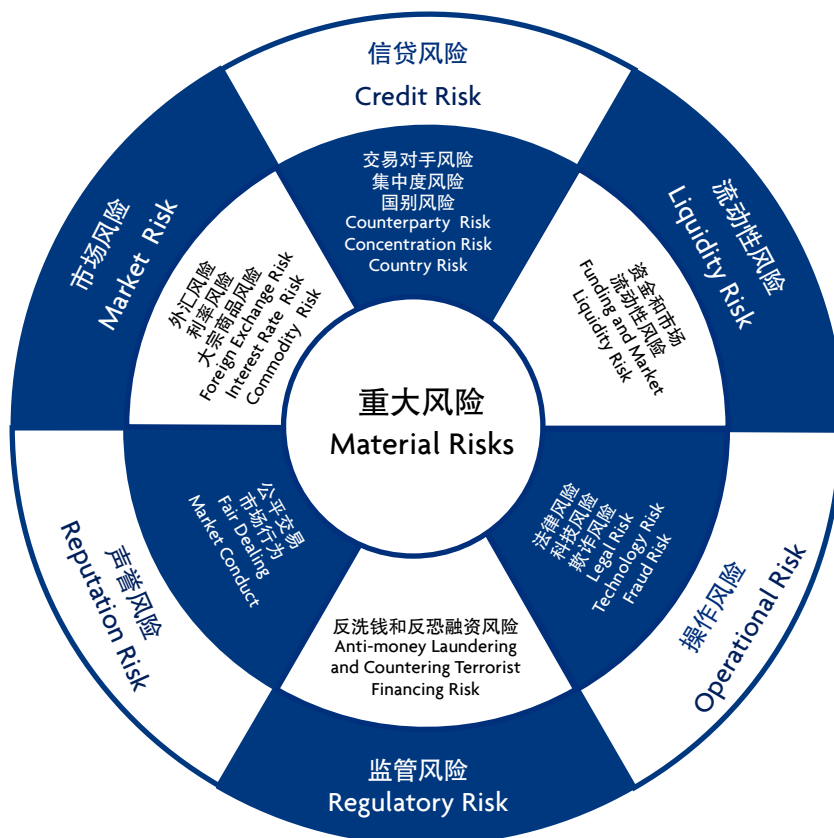
- Relevance to respective stakeholders, with appropriate levels of granularity;
- Practical, consistent and easy to understand metrics for communication and implementation;
- Alignment to key elements of the Bank's business strategy;
- Analytically substantiated and measurable metrics.

The risk appetite defines suitable thresholds and limits across key areas including but not limited to credit risk, country risk, market risk, liquidity risk, operational risk and reputation risk. Our risk-taking approach is focused on businesses which we understand and are well-equipped to manage the risk involved. Through this approach, we aim to limit earnings volatility and concentration risk and ensure that our high credit rating, strong capital and funding base remain intact. This allows us to be a stable partner of our customers through changing economic conditions and cycles.

UOB (China)'s risk appetite framework is updated and approved annually by the Board. Management monitors and reports the risk limits to the Board and BRMC.

重大风险

大华银行（中国）的业务战略、产品、客户组合和经营环境使我们面临金融和非金融风险。识别和监控重大风险是本行风险管理方法的组成部分。它使我们能够对整个银行进行适当的评估并积极采取缓释措施降低这些风险。可能影响成功实现银行战略目标的重大风险如下：



大华银行（中国）采纳了巴塞尔框架要求并遵守中国银行及保险业监督管理委员会 (CBIRC) 对商业银行的资本管理措施。我们继续采用谨慎和具有前瞻性的方法在不断演化的监管环境中寻求发展，强调在健全风险管理原则指导下取得可持续业务回报。

我行已采用内部资本充足评估程序 (ICAAP)，持续评估支持我们业务所需的资本金额。我们定期审阅内部资本充足评估程序，以确保在考虑所有重大风险的情况下银行保持良好资本规模。我行通过开展压力测试确定在压力条件下的资本充足率。

Material Risks

UOB (China)'s business strategies, products, customer profiles and operating environment expose us to a number of financial and non-financial risks. Identifying and monitoring key risks are integral to the Bank's approach to risk management. It allows us to make proper assessment and proactively mitigate these risks across the Bank. The key risks which could impact the success of achieving the Bank's strategic objectives are as follows.

UOB (China) has adopted the Basel Framework and observes capital management measures on commercial banks by China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission (CBIRC). We continue to adopt a prudent and proactive approach in navigating the evolving regulatory landscape, with emphasis on sound risk management principles in delivering sustainable returns.

We have adopted Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) to assess on an ongoing basis the amount of capital necessary to support our activities. We review the ICAAP periodically to ensure that the Bank remains well-capitalised after considering all material risks. Stress testing is conducted to determine capital adequacy under stressed conditions.

风险管理 Risk Management

信贷风险

信贷风险是由于借款人或交易对手无法履行到期的金融或偿付义务而引致的损失风险。信贷风险是我行开展银行业务所面临的最大单一风险，通常源自对于零售、公司或者机构借款人的贷款业务或其他借贷相关承诺。资金和资本市场操作及投资业务同样也会使银行面临交易对手和发行人的信用风险。

完整的信贷风险管理框架清楚地定义了与信贷风险的衡量和管理相关的政策和流程。

信贷风险治理和组织

风险与资本委员会和信贷委员会是监督信贷风险的主要管理层委员会，并协助行长兼首席执行官和董事会层级委员会管理银行的整体信贷风险敞口。这些委员会商论所有与信贷相关的问题，包括信贷风险管理框架、政策、程序、基础设施、方法和系统等。其中信贷委员会还负责在董事会设定的风险偏好和执行委员会授权的审批限额内批准对借款人和/或交易对手的信贷额度和敞口。风险与资本委员会经会商通过信贷风险管理框架并提交执行委员会批准，并且承担审阅和评估银行信贷组合和信贷风险状况的职责。

信贷风险管理部门负责所有信贷风险相关的报告、分析和管理。借鉴大华银行集团的经验，同时满足本地监管和业务需求，该部门负责起草全行性的信贷政策和指引，并专注于在审慎、一致和有效的信贷风险管理框架下促进业务发展。

风险政策和程序

我们在以下关键领域建立了信贷政策和流程来管理信贷风险：

独立的信贷批准

为保持信贷审批程序的健全和独立性，我行的信贷业务发起与审批职能相分离。信贷审批授权根据审批官的经验、资历和工作记录予以委任，并基于同客户信用评级风险调整系数关联的审批结构。所有审批官接受信贷政策和信贷接纳标准的指导。信贷政策和信贷接纳标准将周期性进行审阅和必要更新，以确保同银行发展策略和业务环境的连续性和适用性。

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss arising from any failure by a borrower or counterparty to meet its financial obligations when such obligations are due. Credit risk is the single largest risk that we face in our core business as a commercial bank, arising primarily from loans and other lending-related commitments to retail, corporate and institutional borrowers. Treasury and capital market operations, and investments also expose the Bank to counterparty and issuer credit risks.

Integral to the management of credit risk is a framework that clearly defines policies and processes relating to the measurement and management of credit risk.

Credit Risk Governance and Organisation

The RCC and ICCC are the key oversight committees for credit risk and support the CEO and board level committees in managing the Bank's overall credit risk exposures. The committees serve as executive forum for discussions on all credit-related issues including the credit risk management framework, policies, processes, infrastructure, methodologies and systems. Particularly, ICCC holds the responsibility of approving credit facilities and exposures to borrowers and/or counterparties of the Bank within the Risk Appetite Limit set by the Board and the discretionary limits delegated by the EXCO. RCC discusses and proposes credit risk management framework for Board's approval, and reviews and assesses the Bank's credit portfolios and credit risk profiles.

The Credit Risk Management Division is responsible for the reporting, analysis and management of all elements of credit risk. By adopting parent practice while catering for local regulatory and business need, it develops bank-wide credit policies and guidelines, and focuses on facilitating business development within a prudent, consistent and efficient credit risk management framework.

Credit Risk Policies and Processes

We have established credit policies and processes to manage credit risk in the following key areas:

Credit Approval Process

To maintain the independence and integrity of the credit approval process, our credit origination and approval functions are clearly segregated. Credit approval authority is delegated to officers based on their experience, seniority and track record, and credit approval is based on a risk-adjusted scale according to a borrower's credit rating. All credit approval officers are guided by credit policies and credit acceptance guidelines that are periodically reviewed to ensure their continued relevance to the Bank's business strategy and the business environment.

内部评级系统

我行采用内部评级模型来支持信贷风险评估并按照评级或资产类别对信贷敞口进行分类。内部评级的使用贯穿于信贷审批、信贷审阅和监测、信贷压力测试、限额设定、定价和催收等领域。相关模型在运用前须通过独立的验证，以确保它们符合需要。为了持续监测评级模型的可靠性，所有模型须由其拥有部门进行年度审阅，以确保所选取的风险因素和假设继续与相应的信贷组合保持适用性。

交易对手信用风险

我行的交易对手信用风险的计量是将当前盯市价值加上反映潜在风险暴露 (PFE) 的附加因子 (add-on)。潜在风险暴露因子为既定置信水平下交易存续期内所有时点正风险暴露的上限，被用来为外汇交易 / 衍生品交易设立限额及内部风险管理。

外汇、衍生品和证券融资交易的风险敞口通过签订国际掉期及衍生工具协会 (ISDA) 主协议或中国银行间市场金融衍生产品交易主协议 (NAFMII) 得到缓释。此类安排允许我行在发生违约时以净额结算方式平盘未了结的交易，从而将风险敞口降到最低。

信贷集中度风险

信贷集中度风险可能源于单笔的大额信贷敞口或互相关联的多笔敞口。该类风险通过设定不同种类的限额进行管理，包括集团、借款人、行业和国别等，通常限定为银行资本额的一定百分比。定期评估出现的风险并展望行业和国家前景也被用来提供前瞻性观点，以衡量对我行业务敞口组合可能的影响。

信贷压力测试

信贷压力测试是信贷资产组合管理的一个重要组成部分。它包括确定可能对我行信贷风险产生不利影响的事件或未来经济状况变化，以及评估我行在压力情景中管理财务资源的能力。同样的，我行亦会根据银保监会要求的压力情景和实验参数，对指定的贷款组合实施相应的信贷压力测试及敏感性分析，以评估受压情况下的贷款质量和资本状况。

Internal Rating System

The Bank employs internal rating models to support the assessment of credit risk and the assignment of exposures to rating grades or pools. Internal ratings are used pervasively by the Bank in the areas of credit approval, credit review and monitoring, credit stress testing, limits setting, pricing and collections. The models are independently validated before they are implemented to ensure they are fit for purpose. The robustness of these rating models is monitored on an ongoing basis, and all models are subject to annual reviews conducted by model owners to ascertain that the chosen risk factors and assumptions continue to remain relevant for the respective portfolios.

Counterparty Credit Risk

Counterparty credit risk is measured as the sum of current mark-to-market value plus an appropriate add-on factor for potential future exposure (PFE). The PFE factor is an estimate of the maximum credit exposure over the remaining life of the foreign exchange (FX) / derivative transaction and is used for limit setting and internal risk management.

Exposures arising from FX, derivatives and securities financing transactions are typically mitigated through agreements such as the International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) Master Agreements, and the National Association of Financial Market Institutional Investors (NAFMII) Agreement. Such agreements help to minimise credit exposure by allowing us to offset what we owe to counterparty against what is due from that counterparty in the event of a default.

Credit Concentration Risk

Credit concentration risk may arise from a single large exposure or from multiple exposures that are closely correlated. This is managed by setting exposure limits on obligor groups, portfolios, borrowers, industries and countries, generally expressed as a percentage of the Bank's eligible capital base. Regular assessments of emerging risks and reviews of industry and country outlooks are also performed to provide a forward-looking view on developments that could impact the Bank's portfolio.

Credit Stress Test

Credit stress-testing is an integral part of the Bank's credit portfolio management process. It involves identifying possible events or future changes in economic conditions that may have unfavorable effects on the Bank's credit exposures, and assessing the Bank's ability to manage its financial resources through adverse circumstances. Likewise, business credit stress test or sensitivity analysis are also conducted to assess designated loan portfolio's quality and capital impact under the stress scenario and test parameters prescribed by CBIRC.

风险管理

Risk Management

信贷风险缓释

我行的潜在信贷损失可以通过一系列的增信手段如抵押品、衍生产品、担保和净额结算安排等起到风险缓释目的。作为一项基本信贷原则，我行不允许仅凭收到抵押品即给予客户授信，所有授信必须基于对借款人信用水平、还款来源和偿付能力的综合考量。

尽可能地获取抵押品是作为风险缓释的一种手段，抵押品的价值会被定期监控。价值评估频度则取决于抵押品的种类、可变现性和价值波动程度。我行接受抵押品的主要种类包括现金、房地产和银行担保。适当的扣减抵押品的市场价值，反映抵押品的质量、波动性和可变现性的基本性质。

当向中小型企业提供信贷支持时，通常要求客户的主要股东或董事提供个人担保以显示并确保其对借款人在道义上的承诺和支持。

信贷监控和应对管理

银行定期监测和分析信贷敞口、信贷组合表现和可能影响整体信用水平的新显现的风险。董事会和高级管理层通过各类内部风险报告获得信贷风险趋势的更新情况。我行还建立了信贷早期预警机制，由业务部门向高级管理层上报发生信贷质量下降客户的情况，以商讨制定账户策略并采取应对行动。

逾期账户管理

我行密切监控逾期账户，并以此作为信贷质量的一个重要指示标志。当客户未能按时还本和 / 或付息时，相应账户即构成逾期。所有逾期账户包括循环授信（如透支业务）的信用额度超限都将由业务部门和风险管理部门按规定程序进行监控和管理。

Credit Risk Mitigation

Our potential credit losses are mitigated through a variety of instruments such as collateral, derivatives, guarantees and netting arrangements. As a fundamental credit principle, the Bank generally does not grant credit facilities solely on the basis of the collateral provided. All credit facilities are granted based on the credit standing of the borrower, source of repayment and debt servicing ability.

Collateral is taken whenever possible to mitigate the credit risk assumed and the value of the collateral is monitored periodically. The frequency of valuation depends on the type, liquidity and volatility of the collateral. The main types of collateral taken by the Bank include cash, real estate and bank guarantees. Appropriate haircuts are applied to the market value of collateral, reflecting the underlying nature of the collateral, quality, volatility and liquidity.

In extending credit facilities to small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), we also often take personal guarantees as a form of moral support to ensure moral commitment from the principal shareholders and directors.

Credit Monitoring and Remedial Management

The Bank regularly monitors credit exposures, portfolio performance and emerging risks that may impact our credit risk profile. The Board and senior management are updated on credit trends through internal risk reports. An early alert process has also been put in place whereby vulnerable accounts are escalated by the business units to senior management for discussion on account strategy and remedial actions.

Delinquency Monitoring

We monitor closely the delinquency of borrowing accounts as it is a key indicator of credit quality. An account is considered as delinquent when payment is not received on the due date. Any delinquent account, including a revolving credit facility (such as an overdraft) with limit excesses, is closely monitored and managed through a disciplined process by officers from business units and risk management function.

贷款分类、损失准备和不良贷款核销

我行依据借款人以正常经营收入归还信贷的能力对信贷资产组合进行分类。任何逾期或额度超限（如循环授信项下的透支业务）达到90天以上的账户将被自动划归为“不良”类。

所有客户贷款和垫付款项按照银保监会的指引要求被分为“正常”、“关注”和“不良”贷款，其中不良贷款被进一步分为“次级”、“可疑”或“损失”类。我行制订了独立的信贷复审流程来确保贷款五级分类的合理性。

提高不良类账户的分类至“正常”或“关注”时，需以借款人的还款能力、现金流和财务状况的全面评估作为支持依据。银行应确信一旦被解除不良分类后，该账户将不会在短期内再次被降级。

重组贷款须被划归为“不良”类，并根据银行基于重组条款对借款人的财务状况和还款能力的评估结果给予适当的信贷分类评级。

贷款损失准备的计提严格按照有关指引并谨慎考量包括不良账户项下抵押品变现收入在内的不良信贷未来清收处置价值。仅当恢复的前景被认为较差或是其它可能的还款来源均被追索受偿后，该账户才被准予核销。

特殊资产管理和零售信贷管理

特殊资产管理部门（SAM）和零售信贷管理部门分别对银行的企业和住房抵押贷款不良资产组合进行管理。对不良账户进行主动管理的目标包括：尽量将这些账户恢复正常并转回相应的业务部门；或退出该业务关系，最大限度地争取不良贷款回收。

Loan Classification, Provisioning and Write-Off

We classify our credit portfolios according to the borrower's ability to repay the credit facility from their normal source of income. Any account which is delinquent (or in excess for a revolving credit facility such as an overdraft) for more than 90 days will be categorised automatically as 'Non-Performing'.

All borrowing accounts are categorised into 'Pass', 'Special Mention' or 'Non-Performing' categories. Non-Performing accounts are further categorised as 'Substandard', 'Doubtful' or 'Loss' in accordance with the guidelines of CBIRC. The Bank has an independent credit review process to ensure the appropriateness of loan grading and classification.

Upgrading and declassification of a Non-Performing account to 'Pass' or 'Special Mention' status must be supported by a credit assessment of the repayment capability, cash flows and financial position of the borrower. It must also be satisfied that once the account is declassified, the account is unlikely to be classified again in the near future.

A restructured account is categorised as 'Non-Performing' and placed on the appropriate classified grade based on our assessment of the financial condition of the borrower and the ability of the borrower to repay under the restructured terms.

Loan loss provision is made in line with CBIRC guidelines after careful consideration of the future recovery value including liquidation of collateral of the Non-Performing account. A classified account is written off when the prospect of a recovery is considered poor or when all feasible avenues of recovery have been exhausted.

Special Asset Management and Retail Credit Management

Special Asset Management and Retail Credit Management manage the Bank's corporate and housing loan non-performing portfolios respectively. Non-performing accounts are proactively managed with the intention of nursing such accounts back to financial health whenever possible for transfer back to business unit or maximise recovery of such accounts that the Bank intends to exit.

风险管理 Risk Management

贷款风险分类及不良贷款情况 Loans by Classification

贷款分类 Loans by Classification	人民币 (百万元) Outstanding (RMB'm)	占比 (%)
正常 Pass	33,027.3	98.7%
关注 Special Mention	202.6	0.6%
次级 Substandard	186.0	0.6%
可疑 Doubtful	61.6	0.2%
损失 Loss		
合计 Total	33,477.6	100%

(贷款行业分布和区域分布信息请参见我行审计财务报告的相关注释部分)

(For Loans by Industry Distribution and by Geographical Region, please refer to relevant note of the audited financial report)

2018 年底, 不良贷款合计人民币 2.47 亿元, 占贷款总额比例为 0.74%。

As at 31 December 2018, total non-performing loans amounted to RMB247.6 million, representing 0.74 per cent of the Bank's total loans portfolio.

市场风险

我行资产负债委员会通过每月例会定期审阅市场风险相关事务，并为市场风险管理提供指引。风险管理部下属的市场风险管理及监控部门和资产负债风险管理部门负责提交有关市场风险敞口的独立报告，供风险与资本委员会和资产负债委员会审阅。

我行市场风险管理框架包含市场风险政策、程序、控制和适当的风险管理授权以及市场风险限额。我行采用的估值方法符合市场惯例，并且估值与风险模型得到独立验证。此外，推出新产品与服务前，会通过产品或服务开发流程确保相关市场风险得到充分识别和监控管理。我行不断审阅和强化衍生产品风险管理，以确保合理控制业务复杂性。

我行市场风险偏好是考虑了银行整体要求及业务部门目标利润的平衡的结果，同时也将银行的资本状况考虑其中。从而保证即使在极端压力条件下，银行依旧保持资本充足。我行将市场风险偏好转化为风险限额并授权给业务部门管理，业务部门在限额下开展相关业务所承受的风险与其产生的利润相匹配。

我行市场风险偏好涵盖所有交易账簿敞口和非交易账簿的外汇敞口。我行市场风险主要源于代客交易行为，结构化产品挂钩的交易行为以及自营交易等交易组合中利率、汇率和商品价格的变化。

我行目前使用标准法计量监管要求下的市场风险资本，使用内部模型法计量和监控交易账簿市场风险。

我行在内部市场风险管理中采用 99% 置信区间下测算日风险价值 (VaR) 的历史模拟法。该方法认为诸如利率、汇率和商品价格等风险因子在未来的变动特征可以通过观察其历史数据得到。

Market Risk

The ALCO meets monthly to review and provide directions on market risk matters. The Market Risk Management and Product Control (MRPC) and Balance Sheet Risk Management (BSRM) Divisions support the RCC and the ALCO with independent assessment of the market risk profile of the Bank.

The Bank's market risk framework comprises market risk policies, practices, and the control structure with appropriate delegation of authority and market risk limits. We employ valuation methodologies that are in line with sound market practices, and we independently validate valuation and risk models. In addition, a Product/Service Programme process ensures that market risk issues identified are adequately addressed prior to the launch of products and services. We continually review and enhance our management of derivatives risks to ensure that the complexities of the business are appropriately controlled.

Our overall market risk appetite is balanced at the Bank and business unit levels with targeted revenue and takes into account the capital position of the Bank. This ensures that the Bank remains well-capitalised, even under stress conditions. The risk appetite is translated into risk limits that are delegated to business units. These risk limits have proportional returns that are commensurate with the risks taken.

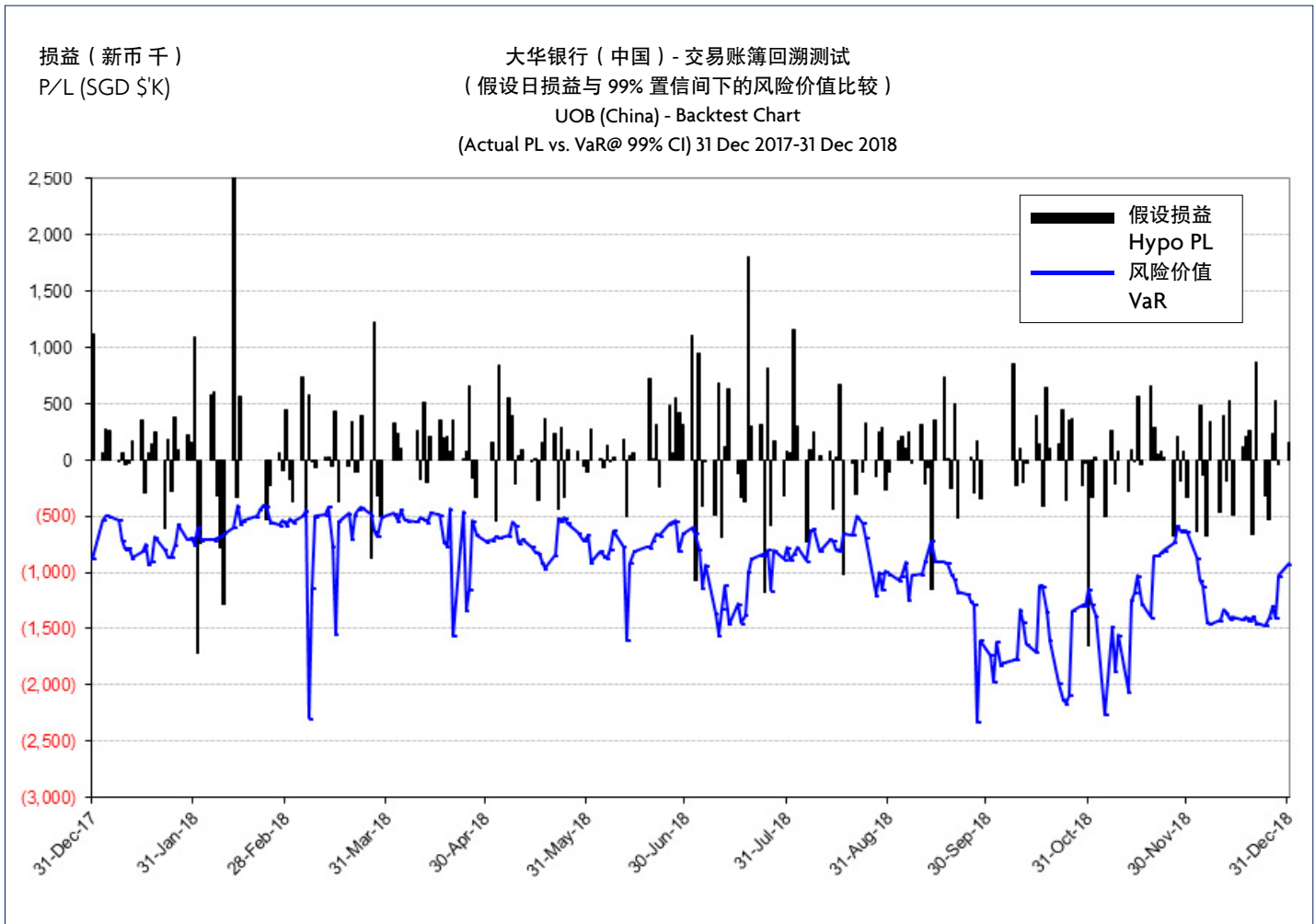
Market risk appetite is provided for all trading exposure within the Bank as well as the Bank's non-trading FX exposures. The Bank is mainly exposed to market risk in its trading portfolios that arises from changes in interest rates, FX rates and commodity prices from the Bank's client-driven market making and product structuring activities as well as trading activities.

The Bank currently adopts the Standardised Approach for the calculation of regulatory market risk capital but uses Internal Models Approach to measure and control trading market risks.

The Bank estimates a daily Value-at-Risk (VaR) within a 99 per cent confidence interval, using the historical simulation method, as a control for market risk. The method assumes that possible future changes in market rates may be implied by observed historical market movements.

风险管理 Risk Management

交易账簿回溯测试结果：
Trading Backtesting Chart



风险价值 (VaR) 是计量潜在损失的统计测量方法，通过回溯测试比较交易账簿的损益与风险价值 (VaR) 的差异来验证该方法的可靠性。通过对回溯测试结果的分析，找出是否是因为模型缺陷或市场波动导致其中不符合预期的结果，所有回溯测试反映的问题及解决方案都将汇报至资产负债委员会。

为弥补风险价值 (VaR) 测量法的不足，我行借助压力测试及情景测试，找出银行在面对某些极端情景时可能出现的损失。这些测试为主动市场风险管理提供了早期预警信息，以应对可能的极端损失。

我行 2018 年 12 月 31 日的日风险价值 (VaR) 为人民币 567 万元。

As VaR is the statistical measure for potential losses, the VaR measures are backtested against profit and loss of the trading book to validate the robustness of the methodology. The backtesting process analyses whether the exceptions are due to model deficiencies or market volatility. All backtest exceptions are tabled at the ALCO with recommended actions and resolutions.

To complement the VaR measure, we perform stress and scenario tests to identify the Bank's vulnerability to event risk. These tests serve to provide early warnings of plausible extreme losses to facilitate proactive management of market risk.

The Bank's daily VaR on 31 December 2018 was RMB5.67 million.

银行账户利率风险

资产负债委员会负责总揽利率风险管理框架的有效性。资产负债风险管理部协助资产负债委员会负责监测银行账簿下的利率风险。

利率风险管理的主要目标就是在多样化的经济环境中，通过确保银行有充足、稳定、可靠的净利息收入来保护并促进银行资本和经济价值的增长。

我行使用分析工具，包括重定价期限和敏感性分析定量测算银行账簿利率风险敞口。通过对利率敏感资产负债相对于利率变动的分析，揭示利率变动对利息收入及经济价值潜在影响。利率敏感度受重新定价期限、币种及隐含的期权的影响。相比于短期错配，长期的利率错配对利率头寸价值的影响更大。

我行亦采用如净利息收入和净资产经济价值定量分析方法定期进行利率风险压力测试，以确保银行有足够的资本金应付因为利率的大幅波动对银行资产负债表的影响。同时，该压力测试也用于对极端情况下可能发生高额损失的早期预警并促进银行在快速波动的市场环境下积极地管理利率风险。

由于利率，汇率和股权价格变化带来交易账户下的风险通过市场风险管理框架来进行管理和监控。

Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book

The ALCO maintains oversight of the effectiveness of the interest rate risk management structure. The BSRM supports the ALCO in monitoring the interest rate risk profile of the banking book.

Our primary objective of interest rate risk management is to protect and to enhance capital or economic net worth through adequate, stable and reliable growth in net interest earnings under a broad range of possible economic conditions.

Banking book interest rate risk exposure is quantified using analysis tools including repricing schedules and sensitivity analysis. They provide indications of the potential impact of interest rate changes on interest income and price value through the analysis of the sensitivity of assets and liabilities to changes in interest rates. Interest rate sensitivity varies with different repricing periods, currencies and embedded options. Mismatches in the longer tenor will experience greater change in the price-value of interest rate positions than similar positions in the shorter tenor.

We also perform stress tests regularly to determine the adequacy of capital in meeting the impact of extreme interest rate movements on the balance sheet. Such tests are also performed to provide early warnings of potential extreme losses, facilitating the proactive management of interest rate risks in an environment of rapid financial market changes.

The risks arising from the trading book, such as interest rates, FX rates and equity prices are managed and controlled under the market risk framework.

风险管理 Risk Management

流动性风险

我行保持充足的流动性以保障银行日常运营的开展，满足存款的提款和贷款的发放，投资新项目以及支付到期的借款。因此，流动性管理的主旨在于应付银行确定的及不可确定的资金需求。

我行流动性风险管理是在完整的风险管理框架下进行的，包含经由资产负债委员会批准的各项政策、控制流程、风险限额。这些政策、控制流程及风险限额确保我行在不同的市场环境下有充足的资金以应对流动性需求。这些措施包括通过多样化资金的来源及其期限将资金集中度降至最小，以及持有高流动性债券。

我行在流动性风险管理方面采取保守立场，持续的吸收核心存款，严格遵守流动性风险额度，保留充足的流动资产等措施来防范可能出现的资金短缺。

我行通过主动分散存款的来源，以确保成本效率的均衡，资金的持续可获得以及资金来源的多样化。确保流动性重要的因素还包括通过竞争性定价，积极主动地管理银行的核心存款以及维护客户的信心。

和监管当局的流动性风险管理框架一致，我行通过预测银行现金流来度量和流动性风险，现金流的预测是基于“正常业务情景”和“压力情景”来进行。我行设置现金流错配限额来控制银行流动性风险敞口的同时，还采用流动性早期预警指标和警戒线以揭示可能出现的危机状况。针对于 2018 年 12 月 31 日起生效的优质流动性资产充足率监管要求，截止 2018 年 12 月 31 日，我行优质流动性资产充足率为 129.4%，其中合格优质流动性资产约为人民币 83.2 亿元，未来 30 天现金净流出量约为人民币 64.3 亿元。

我行在建立的流动性应急计划中运用一系列的预警指标揭示可能发生的流动性危机。在该应急计划中，我行通过设立危机上报流程及包括融资、沟通等危机处理策略来减少流动性危机所带来的负面影响。

Liquidity Risk

The bank maintains sufficient liquidity to fund our day-to-day operations, to meet deposit withdrawals and loan disbursements, to participate in new investments, and to repay borrowings. Hence, liquidity is managed in a manner to address known as well as unanticipated cash funding needs.

Liquidity risk is managed in accordance with a framework of policies, controls and limits approved by the ALCO. These policies, controls and limits enable the bank to monitor and to manage liquidity risk to ensure that sufficient sources of funds are available over a range of market conditions. These include minimising excessive funding concentrations by diversifying the sources and terms of funding as well as maintaining a portfolio of high quality and marketable debt securities.

We take a conservative stance in the Bank's liquidity management by continuing to gather core deposits, ensuring that liquidity limits are strictly adhered to and that there are adequate liquid assets to meet cash shortfall.

The distribution of deposits is managed actively to ensure a balance between cost effectiveness, continued accessibility to funds and diversification of funding sources. Important factors in ensuring liquidity are competitive pricing, proactive management of the bank's core deposits and the maintenance of customer confidence.

Our liquidity risk is aligned with the regulatory liquidity risk management framework and is measured and managed on a projected cash flow basis. The bank is monitored under business-as-usual and stress scenarios. Cash flow mismatch limits are established to limit the bank's liquidity exposure. We also employ liquidity early warning indicators and trigger points to signal possible contingency situations. With regard to the regulatory requirements on High Quality Liquid Asset Adequacy Ratio (HQLAAR) which are effective from 31 December 2018, the bank's ratio was about 129.4 per cent as at 31 December 2018 with High Quality Liquidity Assets (HQLA) of RMB8.32 billion and Net Cash Outflow (NCO) of RMB6.43 billion.

We have contingency funding plans in place to identify potential liquidity crises using a series of warning indicators. Crisis management processes and various strategies including funding and communication have been developed to minimise the impact of any liquidity crunch.

操作风险

操作风险是由于不健全的或失效的内部流程、人员或系统及外部事件造成损失的风险。操作风险涵盖银行营运风险、欺诈风险、法律风险、监管合规风险、声誉风险、外包风险与科技风险。

我行的主要目标是维持稳健经营以及维护我行声誉。

操作风险治理、框架及工具

我行基于已建立的操作风险管理政策、流程所形成的框架对操作风险进行管理，由业务和支持部门对各自业务领域的操作风险据以合理地识别、评估、监测、缓释和及时上报。操作风险管理委员会定期召开月度会议监督管理操作风险相关事宜。

我行的操作风险治理架构采用“三道防线”的模式。业务和支持部门作为第一道防线负责在日常工作中建立健全有效的控制环境。各业务和支持部门负责实施操作风险框架和政策、将适当的内部控制嵌入流程并且维持关键流程的业务恢复能力。

操作风险管理部作为第二道防线，通过相应框架、政策、工具和系统对操作风险进行总体治理。同时，监控关键风险自我评估结果、外包事项、操作风险指标超过预警阈值、自我识别的操作风险和事件，并向管理层、相关高级管理委员会及董事会汇报。

内部审计作为第三道防线，通过定期审计检查，对风险治理框架和内部控制总体有效性予以独立和客观的评价。

风险识别和控制自我评估是我行操作风险管理框架的重要内容。其通过在全行范围实施一系列操作风险管理工具来实现。我行制定了多项风险缓释政策和规程以维持稳健的经营环境。

我行制定了业务连续性和危机管理规程以确保在发生意外事件时，关键业务和支持部门得以迅速恢复。管理层向董事会提交年度验证报告，陈述本行业务连续性就绪情况。

Operational Risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or from external events. Operational risk includes banking operations risk, fraud risk, legal risk, regulatory compliance risks, reputational risk, outsourcing risk and technology risk.

Our primary objective is to maintain sound operations and to protect the Bank's reputation.

Operational Risk Governance, Framework and Tools

Operational risk is managed through a framework of policies and procedures by which business and support units properly identify, assess, monitor, mitigate and report their risks. The ORMC meets monthly to provide oversight of operational risk matters in the bank.

The Operational Risk Governance structure adopts the three lines-of-defence model. The business and support functions, as the first line of defence, are responsible for establishing a robust control environment as part of their day-to-day operations. Each business and support unit is responsible for implementing the operational risk framework and policies, embedding appropriate internal controls into processes and maintaining business resilience for key activities.

The Operational Risk Management Division, as the second line of defence, provides overarching governance of operational risk through relevant frameworks, policies, programmes and systems. It also monitors key risk self-assessment results, outsourcing matters, operational risk indicator breaches, self-identified operational risks and incidents and reports these to Management, the relevant senior management committees and the Board.

Internal Audit acts as the third line of defence by providing an independent and objective assessment on the overall effectiveness of the risk governance framework and internal control through periodic audit reviews.

A key component of the operational risk management framework is risk identification and control self-assessments. This is achieved through the Bank-wide implementation of a set of operational risk programmes. Several risk mitigation policies and programmes are in place to maintain a sound operating environment.

We have business continuity and crisis management programmes in place to ensure prompt recovery of critical business and support units should there be unforeseen events. The Management provides an annual attestation to the Board on the state of business continuity readiness of the Bank.

风险管理 Risk Management

我行的保险计划覆盖民事和犯罪责任，网络安全，财产损失，恐怖行动，公共责任以及董事和高级管理人员责任，通过充分的保险保障以减少操作损失。

同时，我行已建立本地化的科技风险管理框架以系统、持续地管理科技风险。

监管合规风险是指违反法律、法规、规定、标准或行为准则而引起的风险。我行通过建立和维护由一系列合规政策、流程和指引组成的框架对合规风险进行识别、监测和管理。该框架也对与反洗钱和反恐怖融资相关的违规风险和被制裁风险进行管理。

法律风险来自不可执行的、不利的、有缺陷的或未预期的合同；与我行有关的诉讼或请求；法律法规的变化；或与适用的法律法规不合规。业务和支持部门协同我行内外部法律顾问管理法律风险。

声誉风险是指因银行利益相关方对我行经营方式、业务活动和财务状况的负面预期或看法，进而对我行盈利能力、流动性或资本产生不利影响的的风险。我行充分认识到声誉风险影响并建立了相应的声誉风险管理框架与政策，以识别和管理我行声誉风险。

外包风险是由于服务提供商未能提供外包服务、未遵守法律和监管要求、违反保密规定而对我行财务、经营、声誉，法律和合规产生负面影响的的风险。我行制定了外包风险管理框架、政策和规程与指引以管理外包风险。

The Bank's insurance programme covers civil and crime liability, cyber security, property damage, terrorism, public liability, as well as directors' and officers' liability. The programme reduces operational losses through adequate insurance coverage.

We have also adopted a technology risk management framework to enable the Bank to manage technology risks in a systematic and consistent manner.

Regulatory risk refers to the risk of non-compliance with laws, regulations, rules, standards and codes of conduct. We identify, monitor and manage this risk through a structured governance framework of Compliance policies, procedures and guidelines maintained by the Bank. The framework also manages the risk of regulatory breaches and sanctions relating to anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism.

Legal risk arises from unenforceable, unfavourable, defective or unintended contracts, lawsuits or claims, developments in laws and regulations, or non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations. Business and support units work with the Bank's internal and external legal counsels to ensure that legal risks are managed.

Reputational risk is the risk of adverse impact on earnings, liquidity or capital arising from negative stakeholder perception or opinion of the Bank's business practices, activities and financial condition. The Bank recognises the impact of reputational risk and has developed respective framework and policy to identify and to manage the risk in the Bank.

Outsourcing risk is the risk of adverse financial, operational, and reputational, legal and compliance impact arising from the failure of a service provider to provide the outsourced service or to comply with legal and regulatory requirements, or a service provider's breaches of security. The Bank has in place the Outsourcing Risk Management framework, policy, procedures and guidelines to manage outsourcing risks.

欺诈风险

欺诈是指具有欺骗或掩盖事实等特征的行为，不仅限于获取金钱或实质利益相关。

大华银行（中国）积极管控欺诈风险，风险管理部下设欺诈风险管理部，作为第二道防线的组成部分，推动欺诈风险管理策略与治理，并监督欺诈风险管理框架的实施，包括牵头案件防控工作以落实监管部门相关要求。在公司治理方面，欺诈风险由董事会下设审计委员会负责监督，在管理层由操作风险管理委员会实施监督。

全体员工均须秉持《大华银行（中国）员工行为准则》，其中包含反贿赂和反腐败的有关规定。同时，我行设立欺诈事件举报热线以确保欺诈调查的独立性。欺诈风险管理部通过与业务及支持部门的紧密协作，从预防、侦测、调查、整改及报告等五个方面持续加强全行现有欺诈风险管理体系的运行。

Fraud Risk Governance and Organisation

Fraud is defined as an act, with an element to deceive or to conceal facts; and is not restricted to the gain of monetary or material benefits.

UOB (China) actively manages fraud risks. Integrated Fraud Management (IFM) Division under Risk Management in the second line of defence, drives strategy, governance and oversees the framework for fraud risk management which covers Anti-Fraud tasks in accordance with our regulatory requirements. The corporate governance of fraud risk is provided by the Audit Committee at the Board level, and primarily by the ORMC at the Management level.

All employees are required to uphold the *UOB (China) Code of Conduct*, which includes anti-bribery and anti-corruption provisions. The UOB (China)'s fraud hotline to IFM ensures independent fraud investigation. The division also works closely with business and support units to strengthen their current practices across the five pillars of prevention, detection, response, remediation and reporting.

重要事项 Important Highlights

(一) 股东情况

股东名称：大华银行有限公司，持股比 100%。

(二) 报告期内，我行无合并、分立等其他重大事项发生。

(三) 报告期内，我行董事、监事及高级管理人员无受监管部门处罚的情况发生。

(四) 报告期内我行发生的重大事件

- 2018 年 1 月，北京东城支行关闭，所有业务合并至北京分行。
- 2018 年 5 月，成都分行搬迁，并转型为非地铺分行。
- 2018 年 7 月，大华银行（中国）上海分行向上海银保监局递交上海徐家汇支行筹建报告，开始筹建工作。
- 2018 年 7 月，大华银行（中国）向广东银保监局递交筹建中山分行的申请。
- 2018 年 10 月，深圳分行搬迁。

其他：

为适应数字化和无现金社会的趋势，我行积极采取措施把个人零售业务向数字化进行转变。作为该转变的一部分，我行陆续在 2017 年及 2018 年撤销了中国地区所有自助服务机具。客户可以继续在他行银联自助服务机具网络使用我行借记卡取现及查询等服务。

(1) Shareholder Status Update

Name of Shareholder: United Overseas Bank Limited
Percentage of shares held: 100 per cent.

(2) During the reporting period, there were no split or merger activities or other major corporate developments during the reporting period.

(3) None of the Bank's directors, supervisors or top management was penalised by the regulatory authorities during the reporting period.

(4) Highlights during the reporting period:

- In January 2018, Beijing Dongcheng Sub-branch was closed. All business of the Beijing Dongcheng Sub-branch was merged to Beijing Branch.
- In May 2018, Chengdu Branch was relocated and transformed to sky branch.
- In July 2018, Shanghai Branch submitted Preparatory Application of Shanghai Xujiahui Sub-branch to the China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission (CBIRC) Shanghai Office.
- In July 2018, UOB (China) submitted Preparatory Application of Zhongshan Branch to the CBIRC Guangdong Office.
- In October 2018, Shenzhen Branch was relocated.

Others:

To address the trend of digitalisation and transformation to the cashless society, the Bank is digitalising our retail business. As part of this initiative, UOB (China) has ceased all the branch ATM service by phases from 2017 to 2018. Customers can continue to use UOB (China) debit card at all China UnionPay (CUP) labelled self-service machines of other banks in China for cash withdrawal and inquiry services.

总行

上海市浦东新区银城路116号、
128号
邮编: 200120
电话: (86) (21) 6061 8888
传真: (86) (21) 6886 0908
SWIFT: UOVBCNSH
网址: www.uobchina.com.cn

Head Office

No. 116, 128 Yincheng Road,
Pudong New Area,
Shanghai 200120
Tel: (86) (21) 6061 8888
Fax: (86) (21) 6886 0908
SWIFT: UOVBCNSH
Website: www.uobchina.com.cn

北京分行

北京市朝阳区景华南街5号
远洋光华国际C栋
1层102单元
25层01-03单元、05-09单元
邮编: 100020
电话: (86) (10) 5879 2626
传真: (86) (10) 8590 6725

Beijing Branch

Unit 102 First Floor and
Unit 01-03, 05-09 25 Floor,
Tower C Office Park,
No. 5 Jing Hua South Street,
Chaoyang District,
Beijing 100020
Tel: (86) (10) 5879 2626
Fax: (86) (10) 8590 6725

上海分行

上海市浦东新区银城路116号、
128号102室
邮编: 200120
电话: (86) (21) 6061 8288
传真: (86) (21) 6886 1113

Shanghai Branch

Room 102,
No. 116, 128 Yincheng Road,
Pudong New Area,
Shanghai 200120
Tel: (86) (21) 6061 8288
Fax: (86) (21) 6886 1113

燕莎中心支行(北京)

北京市朝阳区亮马桥路50号
燕莎中心一号楼S104、S105单元
及C806、C807单元
邮编: 100125
电话: (86) (10) 8489 3888
传真: (86) (10) 6461 5750

Lufthansa Centre Sub-branch (Beijing)

S104/S105 and C806/C807
No. 50 Liangmaqiao Road,
Chaoyang District,
Beijing 100125
Tel: (86) (10) 8489 3888
Fax: (86) (10) 6461 5750

静安支行(上海)

上海市静安区南京西路1468号
中欣大厦1P01-02室、201-203室
邮编: 200040
电话: (86) (21) 6080 9366
传真: (86) (21) 6289 1001

Jing'an Sub-branch (Shanghai)

Room 1P01-02, 201-203,
United Plaza,
No. 1468 Nanjing Road West,
Jingan District,
Shanghai 200040
Tel: (86) (21) 6080 9366
Fax: (86) (21) 6289 1001

成都分行

成都市锦江区红星路三段1号
国际金融中心一号办公楼
21楼8、9及10单元
邮编: 610021
电话: (86) (28) 6879 2888
传真: (86) (28) 8653 1878

Chengdu Branch

Unit 8,9,10, 21 Floor,
Office Tower 1, Chengdu IFS,
No. 1 Section 3, Hongxing Road
Chengdu 610021
Tel: (86) (28) 6879 2888
Fax: (86) (28) 8653 1878

外滩支行(上海)

上海市黄浦区中山东一路20号
邮编: 200002
电话: (86) (21) 2319 8388
传真: (86) (21) 6323 3022

Bund Sub-branch (Shanghai)

No. 20 Zhong Shan Dong Yi Road,
Huangpu District,
Shanghai 200002
Tel: (86) (21) 2319 8388
Fax: (86) (21) 6323 3022

广州分行 (对公业务)

广州市天河区天河北路183-187号
大都会广场1106-1114单元
邮编: 510075
电话: (86) (20) 8755 8787
传真: (86) (20) 8755 8830

Guangzhou Branch (Wholesale Banking Only)

Unit 1106 - 1114 Metro Plaza,
No. 183-187, Tianhe Bei Road,
Tianhe District,
Guangzhou 510075
Tel: (86) (20) 8755 8787
Fax: (86) (20) 8755 8830

上海自贸试验区支行 (对公业务)

上海自由贸易试验区银城路116、
128号
大华银行大厦六层602室
邮编: 200120
电话: (86) (21) 6061 8176
传真: (86) (21) 6886 0906

Shanghai Pilot Free Trade Zone Sub-branch (Wholesale Banking Only)

Room 602, 6 Floor,
No. 116, 128 Yincheng Road,
Pilot Free Trade Zone,
Shanghai 200120
Tel: (86) (21) 6061 8176
Fax: (86) (21) 6886 0906

沈阳分行

沈阳市沈河区北站路61号
沈阳财富中心项目A座第21层
06/07号
邮编: 110013
电话: (86) (24) 3121 2168
传真: (86) (24) 3116 2078

Shenyang Branch

Unit 06/07, 21 Floor,
Tower A Fortune Plaza,
No. 61 Beizhan Road,
Shenhe District,
Shenyang 110013
Tel: (86) (24) 3121 2168
Fax: (86) (24) 3116 2078

深圳分行（对公业务）

深圳市罗湖区深南东路5016号
京基一百大厦
A-6001-03单元
邮编: 518001
电话: (86) (755) 2294 5688
传真: (86) (755) 8246 3326

Shenzhen Branch (Wholesale Banking Only)

Unit 6001-03, Tower A,
KingKey100, No.5016
Shennan Road East,
Shenzhen 518001
Tel: (86) (755) 2294 5688
Fax: (86) (755) 8246 3326

苏州分行（对公业务）

苏州工业园区华池街88号
晋合广场1幢1801室
邮编: 215000
电话: (86) (512) 6298 5200
传真: (86) (512) 8686 2006

Suzhou Branch (Wholesale Banking Only)

Unit 1801, Tower 1 Jinghope Square,
No. 88 Huachi Street,
Suzhou Industrial Park (SIP),
Suzhou 215000
Tel: (86) (512) 6298 5200
Fax: (86) (512) 8686 2006

厦门分行

厦门市湖滨北路19号
大华银行大厦1-2层
邮编: 361012
电话: (86) (592) 508 1601
传真: (86) (592) 508 1605

Xiamen Branch

1-2 Floor United Overseas Bank
Building, No. 19 Hubin Bei Road,
Xiamen 361012
Tel: (86) (592) 508 1601
Fax: (86) (592) 508 1605

昆明分行（对公业务）

昆明市五华区崇仁街1号
东方柏丰首座商务中心东楼21层
2105、2106号
邮编: 650000
电话: (86) (871) 6555 0777
传真: (86) (871) 6361 6191

Kunming Branch (Wholesale Banking Only)

Unit 2105 & 2106, 21 Floor,
East Tower MASTER,
No. 1 Chongren Street,
Wuhua District,
Kunming 650000
Tel: (86) (871) 6555 0777
Fax: (86) (871) 6361 6191

天津分行

天津市南开区长江道与南开三马
路交口融汇广场2-1-2207、2208、
2209
邮编: 300100
电话: (86) (22) 8701 7070
传真: (86) (22) 8738 0500

Tianjin Branch

Unit 2-1-2207, 2208, 2209,
RongHui Plaza,
ChangJiang Road,
Nankai District,
Tianjin 300100
Tel: (86) (22) 8701 7070
Fax: (86) (22) 873 80500

杭州分行

杭州市西湖区天目山路181号
天际大厦201、203室
邮编: 310013
电话: (86) (571) 2809 0666
传真: (86) (571) 8190 9619

Hangzhou Branch

Room 201 and 203,
No. 181 Tian Mu Shan Road,
Xihu District,
Hangzhou 310013
Tel: (86) (571) 2809 0666
Fax: (86) (571) 8190 9619

重庆分行

重庆市渝中区民生路235号
海航保利国际中心写字楼31层
A单元
邮编: 400010
电话: (86) (23) 6037 2888
传真: (86) (23) 6037 2788

Chongqing Branch

Unit A, 31 Floor,
HNA-POLY International Centre,
No. 235 Min Sheng Road,
Yu Zhong District,
Chongqing 400010
Tel: (86) (23) 6037 2888
Fax: (86) (23) 6037 2788

大华银行（中国）有限公司

2018 年 12 月 31 日

United Overseas Bank (China) Limited

31 December 2018

已审财务报表

Audited Financial Statements

78	一、审计报告	AUDITORS' REPORT
	二、财务报表	AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
83	1. 资产负债表	Balance Sheet
84	2. 利润表	Income Statement
85	3. 所有者权益变动表	Statement of Changes in Equity
86	4. 现金流量表	Statement of Cash Flows
88	5. 财务报表附注	Notes to Financial Statements



审计报告 Auditors' Report



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审计报告

安永华明（2019）审字第60658622_B01号
大华银行（中国）有限公司

大华银行（中国）有限公司董事会：

一、审计意见

我们审计了大华银行（中国）有限公司的财务报表，包括2018年12月31日的资产负债表，2018年度的利润表、所有者权益变动表和现金流量表以及相关财务报表附注。

我们认为，后附的大华银行（中国）有限公司的财务报表在所有重大方面按照企业会计准则的规定编制，公允反映了大华银行（中国）有限公司2018年12月31日的财务状况以及2018年度的经营成果和现金流量。

二、形成审计意见的基础

我们按照中国注册会计师审计准则的规定执行了审计工作。审计报告的“注册会计师对财务报表审计的责任”部分进一步阐述了我们在这些准则下的责任。按照中国注册会计师职业道德守则，我们独立于大华银行（中国）有限公司，并履行了职业道德方面的其他责任。我们相信，我们获取的审计证据是充分、适当的，为发表审计意见提供了基础。

三、管理层和治理层对财务报表的责任

大华银行（中国）有限公司管理层负责按照企业会计准则的规定编制财务报表，使其实现公允反映，并设计、执行和维护必要的内部控制，以使财务报表不存在由于舞弊或错误导致的重大错报。

在编制财务报表时，管理层负责评估大华银行（中国）有限公司的持续经营能力，披露与持续经营相关的事项（如适用），并运用持续经营假设，除非计划进行清算、终止运营或别无其他现实的选择。

治理层负责监督大华银行（中国）有限公司的财务报告过程。

本分所已获安永华明会计师事务所（特殊普通合伙）总所授权执行业务



审计报告（续）

安永华明（2019）审字第60658622_B01号
大华银行（中国）有限公司

四、注册会计师对财务报表审计的责任

我们的目标是对财务报表整体是否不存在由于舞弊或错误导致的重大错报获取合理保证，并出具包含审计意见的审计报告。合理保证是高水平的保证，但并不能保证按照审计准则执行的审计在某一重大错报存在时总能发现。错报可能由于舞弊或错误导致，如果合理预期错报单独或汇总起来可能影响财务报表使用者依据财务报表作出的经济决策，则通常认为错报是重大的。

在按照审计准则执行审计工作的过程中，我们运用职业判断，并保持职业怀疑。同时，我们也执行以下工作：

- (1) 识别和评估由于舞弊或错误导致的财务报表重大错报风险，设计和实施审计程序以应对这些风险，并获取充分、适当的审计证据，作为发表审计意见的基础。由于舞弊可能涉及串通、伪造、故意遗漏、虚假陈述或凌驾于内部控制之上，未能发现由于舞弊导致的重大错报的风险高于未能发现由于错误导致的重大错报的风险。
- (2) 了解与审计相关的内部控制，以设计恰当的审计程序，但目的并非对内部控制的有效性发表意见。
- (3) 评价管理层选用会计政策的恰当性和作出会计估计及相关披露的合理性。
- (4) 对管理层使用持续经营假设的恰当性得出结论。同时，根据获取的审计证据，就可能导致对大华银行（中国）有限公司持续经营能力产生重大疑虑的事项或情况是否存在重大不确定性得出结论。如果我们得出结论认为存在重大不确定性，审计准则要求我们在审计报告中提请报表使用者注意财务报表中的相关披露；如果披露不充分，我们应当发表非无保留意见。我们的结论基于截至审计报告日可获得的信息。然而，未来的事项或情况可能导致大华银行（中国）有限公司不能持续经营。
- (5) 评价财务报表的总体列报、结构和内容（包括披露），并评价财务报表是否公允反映相关交易和事项。

我们与治理层就计划的审计范围、时间安排和重大审计发现等事项进行沟通，包括沟通我们在审计中识别出的值得关注的内部控制缺陷。

本分所已获安永华明会计师事务所（特殊普通合伙）总所授权执行业务

审计报告
Auditors' Report



审计报告（续）

安永华明（2019）审字第60658622_B01号
大华银行（中国）有限公司

（本页无正文）



安永华明会计师事务所（特殊普通合伙）上海分所



中国注册会计师 严盛炜



中国注册会计师 王文燕

中国 上海

2019年3月29日

本分所已获安永华明会计师事务所（特殊普通合伙）总所授权执行业务

Auditors' Report

Ernst & Young Hua Ming (2019) Shen Zi No 60658622_B01
United Overseas Bank (China) Limited

To the Board of Directors of United Overseas Bank (China) Limited:

(I) Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of United Overseas Bank (China) Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the Bank"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2018, the income statement, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, United Overseas Bank (China) Limited's financial position as at 31 December 2018 and United Overseas Bank (China) Limited's financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises ("ASBEs").

(II) Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with China Standards on Auditing ("CSAs"). 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 United Overseas Bank (China) Limited in accordance with China Code of Ethics for Certified Public Accountants (the "Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

(III) Responsibilities of the management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

The management of United Overseas Bank (China) Limited is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with ASBEs, and for designing, implementing and maintaining such internal control as the management determines 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 management is responsible for assessing United Overseas Bank (China) Limited'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 management either intends to liquidate United Overseas Bank (China) Limited or to cease operations or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing United Overseas Bank (China) Limited's financial reporting process.

(IV) 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. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with CSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are generally 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 CSAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

(1) 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.

(2) 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 internal control.

(3) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.

(4) Conclude on the appropriateness of the management's 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 United Overseas Bank (China) Limited'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 United Overseas Bank (China) Limited to cease to continue as a going concern.

(5) 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 those charged with governance 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.

Ernst & Young Hua Ming LLP, Shanghai Branch

Chinese Certified Public Accountant: Yan, Shengwei

Shanghai China

Chinese Certified Public Accountant: Wang, Wenyan

29 March 2019

资产负债表

Balance Sheet

2018 年 12 月 31 日 31 December 2018

(除特别注明外, 金额单位均为人民币元)

(Unless otherwise stated, expressed in RMB Yuan)

		附注六 Notes 6	2018年12月31日 31-12-2018	2017年12月31日 31-12-2017
资产:	Assets			
现金及存放中央银行款项	Cash and deposit with the Central Bank	1	6,304,237,398	7,169,538,272
贵金属	Precious metals		470,469,280	-
存放同业款项	Due from banks and other financial institutions	2	1,834,782,799	5,022,549,834
拆出资金	Placements with banks and other financial institutions	3	13,970,656,375	9,527,005,249
交易性金融资产	Financial assets held-for-trading	4	1,472,009,402	2,486,366,862
衍生金融资产	Derivative financial assets	5	6,332,656,875	5,576,168,427
买入返售金融资产	Reverse repurchase financial assets	6	3,289,256,524	1,344,195,000
发放贷款和垫款	Loans and advances to customers	7	32,922,090,260	27,136,596,787
其他债权投资	Other debt instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income	8	6,970,584,932	-
可供出售金融资产	Available-for-sale financial assets	9	-	4,369,225,273
固定资产	Fixed assets	10	36,483,950	39,050,984
无形资产	Intangible assets	11	103,322,284	118,548,683
递延所得税资产	Deferred tax assets	12	129,728,621	51,894,939
其他资产	Other assets	13	370,401,834	657,916,141
资产总计	TOTAL ASSETS		74,206,680,534	63,499,056,451
负债:	LIABILITIES:			
同业及其他金融机构存放款项	Due to banks and other financial institutions	15	571,731,380	874,157,359
拆入资金	Placements from banks and other financial institutions	16	16,764,294,274	19,274,817,004
交易性金融负债	Financial liabilities held-for-trading	17	2,720,495,215	-
衍生金融负债	Derivative financial liabilities	5	6,171,917,029	5,659,819,815
卖出回购金融资产款	Repurchase agreements	18	270,207,863	-
吸收存款	Customer deposits	19	37,254,638,032	30,272,812,215
应付职工薪酬	Payroll payables	20	125,647,972	88,027,405
应交税费	Tax payables	21	116,916,752	52,797,524
应付债券	Debt securities issued	22	2,652,640,383	-
预计负债	Provisions	23	25,364,243	-
其他负债	Other liabilities	24	698,305,800	483,107,146
负债合计	TOTAL LIABILITIES		67,372,158,943	56,705,538,468
所有者权益:	EQUITY:			
实收资本	Paid-up capital	25	5,500,000,000	5,500,000,000
资本公积	Capital reserve	26	11,191,697	9,975,150
其他综合收益	Other comprehensive income	27	20,281,719	(7,477,010)
盈余公积	Surplus reserves	28	115,075,958	100,026,507
一般风险准备	General reserves	29	826,398,940	708,458,438
未分配利润	Retained earnings	30	361,573,277	482,534,898
所有者权益合计:	TOTAL EQUITY		6,834,521,591	6,793,517,983
负债及所有者权益总计	TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		74,206,680,534	63,499,056,451

载于第 88 页至 177 页的财务报表附注为本财务报表的组成部分

The notes on pages 88 to 177 form an integral part of these financial statements.

利润表

Income Statement

2018 年度 For the year ended 31 December 2018

(除特别注明外, 金额单位均为人民币元)

(Unless otherwise stated, expressed in RMB Yuan)

		附注六 Notes 6	2018	2017
一、营业收入	1. OPERATING INCOME			
利息收入	Interest income	31	2,237,995,099	1,638,475,960
利息支出	Interest expense	31	(1,258,795,984)	(832,672,000)
利息净收入	Net interest income	31	979,199,115	805,803,960
手续费及佣金收入	Fee and commission income	32	188,701,612	150,469,652
手续费及佣金支出	Fee and commission expense	32	(58,388,023)	(35,493,370)
手续费及佣金净收入	Net fee and commission income	32	130,313,589	114,976,282
投资收益	Investment income	33	137,575,039	251,214,362
公允价值变动净损益	Gain/(Loss) from changes in fair value	34	(293,485,843)	125,940,200
汇兑损益	Foreign exchange gain/(loss)	35	273,794,755	(131,521,671)
其他收益	Other income	36	2,073,449	6,026,114
营业收入合计	TOTAL OPERATING INCOME		1,229,470,104	1,172,439,247
二、营业支出	2. OPERATING EXPENSES			
税金及附加	Business tax and surcharges		(12,468,305)	(10,870,223)
业务及管理费	General and administrative expenses	37	(997,006,726)	(873,881,947)
信用减值损失	Credit impairment losses	38	(53,211,435)	-
资产减值损失	Impairment losses	39	-	(134,178,487)
营业支出合计	TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES		(1,062,686,466)	(1,018,930,657)
三、营业利润	3. OPERATING PROFIT		166,783,638	153,508,590
加: 营业外收入	Add: Non-operating income		3,072,736	2,759,930
减: 营业外支出	Less: Non-operating expenses		(863,967)	(12,568,857)
四、税前利润总额	4. PROFIT BEFORE TAX		168,992,407	143,699,663
减: 所得税费用	Less: Income tax expense	40	(18,497,889)	(7,695,725)
五、净利润	5. NET PROFIT		150,494,518	136,003,938
六、其他综合收益的税后净额	6. OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME, NET OF TAX			
其他债权投资公允价值变动	Fair value changes of other debt instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income	27	26,820,992	-
可供出售金融资产公允价值变动	Fair value changes of available-for-sale financial assets	27	-	(6,932,858)
七、综合收益总额	7. TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		177,315,510	129,071,080

载于 88 页至第 177 页的财务报表附注为本财务报表的组成部分

The notes on pages 88 to 177 form an integral part of these financial statements.

第 83 页至第 177 页的财务报表由以下人士签署:

The financial statements from page 83 to 177 have been signed by:

行长兼首席执行官、董事: 符懋赞
President and CEO, Director: Peter Foo Moo Tan



首席财务官: 朱轩
CFO: Brian Zhu



所有者权益变动表 Statement of Changes in Equity

2018 年度 For the year ended 31 December 2018

(除特别注明外, 金额单位均为人民币元)

(Unless otherwise stated, expressed in RMB Yuan)

		实收资本 Paid-up capital	资本公积 Capital reserves	其他综合收益 Other com- prehensive income	盈余公积 Surplus reserves	一般风险准备 General reserves	未分配利润 Retained earnings	合计 Total
2017年12月31日余额	Balance as at 31 December 2017	5,500,000,000	9,975,150	(7,477,010)	100,026,507	708,458,438	482,534,898	6,793,517,983
会计政策变更	Changes in accounting policies							
(一) 采用新金融工具 准则的影响	Impact of adopting IFRS9	-	-	937,737	-	-	(138,466,186)	(137,528,449)
本年年初金额	Balances as at 1 January 2018	5,500,000,000	9,975,150	(6,539,273)	100,026,507	708,458,438	344,068,712	6,655,989,534
本年增减变动金额	Movements during the year	-	1,216,547	26,820,992	15,049,451	117,940,502	17,504,565	178,532,057
(一) 综合收益总额	(i) Total comprehensive income	-	-	26,820,992	-	-	150,494,518	177,315,510
(二) 所有者投入和减 少资本	(ii) Injection of funds by and distribution of funds to the investor	-	1,216,547	-	-	-	-	1,216,547
1. 股份支付计入所有者 权益的金额	1. Share-based payment	-	1,216,547	-	-	-	-	1,216,547
(三) 利润分配	(iii) Profit appropriation	-	-	-	15,049,451	117,940,502	(132,989,953)	-
1. 提取盈余公积	1. Appropriation to surplus reserves	-	-	-	15,049,451	-	(15,049,451)	-
2. 提取一般风险准备	2. Appropriation to general reserves	-	-	-	-	117,940,502	(117,940,502)	-
2018年12月31日余额	Balance as at 31 December 2018	5,500,000,000	11,191,697	20,281,719	115,075,958	826,398,940	361,573,277	6,834,521,591

2017 年度 For the year ended 31 December 2017

(除特别注明外, 金额单位均为人民币元)

(Unless otherwise stated, expressed in RMB Yuan)

		实收资本 Paid-up capital	资本公积 Capital reserves	其他综合收益 Other com- prehensive income	盈余公积 Surplus reserves	一般风险准备 General reserves	未分配利润 Retained earnings	合计 Total
2016年12月31日余额	Balance as at 31 December 2016	5,500,000,000	7,190,414	(544,152)	86,426,113	588,421,509	480,168,283	6,661,662,167
本年增减变动金额	Movements during the year	-	2,784,736	(6,932,858)	13,600,394	120,036,929	2,366,615	131,855,816
(一) 综合收益总额	(i) Total comprehensive income	-	-	(6,932,858)	-	-	136,003,938	129,071,080
(二) 所有者投入和 减少资本	(ii) Injection of funds by and distribution of funds to the investor	-	2,784,736	-	-	-	-	2,784,736
1. 股份支付计入所有者 权益的金额	1. Share-based payment	-	2,784,736	-	-	-	-	2,784,736
(三) 利润分配	(iii) Profit appropriation	-	-	-	13,600,394	120,036,929	(133,637,323)	-
1. 提取盈余公积	1. Appropriation to surplus reserves	-	-	-	13,600,394	-	(13,600,394)	-
2. 提取一般风险准备	2. Appropriation to general reserves	-	-	-	-	120,036,929	(120,036,929)	-
2017年12月31日余额	Balance as at 31 December 2017	5,500,000,000	9,975,150	(7,477,010)	100,026,507	708,458,438	482,534,898	6,793,517,983

载于第 88 页至第 177 页的财务报表附注为本财务报表的组成部分

The notes on pages 88 to 177 form an integral part of these financial statements.

现金流量表

Statement of Cash Flows

2018 年度 For the year ended 31 December 2018

(除特别注明外, 金额单位均为人民币元)

(Unless otherwise stated, expressed in RMB Yuan)

	附注六 Notes 6	2018	2017
一、经营活动产生的现金流量	1. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
存放中央银行款项净减少额	Net decrease in due from the Central Bank	580,545,268	24,464,542
存放同业款项净减少额	Net decrease in due from banks and other financial institutions	-	100,000,000
吸收存款和同业及其他金融机构存放款项净增加额	Net increase in customer deposits and due to banks and other financial institutions	6,439,553,841	2,849,753,411
拆入资金净增加额	Net increase in placements from banks and other financial institutions	359,827,032	4,918,933,565
收取的利息、手续费及佣金的现金	Cash received from interest, service fee and commission	2,112,899,459	1,811,845,192
收到其他与经营活动有关的现金	Cash received from other operating activities	502,938,357	229,757,911
经营活动现金流入小计	Sub-total of cash inflows from operating activities	9,995,763,957	9,934,754,621
存放同业款项净增加额	Net increase in due from banks and other financial institutions	493,360,915	-
拆出资金净增加额	Net increase in placements with banks and other financial institutions	3,874,675,918	823,691,998
发放贷款和垫款净增加额	Net increase in loans and advances to customers	5,771,338,330	3,374,488,797
支付的利息、手续费及佣金的现金	Payments made for interest, service fee and commission	1,235,165,989	859,909,620
支付给职工及为职工支付的现金	Cash paid to and on behalf of employees	610,982,741	545,659,547
支付的各项税费	Cash paid for all types of taxes	95,313,711	85,396,188
为交易目的而持有的金融资产净增加额	Net increase in Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	551,754,386	-
支付其他与经营活动有关的现金	Cash paid for other operating activities	1,181,844,262	860,276,803
经营活动现金流出小计	Sub-total of cash outflows from operating activities	13,814,436,252	6,549,422,953
经营活动产生的现金流量净额	Net cash flows from operating activities	41	(3,818,672,295)

二、投资活动产生的现金流量	2. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
收回投资收到的现金	Cash received from maturity of investments	17,530,000,000	14,550,000,000
取得投资收益收到的现金	Cash received from investment income	412,915,933	231,211,160
处置固定资产和其他长期资产收回的现金	Proceeds from disposal of fixed assets and other long term assets	11,009	1,289,547
投资活动现金流入小计	Sub-total of cash inflows from investing activities	17,942,926,942	14,782,500,707
投资所支付的现金	Cash paid for investment	20,590,000,000	14,337,012,104
购建固定资产和其他长期资产支付的现金	Cash paid for purchase of fixed assets and other long term assets	39,176,322	48,251,836
投资活动现金流出小计	Sub-total of cash outflows from investing activities	20,629,176,322	14,385,263,940
投资活动产生的现金流量净额	Net cash flows from investing activities	(2,686,249,380)	397,236,767
三、筹资活动产生的现金流量	3. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
发行债券收到的现金	Cash received from debt securities issuance	2,610,108,700	-
筹资活动现金流入小计	Sub-total of cash inflows from financing activities	2,610,108,700	-
支付其他与筹资活动有关的现金	Cash paid to other financing activities	2,676,427	-
筹资活动现金流出小计	Sub-total of cash outflows from financing activities	2,676,427	-
筹资活动产生的现金流量净额	Net cash flows from financing activities	2,607,432,273	-
四、汇率变动对现金及现金等价物的影响	4. EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	123,573,341	104,719,329
五、现金及现金等价物净增加/（减少）额	5. NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	41	(3,773,916,061)
加：年初现金及现金等价物余额	Add: Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	14,326,732,931	10,439,445,167
六、年末现金及现金等价物余额	6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE YEAR	42	10,552,816,870
			14,326,732,931

载于第 88 页至第 177 页的财务报表附注为本财务报表的组成部分

The notes on pages 88 to 177 form an integral part of these financial statements.

财务报表附注

Notes to the Financial Statements

2018 年度 For the year ended 31 December 2018

(除特别注明外, 金额单位均为人民币元)

(Unless otherwise stated, expressed in RMB Yuan)

一、公司的基本情况

大华银行(中国)有限公司(以下简称“本公司”或“大华银行(中国)”)是由大华银行有限公司(以下简称“大华银行”)在中华人民共和国上海市成立的外商独资银行。

经中国银行保险监督管理委员会(以下简称“银保监会”)于2007年4月5日批准,大华银行按《中华人民共和国外资银行管理条例》(以下简称“《管理条例》”)、《中华人民共和国外资银行管理条例实施细则》(以下简称“《实施细则》”)的有关规定,在上海市筹建由其单独出资的外商独资银行——大华银行(中国)有限公司,并将其中国境内的大华银行上海分行、北京分行、深圳分行、广州分行、成都分行、厦门分行、沈阳分行及上海静安支行(以下简称“原中国区分行及支行”)改制为大华银行(中国)的分支机构。

本公司持有银保监会颁发的金融许可证,机构编码为:B0308H131000001号,持有上海市工商行政管理局核准颁发的企业法人营业执照,统一社会信用代码为:913100006694147236。注册地址为中国(上海)自由贸易试验区银城路116号、128号大华银行大厦三层、五层501室(实际四层)、十三层(实际十二层)、十五层(实际十三层)、十六层(实际十四层)、十七层(实际十五层)、十八层(实际十六层)、十九层(实际十七层)、二十层(实际十八层)。注册资本为人民币55亿元。

根据本公司营业执照的规定,本公司经营期限为不约定期限。本公司主要从事经有关监管机构批准的外汇业务和人民币业务。2008年1月2日为本公司与原中国区分行的业务切换日。

截至2018年12月31日,除在上海设立的大华银行(中国)有限公司总行外,本公司已在上海、北京、深圳、广州、成都、厦门、沈阳、天津、杭州、重庆、苏州、昆明设立了12家分行及4家支行。

1. Corporate information

United Overseas Bank (China) Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as The Bank or UOB (China)) is a wholly foreign-owned bank established in Shanghai, People's Republic of China (PRC), by United Overseas Bank (UOB).

In accordance with the *Regulation of the PRC on the Administration of Foreign-funded Banks* (the Regulation), and the *Detailed Rules on the Implementation of Regulation of the PRC on the Administration of Foreign-funded Banks* (the Implementation), China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Committee (CBIRC) granted approval to UOB on 5 April 2007 to set up a wholly-owned subsidiary bank, UOB (China), in Shanghai by converting its Shanghai Branch, Beijing Branch, Shenzhen Branch, Guangzhou Branch, Chengdu Branch, Xiamen Branch, Shenyang Branch and Jing'an sub-branch (collectively known as the Former PRC Branches).

The Bank obtained the licence for conducting financial transaction from the CBIRC (Institution Code: B0308H131000001), and obtained its business licence (Uniform Social Credit Code: 913100006694147236) from Shanghai Administration for Industry and Commerce. The registered address is Floor 3, Room 501 of Floor 5 (Actual Floor 4), Floor 13 (Actual Floor 12), Floor 15 (Actual Floor 13), Floor 16 (Actual Floor 14), Floor 17 (Actual Floor 15), Floor 18 (Actual Floor 16), Floor 19 (Actual Floor 17) and Floor 20 (Actual Floor 18), No. 116 and No. 128, Yin Cheng Road, Shanghai Pilot Free Trade Zone, China. The registered capital of the Bank is RMB5.5 billion.

The Bank obtained its business licence issued with an unlimited operating period. The main businesses of the Bank are Renminbi and foreign currency businesses as approved by relevant regulatory authorities. The date of business conversion from former PRC branches to UOB (China) was on 2 January 2008.

As of 31 December 2018, besides the Head Office incorporated in Shanghai, the Bank has set up 12 branches and 4 sub-branches respectively in Shanghai, Beijing, Shenzhen, Guangzhou, Chengdu, Xiamen, Shenyang, Tianjin, Hangzhou, Chongqing, Suzhou and Kunming.

二、编制基础

本财务报表按照中华人民共和国财政部(以下简称“财政部”)颁布的《企业会计准则——基本准则》以及其后颁布及修订的具体会计准则、应用指南、解释以及其他相关规定(统称“企业会计准则”)编制。

本财务报表以持续经营为基础列报。

编制本财务报表时,除某些金融工具外,均以历史成本为计价原则。资产如果发生减值,则按照相关规定计提相应的减值准备。

三、遵循企业会计准则的声明

本财务报表符合企业会计准则的要求,真实、完整地反映了本公司2018年12月31日的财务状况以及2018年度的经营成果和现金流量。

四、重要会计政策和会计估计

1. 会计年度

本公司的会计年度采用公历年度,即每年自1月1日起至12月31日止。

2. 记账本位币

本公司的记账本位币和编制本财务报表所采用的货币均为人民币。除有特别说明外,均以人民币元为单位列示。

3. 现金及现金等价物

现金,是指本公司的库存现金以及可以随时用于支付的存款;现金等价物,是指本公司持有的期限短、流动性强、易于转换为已知金额的现金、价值变动风险很小的投资。

现金等价物包括原到期日不超过三个月的存放中央银行的非限定性款项、存放同业及其他金融机构款项、拆放同业及其他金融机构款项、买入返售款项,以及变现能力强、易于转换为可知数额的现金、价值变动风险小,而且由购买日起三个月内到期的债券投资。

2. Preparation basis of the financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the *Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises-Basic Standard* and the specific standards, the implementation guidance, interpretations and other relevant provisions issued and revised subsequently by the Ministry of Finance of PRC (MOF) (collectively referred to as *Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises*).

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

The Bank's financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis under the historical cost as the basis of measurement, except for some financial instruments. If the assets are impaired, corresponding provisions should be recognised in accordance with relevant standards.

3. Compliance with the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises

The financial statements of the Bank have been prepared in accordance with the *Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises*, and present fairly and fully, the financial position of the Bank as of 31 December 2018 and the results of the operations and the cash flows for the year then ended.

4. Significant accounting policies and estimates

(1) Accounting year

The accounting year of the Bank is from 1 January to 31 December of each calendar year.

(2) Functional currency

The Bank's functional currency is Renminbi (RMB). These financial statements are presented in RMB and all amounts are stated in RMB, unless otherwise stated.

(3) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits; cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash, and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

Cash equivalents comprise non-statutory deposits due from central banks, amounts due from banks and other financial institutions, reverse repurchase agreements maturing within three months, and short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash, and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, which have an original maturity date within three months.

4. 外币折算

本公司对于发生的外币交易，将外币金额折算为记账本位币金额。

外币交易在初始确认时，采用交易发生日的即期汇率将外币金额折算为记账本位币金额。于资产负债表日，对于外币货币性项目采用资产负债表日即期汇率折算，由此产生的结算和货币性项目折算差额计入当期损益。以历史成本计量的外币非货币性项目，仍采用交易发生日的即期汇率折算，不改变其记账本位币金额。以公允价值计量的外币非货币性项目，采用公允价值确定日的即期汇率折算，由此产生的差额根据非货币性项目的性质计入当期损益或其他综合收益。

5. 固定资产

固定资产仅在与其有关的经济利益很可能流入本公司，且其成本能够可靠地计量时才予以确认。与固定资产有关的后续支出，符合该确认条件的，计入固定资产成本，并终止确认被替换部分的账面价值；否则，在发生时计入当期损益。

固定资产按照成本进行初始计量。购置固定资产的成本包括购买价款、相关税费、使固定资产达到预定可使用状态前所发生的可直接归属于该项资产的其他支出。固定资产的折旧采用年限平均法计提，各类固定资产的使用寿命、预计净残值率及年折旧率如下：

	使用寿命 Estimated useful lives	预计净残值率 Estimated residual value	年折旧率 Annual depreciation rate
房屋及建筑物 Properties and buildings	50 年	-	2%
办公设备 Office equipment	5 年	-	20%
电脑设备 Computers	3 年	-	33%
运输设备 Motor vehicles	5 年	-	20%

本公司在每个资产负债表日均对固定资产的使用寿命、预计净残值和折旧方法进行复核，必要时进行调整。

(4) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the reporting currency accordingly.

Foreign currency transactions are translated using the exchange rates ruling at the transaction date. Subsequent to initial recognition, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the applicable exchange rates ruling at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising from the settlement of monetary items or from translation of monetary items at balance sheet date are recognised in the income statement. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates ruling at the dates of the initial transactions; Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates when the fair value is determined, the exchange difference thus resulted is recognised in the income statement or other comprehensive income of the current period.

(5) Fixed assets

The fixed assets can be recognised only when the economic benefits related to fixed assets are likely to flow into the Bank, and the cost of fixed assets can be measured reliably. Subsequent expenditure can be recognised as the cost of fixed assets when the recognition criteria set above is met, and the replaced carrying amount shall be derecognised. Otherwise, such expenditure is to be charged to the income statement in the period when it is incurred.

Fixed assets are initially measured at cost. The cost of a purchased fixed asset comprises the purchase price, relevant taxes and any directly attributable expenditure for bringing the asset to working condition for its intended use. Depreciation is charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis. And the respective estimated useful lives, estimated residual values and annual depreciation rates of fixed assets are set by the Bank considering the nature and usage of fixed assets.

Residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date.

6. 在建工程

在建工程成本按实际工程支出确定，包括在建期间发生的各项必要工程支出以及其他相关费用等。

在建工程在达到预定可使用状态时转入固定资产、无形资产或其他长期资产。

7. 无形资产

无形资产仅在与有关的经济利益很可能流入本公司，且其成本能够可靠地计量时才予以确认，并以成本进行初始计量。

无形资产按照其能为本公司带来经济利益的期限确定使用寿命，无法预见其能为本公司带来经济利益期限的作为使用寿命不确定的无形资产。

本公司的无形资产为软件，其使用年限为 8 年。

使用寿命有限的无形资产，在其使用寿命内采用直线法摊销。本公司在每个资产负债表日均对使用寿命有限的无形资产的使用寿命及摊销方法进行复核，必要时进行调整。

8. 长期待摊费用

长期待摊费用采用直线法摊销。

以经营性租赁方式租入固定资产发生的租赁费用，根据合同期限平均摊销。其他长期待摊费用根据合同或协议与受益期限孰短原则确定摊销期限，并平均摊销。

如果长期摊销的费用项目不能使以后会计期间受益的，将尚未摊销的项目的摊余价值全部转入当期损益。

9. 金融工具（自 2018 年 1 月 1 日起适用）

金融工具，是指形成一个企业的金融资产，并形成其他单位的金融负债或权益工具的合同。

金融工具的确认和终止确认

本公司于成为金融工具合同的一方时确认一项金融资产或金融负债。

满足下列条件的，终止确认金融资产（或金融资产的一部分，或一组类似金融资产的一部分），即从其账户和资产负债表内予以转销：

(6) Construction in progress

The cost of construction in progress is determined according to the actual expenditure for the construction, including all necessary expenditure and other related expenses incurred during the construction period.

The costs are transferred to fixed assets, intangible assets or other long term assets when the asset is ready for its intended use.

(7) Intangible assets

The intangible assets can be recognised only when the economic benefits related to intangible assets are likely to flow into the Bank, and the cost of intangible assets can be measured reliably. While the intangible assets obtained in a business combination under common control should be measured at fair value if the cost of intangible assets can be measured reliably.

The useful life of intangible assets is determined according to the economic useful lives; those intangible assets with unforeseeable economic lives can be classified as intangible assets with infinite useful lives.

The Bank's intangible assets comprise computer software with a 8-year useful life.

For the intangible assets with finite useful lives, amortisation is charged to income statement on a straight line. The useful life and amortisation method for intangible assets with finite useful lives are reviewed at each balance sheet date, with proper adjustments made by the Bank when necessary.

(8) Long-term deferred expenses

Long-term deferred expenses are amortised by the straight line method.

Rental fee of the operating lease of fixed assets is amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease contract. Other long-term deferred expenses are amortised on a straight-line basis over the lower period of lease period or useful life.

The carrying amount that has not been amortised is charged to income statement if the expenditure does not bring benefits to subsequent accounting periods.

(9) Financial instruments (applicable since 1 January 2018)

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Recognition and derecognition of financial instrument

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised when the Bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e., removed from the Bank's balance sheet) when:

(i) 收取金融资产现金流量的权利届满；

(ii) 转移了收取金融资产现金流量的权利，或在“过手协议”下承担了及时将收取的现金流量全额支付给第三方的义务；并且 (a) 实质上转让了金融资产所有权上几乎所有的风险和报酬，或 (b) 虽然实质上既没有转移也没有保留金融资产所有权上几乎所有的风险和报酬，但放弃了对该金融资产的控制。

如果金融负债的责任已履行、撤销或届满，则对金融负债进行终止确认。如果现有金融负债被同一债权人以实质上几乎完全不同条款的另一金融负债所取代，或现有负债的条款几乎全部被实质性修改，则此类替换或修改作为终止确认原负债和确认新负债处理，差额计入当期损益。

以常规方式买卖金融资产，按交易日会计进行确认和终止确认。常规方式买卖金融资产，是指按照合同条款的约定，在法规或通行惯例规定的期限内收取或交付金融资产。交易日，是指本公司承诺买入或卖出金融资产的日期。

金融资产分类和计量

本公司的金融资产于初始确认时根据本公司企业管理金融资产的业务模式和金融资产的合同现金流量特征分类为：以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产、以摊余成本计量的金融资产、以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的金融资产。

对于以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产，相关交易费用直接计入当期损益，其他类别的金融资产相关交易费用计入其初始确认金额。

金融资产的后续计量取决于其分类：

以摊余成本计量的债务工具投资

金融资产同时符合下列条件的，分类为以摊余成本计量的金融资产：管理该金融资产的业务模式是以收取合同现金流量为目标；该金融资产的合同条款规定，在特定日期产生的现金流量仅为对本金和以未偿付本金金额为基础的利息的支付。此类金融资产采用实际利率法确认利息收入，其终止确认、修改或减值产生的利得或损失，均计入当期损益。此类金融资产主要包含存放中央银行款项、存放同业款项、拆出资金、发放贷款和垫款、其他应收款等。

(i) the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset have expired; or

(ii) The Bank has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset, or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a “pass-through” arrangement; and either (a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the financial asset, or (b) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the financial asset.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled, or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and a recognition of a new liability, and the difference between the respective carrying amounts is recognised in profit or loss.

A regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised, as applicable, using trade date accounting. A regular way purchase or sale of financial assets represents a purchase or sale of a financial asset under a contract whose terms require delivery of the asset within the time frame established generally by regulation or convention in the marketplace concerned. The trade date is the date that the Bank committed to purchase or sell a financial asset.

Classification and measurement of financial assets

Financial assets of the Bank are initially classified into three categories: financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at amortised cost, and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income based on the Bank's business model for managing the financial assets and their contractual cash flow characteristics.

Underlying fee of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are directly recognised in profit or loss, while those of other classifications are attributed to the acquisition of financial assets.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets are based on their classification:

Debt instrument investment at amortised cost

Financial assets are classified into financial assets at amortised cost when both of the following conditions are satisfied: The business model is to collect contractual cash flows; the cash flows on specific date are solely payments of principal and interest on the principle amount outstanding according to the agreement of the financial assets. Their interest income is recognised using the effective interest rate method. Gains or losses arising from derecognition, modification or impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Such financial assets mainly include deposit with the Central Bank, due from banks and other financial institutions, placements with banks and other financial institutions, loans and advances to customers, other receivable etc.

以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的债务工具投资

金融资产同时符合下列条件的，分类为以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的金融资产：本公司管理该金融资产的业务模式是既以收取合同现金流量为目标又以出售金融资产为目标；该金融资产的合同条款规定，在特定日期产生的现金流量仅为对本金和以未偿付本金金额为基础的利息的支付。此类金融资产采用实际利率法确认利息收入。除利息收入、减值损失及汇兑差额确认为当期损益外，其余公允价值变动计入其他综合收益。当金融资产终止确认时，之前计入其他综合收益的累计利得或损失从其他综合收益转出，计入当期损益。此类金融资产列报为其他债权投资。

以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产

上述以摊余成本计量的金融资产和以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的金融资产之外的金融资产，分类为以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产。对于此类金融资产，采用公允价值进行后续计量，所有公允价值变动计入当期损益。

金融负债分类和计量

本公司的金融负债于初始确认时分类为：以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融负债、其他金融负债。对于以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融负债，相关交易费用直接计入当期损益，其他金融负债的相关交易费用计入其初始确认金额。

金融负债的后续计量取决于其分类：

以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融负债

以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融负债，包括交易性金融负债（含属于金融负债的衍生工具）和初始确认时指定为以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融负债。

Debt instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets are classified into Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income when both of the following conditions are satisfied: The business model is to collect both the contractual cash flows and cash flows arising from the sale of assets; the cash flows on specific date are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding according to the agreement of the financial assets. Their interest income is recognised using the effective interest rate method. A gain or loss arising from a change in the fair value is recognised as other comprehensive income, except for interest come, credit impairment losses and foreign exchange gains or losses, which are recognised in profit or loss. The gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income will be reversed and recognised in profit or loss when the financial assets are derecognised. Such financial assets are presented as other debt instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Other than the financial assets at amortised cost and the financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income mentioned above, financial assets are classified into financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Such financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value and the gain or loss arising from a change in the fair value will be recognised in profit or loss.

Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, or other financial liabilities. Underlying fee of financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are directly recognised in profit or loss, while those of other financial liabilities are attributed to the acquisition of financial liabilities.

Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities is based on their classification:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading (including derivatives that are liabilities) and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

满足下列条件之一的，属于交易性金融负债：承担相关金融负债的目的主要是为了在近期内出售或回购；属于集中管理的可辨认金融工具组合的一部分，且有客观证据表明企业近期采用短期获利方式模式；属于衍生工具，但是，被指定且为有效套期工具的衍生工具、符合财务担保合同的衍生工具除外。交易性金融负债（含属于金融负债的衍生工具），按照公允价值进行后续计量，所有公允价值变动均计入当期损益。

其他金融负债

对于此类金融负债，采用实际利率法，按照摊余成本进行后续计量。

金融工具减值

本公司以预期信用损失为基础，对以摊余成本计量的金融资产、以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的债务工具投资、贷款承诺及财务担保合同进行减值处理并确认损失准备。

信用损失，是指本公司按照原实际利率折现的、根据合同应收的所有合同现金流量与预期收取的所有现金流量之间的差额，即全部现金短缺的现值。其中，对于本公司购买或源生的已发生信用减值的金融资产，应按照该金融资产经信用调整的实际利率折现。

对于不含重大融资成分的应收款项以及合同资产，本公司运用简化计量方法，按照相当于整个存续期内的预期信用损失金额计量损失准备。

Financial liabilities are classified into financial liabilities held for trading when one of the following conditions is satisfied: Undertaking the financial liabilities is for selling or repurchase of them in the near future; Forming a part of the identifiable combination of financial instruments which are managed in a centralised way and for which there are objective evidences proving that the Bank may manage the combination by a way of short-term profit making in the near future; Being a derivative instrument, excluding the designated derivative instruments which are effective hedging instruments, or derivative instruments to financial guarantee contracts. Financial liabilities held for trading (including derivatives liabilities) are subsequently measured at fair value and the gain or loss arising from a change in the fair value will be recognised in profit or loss.

Other financial liabilities

Such financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Impairment of financial instruments

The Bank recognises a loss for impairment of financial assets at amortised cost, debt instrument measured at fair through other comprehensive income, loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts based on their expected credit loss.

Expected credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Bank in accordance with the contract and all cash flows expected to be received by the Bank discounted at the original effective interest rate, i.e. the present value of all cash shortfalls. For the financial assets with the credit impairment loss which is original or incurred when purchasing, the cash flow should be discounted by the credit-adjusted effective interest rate.

For receivable and contract assets without significant financing components, the Bank uses the simplified approach to calculate the credit impairment loss, based on lifetime expected credit loss.

除上述采用简化计量方法以外的金融资产、贷款承诺及财务担保合同，本公司在每个资产负债表日评估其信用风险自初始确认后是否已经显著增加，如果信用风险自初始确认后未显著增加，处于第一阶段，本公司按照相当于未来12个月内预期信用损失的金额计量损失准备，并按照账面余额和实际利率计算利息收入；如果信用风险自初始确认后已显著增加但尚未发生信用减值的，处于第二阶段，本公司按照相当于整个存续期内预期信用损失的金额计量损失准备，并按照账面余额和实际利率计算利息收入；如果初始确认后发生信用减值的，处于第三阶段，本公司按照相当于整个存续期内预期信用损失的金额计量损失准备，并按照摊余成本和实际利率计算利息收入。对于资产负债表日只具有较低信用风险的金融工具，本公司假设其信用风险自初始确认后未显著增加。

本公司在评估预期信用损失时，考虑有关过去事项、当前状况以及未来经济状况预测的合理且有依据的信息。

关于本公司对信用风险显著增加判断标准、已发生信用减值资产的定义、预期信用损失计量的假设等披露参见附注十、1。

当本公司不再合理预期能够全部或部分收回金融资产合同现金流量时，本公司直接减记该金融资产的账面余额。

金融工具抵销

同时满足下列条件的，金融资产和金融负债以相互抵销后的净额在资产负债表内列示：具有抵销已确认金额的法定权利，且该种法定权利是当前可执行的；计划以净额结算，或同时变现该金融资产和清偿该金融负债。

财务担保合同

财务担保合同，是指特定债务人到期不能按照债务工具条款偿付债务时，发行方向蒙受损失的合同持有人赔付特定金额的合同。财务担保合同在初始确认时按照公允价值计量，财务担保合同在初始确认后按照资产负债表日确定的预期信用损失准备金额和初始确认金额扣除按照收入确认原则确定的累计摊销额后的余额两者孰高者进行后续计量。

Other than the financial assets, loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts using simplified approach, the Bank evaluates whether the credit risk has significantly increases since the initial recognition at each financial reporting date. When credit risk hasn't increased significantly since the initial recognition, the financial instruments are included in Stage I. the Bank calculate impairment allowance at an amount equivalent to the ECL of the financial instruments for the next 12 months, recognise the interest income by using the carrying amount and effective interest rate. When credit risk has increased significantly since the initial recognition, but have no objective evidence of impairment, the financial instruments are included in Stage II, the Bank calculate the impairment allowance at an amount equivalent to the ECL over the lifetime of the financial instruments, and recognise the interest income by using carrying amount and effective interest rate. If the financial assets have objective evidence of impairment, the financial instruments are included in Stage III, the Bank calculate the impairment allowance at an amount equivalent to the ECL over the lifetime of the financial instruments, and recognise the interest income by using amortised cost and effective interest rate. For financial instruments without any significant credit risk on financial reporting date, the Bank assume there isn't any significant increases in credit risk since the initial recognition.

The Bank estimates the expected credit loss with consideration of the past events, the present condition and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The disclosure related to the criterion for whether the credit risk has increased significantly, the definition of the impaired financial assets and the hypothesis of the measurement of expected credit loss refers to Note 10.1.

When the Bank no longer reasonably expects to collect part or all of the contractual cash flows, the Bank writes down the carrying amount of the financial assets.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when and only when the Bank currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial guarantee contract

Financial guarantee contracts are those contracts that require issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the original or modified terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are measured, on initial recognition, at fair value. After initial recognition, financial guarantee contracts are subsequent measured at the higher of, (i) the expected credit impairment loss determined on financial reporting date and (ii) the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the revenue principle.

衍生金融工具

本公司使用衍生金融工具，衍生金融工具初始以衍生交易合同签订当日的公允价值进行计量，并以其公允价值进行后续计量。公允价值为正数的衍生金融工具确认为一项资产，公允价值为负数的确认为一项负债。

衍生工具公允价值变动产生的利得或损失直接计入当期损益。

金融资产修改

本公司与交易对手修改或重新议定合同，未导致金融资产终止确认，但导致合同现金流量发生变化的，本公司根据重新议定或修改的合同现金流按金融资产的原实际利率（或经信用调整的实际利率）折现值重新计算该金融资产的账面余额，相关利得或损失计入当期损益，金融资产修改的成本或费用调整修改后的金融资产账面价值，并在修改后金融资产的剩余期限内摊销。

金融资产转移

本公司已将金融资产所有权上几乎所有的风险和报酬转移给转入方的，终止确认该金融资产；保留了金融资产所有权上几乎所有的风险和报酬的，不终止确认该金融资产。

本公司既没有转移也没有保留金融资产所有权上几乎所有的风险和报酬的，分别下列情况处理：放弃了对该金融资产控制的，终止确认该金融资产并确认产生的资产和负债；未放弃对该金融资产控制的，按照其继续涉入所转移金融资产的程度确认有关金融资产，并相应确认有关负债。

通过对所转移金融资产提供财务担保方式继续涉入的，按照金融资产的账面价值和财务担保金额两者之中的较低者，确认继续涉入形成的资产。财务担保金额，是指所收到的对价中，将被要求偿还的最高金额。

10. 金融工具（适用于 2017 年度）

金融工具的确认和终止确认

本公司于成为金融工具合同的一方时确认一项金融资产或金融负债。

满足下列条件的，终止确认金融资产（或金融资产的一部分，或一组类似金融资产的一部分），即从其账户和资产负债表内予以转销：

- (i) 收取金融资产现金流量的权利届满；

Derivative financial instruments

The Bank uses derivative financial instruments. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as assets when the fair value is positive and as liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in fair value of derivatives are recognised directly in profit or loss.

Modification of financial assets

When the contractual cash flows of a financial asset are renegotiated or otherwise modified and the renegotiation or modification does not result in the derecognition of that financial asset, the Bank recalculate the gross carrying amount as the present value of the renegotiated or modified contractual cash flows that are discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate (or the credit-adjusted effective interest rate). The modification gain or loss are recognised in profit or loss. Any costs or fees incurred adjust the carrying amount of the modified financial asset and are amortised over the remaining term of the modified financial asset.

Transfer of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised when the Bank has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the financial asset to the transferee. A financial asset is not derecognised when the Bank retains substantially all the risks and rewards of the financial asset.

When the Bank has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the financial asset, it either (i) derecognises the financial asset and recognises the assets and liabilities created in the transfer when it has not retained control of the asset; or (ii) continues to recognise the financial asset to the extent of the Bank's continuing involvement, in which case, the Bank also recognises an associated liability.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred financial asset is measured at the lower of the carrying amount of the financial asset and the guarantee amount. The guarantee amount is the maximum amount of consideration that the Bank could be required to repay.

(10) Financial instruments (applicable in 2017)

Recognition and derecognition of financial instrument

The Bank recognises a financial asset or a financial liability when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument.

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e., removed from the Bank's balance sheet) when:

- (i) the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset have expired; or

(ii) 转移了收取金融资产现金流量的权利，或在“过手协议”下承担了及时将收取的现金流量全额支付给第三方的义务；并且 (a) 实质上转让了金融资产所有权上几乎所有的风险和报酬，或 (b) 虽然实质上既没有转移也没有保留金融资产所有权上几乎所有的风险和报酬，但放弃了对该金融资产的控制。

如果金融负债的责任已履行、撤销或届满，则对金融负债进行终止确认。如果现有金融负债被同一债权人以实质上几乎完全不同条款的另一金融负债所取代，或现有负债的条款几乎全部被实质性修改，则此类替换或修改作为终止确认原负债和确认新负债处理，差额计入当期损益。

以常规方式买卖金融资产，按交易日会计进行确认和终止确认。交易日，是指本公司承诺买入或卖出金融资产的日期。

金融工具分类和计量

以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产

以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产，包括交易性金融资产和初始确认时指定为以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产。对于此类金融资产，在初始确认时以公允价值计量，相关交易费用直接计入当期损益，采用公允价值进行后续计量，所有已实现和未实现的损益均计入当期损益。与以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产相关的股利或利息收入，计入当期损益。

企业在初始确认时将某金融资产划分为以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产后，不能重分类为其他类金融资产；其他类金融资产也不能重分类为以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产。

持有至到期投资

持有至到期投资，是指到期日固定、回收金额固定或可确定，且本公司有明确意图和能力持有至到期的非衍生金融资产。对于此类金融资产，在初始确认时以公允价值计量，相关交易费用计入初始确认金额；采用实际利率法，按照摊余成本进行后续计量，其摊销或减值以及终止确认产生的利得或损失，均计入当期损益。

(ii) The Bank has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset, or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a “pass-through” arrangement; and either (a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the financial asset, or (b) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the financial asset.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled, or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and a recognition of a new liability, and the difference between the respective carrying amounts is recognised in profit or loss.

A regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised, as applicable, using trade date accounting. The trade date is the date that the Bank committed to purchase or sell a financial asset.

Classification and measurement of financial instruments

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets which are either classified as held for trading or designated by the Bank at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition. For such financial assets, initially recognised at fair value, with underlying fee recognised in profit or loss, and are subsequently measured at fair value. Both realised and unrealised gains/losses are recognised in profit or loss of the current period. The dividends and interest income related with financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss of the current period.

Financial assets on initial recognition classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss cannot be reclassified into financial assets of other categories; financial assets of other categories cannot be reclassified into financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and a fixed maturity date and which the Bank has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. For such financial assets, they are initially recognised at fair value plus any directly transaction costs attributable to the acquisition of financial assets. Held-to-maturity investments are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss of the current period when they are derecognised, impaired, or amortised.

有客观证据表明该金融资产发生减值的，计提减值准备。对单项金额重大的金融资产单独进行减值测试，如有客观证据表明其已发生减值，确认减值损失，计入当期损益。对单项金额不重大的金融资产，包括在具有类似信用风险特征的金融资产组合中进行减值测试或单独进行减值测试。单独测试未发生减值的金融资产（包括单项金额重大和不重大的金融资产），包括在具有类似信用风险特征的金融资产组合中再进行减值测试。已单项确认减值损失的金融资产，不包括在具有类似信用风险特征的金融资产组合中进行减值测试。

发生减值时，将该金融资产的账面价值通过备抵项目减记至预计未来现金流量（不包括尚未发生的未来信用损失）现值，减记金额计入当期损益。如有客观证据表明该金融资产价值已恢复，且客观上与确认该损失后发生的事项有关，原确认的减值损失予以转回，计入当期损益。

贷款和应收款项

贷款和应收款项，是指在活跃市场中没有报价、回收金额固定或可确定的非衍生金融资产。对于此类金融资产，在初始确认时以公允价值计量，相关交易费用计入初始确认金额；采用实际利率法，按照摊余成本进行后续计量，其摊销或减值产生的利得或损失，均计入当期损益。

有客观证据表明该金融资产发生减值的，计提减值准备。对单项金额重大的金融资产单独进行减值测试，如有客观证据表明其已发生减值，确认减值损失，计入当期损益。对单项金额不重大的金融资产，包括在具有类似信用风险特征的金融资产组合中进行减值测试或单独进行减值测试。单独测试未发生减值的金融资产（包括单项金额重大和不重大的金融资产），包括在具有类似信用风险特征的金融资产组合中再进行减值测试。已单项确认减值损失的金融资产，不包括在具有类似信用风险特征的金融资产组合中进行减值测试。

发生减值时，将该金融资产的账面价值通过备抵项目减记至预计未来现金流量（不包括尚未发生的未来信用损失）现值，减记金额计入当期损益。如有客观证据表明该金融资产价值已恢复，且客观上与确认该损失后发生的事项有关，原确认的减值损失予以转回，计入当期损益。

A financial asset recognised impairment provisions when there is any objective evidence that the financial asset is impaired. If a financial asset is individually significant, the Bank assesses the asset individually for impairment, and recognizes the amount of impairment in profit or loss if there is objective evidence of impairment. For a financial asset that is not individually significant, the Bank can include the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assess them for impairment, or assess them individually. For financial assets that are not impaired upon individual tests (including financial assets that are individually significant or insignificant), impairment tests should be conducted on them again by including them in the group of financial assets. Assets for which an impairment loss is individually recognised will not be included in a collective assessment of impairment.

When the financial assets are impaired, the carrying amount of the financial asset shall be reduced to the present value of the estimated future cash flow (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred). There is objective evidence of a recovery in value of the financial asset which can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed and recognised in profit or loss.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. For such financial assets, they are initially recognised at fair value plus any directly transaction costs attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets, and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss of the current period when they are impaired, or amortised.

Financial asset recognised impairment provisions when there is any objective evidence that the financial asset is impaired. If a financial asset is individually significant, the Bank assesses the asset individually for impairment, and recognizes the amount of impairment in profit or loss if there is objective evidence of impairment. For a financial asset that is not individually significant, the Bank can include the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assess them for impairment, or assess them individually. For financial assets that are not impaired upon individual tests (including financial assets that are individually significant or insignificant), impairment tests should be conducted on them again by including them in the group of financial assets. Assets for which an impairment loss is individually recognised will not be included in a collective assessment of impairment.

When the financial assets are impaired, the carrying amount of the financial asset shall be reduced to the present value of the estimated future cash flow (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred). There is objective evidence of a recovery in value of the financial asset which can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed and recognised in the profit or loss.

可供出售金融资产

可供出售金融资产，是指初始确认时即指定为可供出售的非衍生金融资产，以及除上述金融资产类别以外的金融资产。对于此类金融资产，在初始确认时以公允价值计量，相关交易费用计入初始确认金额；采用公允价值进行后续计量。其折价或溢价采用实际利率法进行摊销并确认为利息收入或费用。除减值损失及外币货币性金融资产的汇兑差额确认为当期损益外，可供出售金融资产的公允价值变动作为其他综合收益确认，直到该金融资产终止确认或发生减值时，其累计利得或损失转入当期损益。与可供出售金融资产相关的股利或利息收入，计入当期损益。

如果有客观证据表明该金融资产发生减值，原计入其他综合收益的因公允价值下降形成的累计损失，予以转出，计入当期损益。该转出的累计损失，为可供出售金融资产的初始取得成本扣除已收回本金和已摊销金额、当前公允价值和原已计入损益的减值损失后的余额。

如果有客观证据表明以成本计量的金融资产发生减值，将该金融资产的账面价值，与按照类似金融资产当时市场收益率对未来现金流量折现确定的现值之间的差额，确认为减值损失，计入当期损益。发生的减值损失一经确认，不再转回。

以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融负债

以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融负债，包括交易性金融负债和初始确认时指定为以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融负债。对于此类金融负债，在初始确认时以公允价值计量，相关交易费用直接计入当期损益，按照公允价值进行后续计量，所有已实现和未实现的损益均计入当期损益。

企业在初始确认时将某金融负债划分为以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融负债后，不能重分类为其他金融负债；其他金融负债也不能重分类为以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融负债。

其他金融负债

对于此类金融负债，在初始确认时以公允价值计量，相关交易费用计入初始确认金额；采用实际利率法，按照摊余成本进行后续计量。

Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets which are designated as such or are not classified in any of the above categories. For such financial assets, they are initially measured at fair value plus any directly transaction costs attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets. Available-for-sale financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Premiums and discounts on available-for-sale financial assets are amortised using the effective interest rate method and are taken to the profit or loss as interest income or expense. Impairment losses and foreign exchange gains and losses on available-for-sale financial assets which are monetary items are recognised in the profit or loss, besides changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets are recognised in other comprehensive income until the financial asset is derecognised at which time the cumulative gains or losses previously reported in other comprehensive income are included in the profit or loss. Dividend and interest income on available-for-sale financial assets are recorded in profit or loss of the current period.

When there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired, the cumulative loss from declines in fair value that had been recognised directly in other comprehensive income are removed from equity and recognised in the profit or loss. The amount of the cumulative loss that is removed from other comprehensive income and recognised in profit or loss is the net of principal, any principal repayment and amortization, less current fair value, and any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in the profit or loss.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred on a financial asset measured at cost, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset, and recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses on these assets are not reversed.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. They are recognised initially at fair value, with transaction costs taken directly charged to profit or loss, and are subsequently measured at fair value. All the realised and unrealised gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities initially recognised as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss cannot be reclassified into other categories; financial liabilities of other categories cannot be reclassified into financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss as well.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value less any directly transaction costs attributable to the acquisition of financial liabilities and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

金融工具抵销

同时满足下列条件的，金融资产和金融负债以相互抵销后的净额在资产负债表内列示：具有抵销已确认金额的法定权利，且该种法定权利是当前可执行的；计划以净额结算，或同时变现该金融资产和清偿该金融负债。

金融资产转移

本公司已将金融资产所有权上几乎所有的风险和报酬转移给转入方的，终止确认该金融资产；保留了金融资产所有权上几乎所有的风险和报酬的，不终止确认该金融资产。

本公司既没有转移也没有保留金融资产所有权上几乎所有的风险和报酬的，分别下列情况处理：放弃了对该金融资产控制的，终止确认该金融资产并确认产生的资产和负债；未放弃对该金融资产控制的，按照其继续涉入所转移金融资产的程度确认有关金融资产，并相应确认有关负债。

通过对所转移金融资产提供财务担保方式继续涉入的，按照金融资产的账面价值和财务担保金额两者之中的较低者，确认继续涉入形成的资产。财务担保金额，是指所收到的对价中，将被要求偿还的最高金额。

财务担保合同

财务担保合同，是指当特定债务人到期不能按照债务工具条款偿付时，要求签发人向蒙受损失的合同持有人赔付特定金额的合同。财务担保合同在初始确认时按照公允价值计量，不属于指定为以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融负债的财务担保合同，在初始确认后，按照资产负债表日履行相关现时义务所需支出的当前最佳估计数确定的金额，和初始确认金额扣除按照收入确认原则确定的累计摊销额后的余额，以两者之中的较高者进行后续计量。

衍生金融工具

本公司使用衍生金融工具。衍生金融工具初始以衍生交易合同签订当日的公允价值进行计量，并以其公允价值进行后续计量。公允价值为正数的衍生金融工具确认为一项资产，公允价值为负数的确认为一项负债。但对于在活跃市场中没有报价且其公允价值不能可靠计量的权益工具挂钩并须通过交付该权益工具结算的衍生金融工具，按成本计量。

衍生工具公允价值变动而产生的利得或损失，直接计入当期损益。

Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when and only when the Bank currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Transfer of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised when the Bank has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the financial asset to the transferee. A financial asset is not derecognised when the Bank retains substantially all the risks and rewards of the financial asset.

When the Bank has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the financial asset, it either (i) derecognises the financial asset and recognises the assets and liabilities created in the transfer when it has not retained control of the asset; or (ii) continues to recognise the financial asset to the extent of the Bank's continuing involvement, in which case, the Bank also recognises an associated liability.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred financial asset is measured at the lower of the carrying amount of the financial asset and the guarantee amount. The guarantee amount is the maximum amount of consideration that the Bank could be required to repay.

Financial guarantee contract

Financial guarantee contracts are those contracts that require a payment to be made by the issuer to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are measured, on initial recognition, at fair value. For financial guarantee contracts that are not designated as at fair value through profit or loss, they are, after initial recognition, subsequently measured at the higher of: (i) the amount of the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date, and (ii) the amount initially recognised less the cumulative amortisation recognised in accordance with the revenue principle.

Derivative financial instruments

The Bank uses derivative financial instruments. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as assets when the fair value is positive and as liabilities when the fair value is negative. However, a derivative that is linked to and must be settled by delivery of an unquoted equity instrument (without a quoted market price in an active market) and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured, is measured at cost.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in fair value of derivatives are recognised directly in profit or loss.

11. 买入返售和卖出回购交易

按回购合约出售的有价证券和票据（“卖出回购”）不予终止确认，视具体情况在相应资产项目中列示，对交易对手的债务在“卖出回购金融资产款”中列示。按返售合约买入的有价证券和票据（“买入返售”）不予以确认，对交易对手的债权在“买入返售金融资产”中列示。

出售和回购及买入和返售间的价差采用实际利率法在合约有效期内计入利润表中的利息支出或利息收入。

12. 贵金属

贵金属主要包括黄金和白银。为交易目的而获得的贵金属按照取得时的公允价值进行初始确认，并以公允价值进行后续计量，相关变动计入当期损益。

13. 资产减值

本公司对除金融资产和递延所得税资产外的资产减值，按以下方法确定：

本公司于资产负债表日判断资产是否存在可能发生减值的迹象，存在减值迹象的，本公司将估计其可收回金额，进行减值测试。对使用寿命不确定的无形资产，无论是否存在减值迹象，至少于每年末进行减值测试。对于尚未达到可使用状态的无形资产，也每年进行减值测试。

可收回金额根据资产的公允价值减去处置费用后的净额与资产预计未来现金流量的现值两者之间较高者确定。本公司以单项资产为基础估计其可收回金额。

当资产的可收回金额低于其账面价值时，本公司将其账面价值减记至可收回金额，减记的金额计入当期损益，同时计提相应的资产减值准备。

上述资产减值损失一经确认，在以后会计期间不再转回。

14. 预计负债

除了非同一控制下企业合并中的或有对价及承担的或有负债之外，当与或有事项相关的义务同时符合以下条件，本公司将其确认为预计负债：

- (i) 该义务是本公司承担的现时义务；
- (ii) 该义务的履行很可能导致经济利益流出本公司；
- (iii) 该义务的金额能够可靠地计量。

(11) Repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions

Securities and bills sold subject to repurchase agreements (Repos) continue to be recognised, and are recorded as financial investments. The corresponding obligation is included in “Repurchase agreements”. Securities and bills purchased under agreements to re-sell (Reverse repos) are not recognised. The receivables are recorded as “Reverse repurchase financial assets”, as appropriate.

The difference between purchase and sale price is recognised as interest expense or interest income in the profit or loss over the life of the agreements using the effective interest method.

(12) Precious metals

Precious metals comprise gold and silver. Precious metals acquired by the Bank for trading purposes are initially measured at fair value and subsequent changes in fair value are recorded in the profit or loss.

(13) Impairment of assets

The Bank assesses impairment of assets as follows, except for financial assets and deferred tax assets:

The Bank assesses whether there is an indication that an asset is impaired at each financial reporting date. If any such indication exists, the Bank makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount and carries out impairment test. For those assets with infinite useful lives, regardless of whether the impairment indications exist, the impairment test is made at least annually. For intangible assets that have not yet reached their intended use status are also conducted annually impairment test.

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and the present value of estimated future discounted cash flows, which is determined on an individual basis.

If the recoverable amount of the asset is less than its carrying value, an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss and the carrying value of the asset reduced by the amount of the loss.

Once an impairment loss is recognised, it shall not be reversed in a subsequent period.

(14) Provisions

An obligation related to a contingency is recognised as provision when all of the following conditions are satisfied (except for contingent liability recognised in a business combination not under common control):

- (i) the obligation is a present obligation of the Bank;
- (ii) it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and
- (iii) the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably.

预计负债按照履行相关现时义务所需支出的最佳估计数进行初始计量，并综合考虑与或有事项有关的风险、不确定性和货币时间价值等因素。每个资产负债表日对预计负债的账面价值进行复核。有确凿证据表明该账面价值不能反映当前最佳估计数的，按照当前最佳估计数对该账面价值进行调整。

15. 收入及支出确认原则和方法

利息收入和利息支出

本公司利润表中的“利息收入”和“利息支出”，为按实际利率法确认的以摊余成本计量及以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的金融资产和以摊余成本计量的金融负债产生的利息收入与支出。

实际利率法，是指计算金融资产或金融负债的摊余成本以及将各期利息收入或利息支出分摊计入各会计期间的方法。实际利率，是指将金融资产或金融负债在预计存续期间的估计未来现金流量，折现为该金融资产或金融负债当前账面价值所使用的利率。在确定实际利率时，本公司在考虑金融资产或金融负债所有合同条款的基础上估计未来现金流量，但不考虑预期信用损失。本公司支付或收取的、属于实际利率组成部分的各项收费、交易费用及溢价或折价等，在确定实际利率时予以考虑。

对于购入或源生的已发生信用减值的金融资产，本公司自初始确认起，按照该金融资产的摊余成本和经信用调整的实际利率计算确定其利息收入。经信用调整的实际利率，是指将购入或源生的已发生信用减值的金融资产在预计存续期的估计未来现金流量，折现为该金融资产摊余成本的利率。

对于购入或源生的未发生信用减值、但在后续期间成为已发生信用减值的金融资产，本公司在后续期间，按照该金融资产的摊余成本和实际利率计算确定其利息收入。

手续费及佣金收入

本公司通过向客户提供各类服务收取手续费及佣金。其中，通过在一定期间内提供服务收取的手续费及佣金在相应期间内按照履约进度确认，其他手续费及佣金于相关交易完成时确认。

The provision is initially measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the related present obligation. Factors pertaining to a contingency such as the risks, uncertainties and time value of money are taken into account as a whole in reaching the best estimate. The Bank reviews the carrying amount of a provision at the balance sheet date. The carrying amount of a provision will be adjusted when there is clear evidence that the amount does not reflect the current best estimate.

(15) Recognition of income and expense

Interest income and expense

“Interest income” and “interest expense” item in the income statement of the Bank are the interest income and expense calculated by using the effective interest method on financial assets at amortised cost, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial liabilities at amortised cost.

The effective interest method is used in the calculation of the amortised cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and in the allocation and recognition of the interest income or interest expense in profit or loss over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is that exactly discounts estimated future cash flows through the expected life of a financial asset or financial liability to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset or the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Bank estimates the expected cash flows by considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider expected credit losses. The calculation includes all amounts paid or received by the Bank that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts.

For those purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, the Bank calculates the interest income by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset from initial recognition. The credit-adjusted effective interest rate is that exactly discounts the estimated future cash flows through the expected life of the financial asset to the amortised cost of a financial asset that is a purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset.

For those financial assets that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets but subsequently have become credit-impaired financial assets, the Bank calculates the interest income by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset in subsequent reporting periods.

Fee and commission income

The Bank earns fee and commission income from a diverse range of services it provides to its customers. For those services that are provided over a period of time, fee and commission income is accrued in accordance with the terms and conditions of the service agreement. For other services, fee and commission income is recognised when the transactions are completed.

16. 租赁

实质上转移了与资产所有权相关的全部风险和报酬的租赁为融资租赁，除此之外的均为经营租赁。

作为经营租赁承租人

经营租赁的租金支出，在租赁期内各个期间按照直线法计入相关的资产成本或当期损益。

作为融资租赁承租人

融资租入的资产，于将租赁开始日租赁资产的公允价值与最低租赁付款额现值两者中较低者作为租入资产的入账价值，将最低租赁付款额作为长期应付款的入账价值，其差额作为未确认融资费用，在租赁期内各个期间采用实际利率法进行分摊。或有租金在实际发生时计入当期损益。

17. 政府补助

政府补助在能够满足其所附的条件并且能够收到时，予以确认。政府补助为货币性资产的，按照收到或应收的金额计量。政府补助为非货币性资产的，按照公允价值计量；公允价值不能可靠取得的，按照名义金额计量。与收益相关的政府补助，用于补偿以后期间的相关成本费用或损失的，确认为递延收益，并在确认相关成本费用或损失的期间计入当期损益或冲减相关成本；用于补偿已发生的相关成本费用或损失的，直接计入当期损益或冲减相关成本。与资产相关的政府补助，冲减相关资产的账面价值；或确认为递延收益，在相关资产使用寿命内按照合理、系统的方法分期计入损益（但按照名义金额计量的政府补助，直接计入当期损益），相关资产在使用寿命结束前被出售、转让、报废或发生毁损的，尚未分配的相关递延收益余额转入资产处置当期的损益。

18. 股份支付

本公司的股份支付为以权益结算的股份支付。

(16) leases

Leases which transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the assets to the lessees are classified as finance leases. Other leases are classified as operating leases.

As operating lessee

When the Bank is a lessee under an operating lease, rental payments are charged to the profit or loss on the straight-line basis over the lease terms.

As financial lessee

When the Bank is a lessee under a finance lease, the leased assets are capitalised initially at the fair value of the asset or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in "Other liabilities". Finance charges are charged over the term of the lease using an interest rate which reflects a constant rate of return. Contingent rental payments are charged to the profit or loss when incurred.

(17) Government subsidies

Government subsidies will be recognised if the Bank can receive government subsidies and meet the conditions attached to government subsidies. If government subsidies are monetary assets, they shall be measured in the light of the amount received or receivable. If a government subsidy is a non-monetary asset, it shall be measured at its fair value; and if its fair value cannot be obtained in a reliable way, it shall be measured at a nominal amount. Government subsidies associated with income which are used as compensation for future costs, expenses or losses are recognized as deferred expenditures and shall be recorded in future profits and losses to reverse the related costs where the relevant costs, expenses or losses are recognized. Government subsidies associated with income which are used to compensate the related costs, expenses or losses incurred by the Bank are directly included in current profit and loss or used to reverse the related costs. Government subsidies associated with assets shall set off the book value of related assets or be recognized as deferred expenditures. Government subsidies related to assets are recognized as deferred expenditures to be distributed over the useful lives of the relevant assets and shall be recorded in the profit or loss by stages in a reasonable and systematic manner. Government subsidies measured in nominal amounts, shall directly recognized in current profits and losses. Where relevant assets are sold, transferred, scrapped or damaged before the end of their lives, balance of the unallocated deferred expenditures shall be recognized in current profit and loss on asset disposal.

(18) Share-based payment

The Bank's share-based compensation programme is measured as an equity-settled share-based payment.

以权益结算的股份支付换取员工提供服务的，以授予员工权益工具的公允价值计量。授予后立即可行权的，在授予日按照公允价值计入相关费用，相应增加资本公积；完成等待期内的服务或达到规定业绩条件才可行权的，在等待期内每个资产负债表日，本公司根据最新取得的可行权员工人数变动、是否达到规定业绩条件等后续信息对可行权权益工具数量作出最佳估计，以此为基础，按照授予日的公允价值，将当期取得的服务计入相关费用，相应增加资本公积。权益工具的公允价值采用二叉树模型确定。

对于最终未能行权的股份支付，不确认费用，除非行权条件是市场条件或非可行权条件，此时无论是否满足市场条件或非可行权条件，只要满足所有可行权条件中的非市场条件，即视为可行权。

如果修改了以权益结算的股份支付的条款，至少按照未修改条款的情况确认取得的服务。此外，任何增加所授予权益工具公允价值的修改，或在修改日对员工有利的变更，均确认取得服务的增加。

如果取消了以权益结算的股份支付，则于取消日作为加速行权处理，立即确认尚未确认的金额。员工能够选择满足非可行权条件但在等待期内未满足的，作为取消以权益结算的股份支付处理。但是，如果授予新的权益工具，并在新权益工具授予日认定所授予的新权益工具是用于替代被取消的权益工具的，则以与处理原权益工具条款和条件修改相同的方式，对所授予的替代权益工具进行处理。

19. 职工薪酬

职工薪酬，是指本公司为获得职工提供的服务或解除劳动关系而给予的各种形式的报酬或补偿。职工薪酬包括短期薪酬、离职后福利、辞退福利和其他长期职工福利。

短期薪酬

工资与奖金、社会保障福利及其他短期员工福利会于本公司员工提供服务的期间计提。

离职后福利（设定提存计划）

本公司的员工参加由当地政府管理的养老保险和失业保险，相应支出在发生时计入当期损益。

The equity-settled share-based payment is measured by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted. Where the equity instruments granted vest immediately, the Bank recognises the expense in full at the fair value on grant date with a corresponding increase in capital reserve. Where the equity instruments granted vest upon the fulfilment of service period or performance conditions, the Bank makes a best estimate at the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest, at each financial reporting date of the vesting period, based on the latest information on eligible employees and performance conditions, and recognise the expense pertaining to the current period at the fair value on grant date with a corresponding increase in capital reserve. The fair values of the equity instruments are estimated using the Trinomial valuation methodology.

No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest, except for equity-settled transactions where vesting is conditional upon a market or non-vesting condition, which are treated as vesting irrespective of whether or not the market or non-vesting condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance and service conditions are satisfied.

Where the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, as a minimum, an expense is recognised as if the terms had not been modified. An additional expense is recognised for any modification which increases the total fair value of the share-based payments, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of modification.

Where an equity-settled award is cancelled, it is treated as if it had vested on the date of cancellation, and any expense not yet recognised for the award is recognised immediately. This includes any award where non-vesting conditions within the control of the employees are not met. However, if a new award is substituted for the cancelled award, and designated as a replacement award on the date that it is granted, the cancelled and new compensation are treated as if they were a modification of the original award.

(19) Employee benefits

Employee benefits are all forms of consideration given by the Bank in exchange for service rendered by employees or for the termination of employment, including short-term employee benefits, post-employment benefits, termination benefits and other long-term benefits.

Short-term employee benefits

Salaries and bonuses, social security contributions and other short-term employee benefits are accrued in the period in which services have been rendered by the employees of the Bank.

Post-employment benefits (defined contribution plan)

Employees of the Bank participate in the retirement insurance plan, and unemployment insurance plan administered by the local government, and the contribution is recognised to profit or loss of that period.

本公司员工还可自愿参加本公司设立的企业年金计划。本公司按员工工资的一定比例向年金计划缴款，相应支出计入当期损益。

20. 所得税

所得税包括当期所得税和递延所得税。除与直接计入所有者权益的交易或事项相关的所得税计入所有者权益外，其他所得税均计入当期损益。

本公司对于当期和以前期间形成的当期所得税负债或资产，按照税法规定计算的预期应交纳或返还的所得税金额计量。

本公司根据资产与负债于资产负债表日的账面价值与计税基础之间的暂时性差异，以及未作为资产和负债确认但按照税法规定可以确定其计税基础的项目的账面价值与计税基础之间的差额产生的暂时性差异，采用资产负债表债务法计提递延所得税。

各种应纳税暂时性差异均据以确认递延所得税负债。

对于可抵扣暂时性差异、能够结转以后年度的可抵扣亏损和税款抵减，本公司以很可能取得用来抵扣可抵扣暂时性差异、可抵扣亏损和税款抵减的未来应纳税所得额为限，确认由此产生的递延所得税资产。

本公司于资产负债表日，对于递延所得税资产和递延所得税负债，依据税法规定，按照预期收回该资产或清偿该负债期间的适用税率计量，并反映资产负债表日预期收回资产或清偿负债方式的所得税影响。

于资产负债表日，本公司对递延所得税资产的账面价值进行复核。如果未来期间很可能无法获得足够的应纳税所得额用以抵扣递延所得税资产的利益，减记递延所得税资产的账面价值。于资产负债表日，本公司重新评估未确认的递延所得税资产，在很可能获得足够的应纳税所得额可供所有或部分递延所得税资产转回的限度内，确认递延所得税资产。

同时满足下列条件时，递延所得税资产和递延所得税负债以抵销后的净额列示：拥有以净额结算当期所得税资产及当期所得税负债的法定权利；递延所得税资产和递延所得税负债是与同一税收征管部门对同一应纳税主体征收的所得税相关或者对不同的纳税主体相关，但在未来每一具有重要性的递延所得税资产和递延所得税负债转回的期间内，涉及的纳税主体意图以净额结算当期所得税资产及当期所得税负债或是同时取得资产、清偿债务。

Employees of the Bank can participate in the annuity plan established by the Bank on a voluntary basis. The Bank contributes to the annuity at a certain percentage of employees' salary, and recognises the cost in the profit or loss accordingly.

(20) Income tax

Income tax includes current tax and deferred tax. Current income tax and movements in deferred tax balances are recognised in profit or loss except that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case the tax is recognised directly in equity.

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities in accordance with relevant tax regulations.

Deferred income tax is provided, using the liability method, on all temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the balance sheet date.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carryforward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carryforward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each financial reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each financial reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset when fulfilling of the following conditions:

- (i) A legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities.
- (ii) The deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are related to the income tax levied on the same taxpayer by the same tax administrative department or are related to different taxpayers but, within each future period of reversal of important deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities, the taxpayers involved intend to settle current tax assets and current tax liabilities or acquire assets and liquidate liabilities at the same time.

21. 公允价值计量

本公司于每个资产负债表日以公允价值计量衍生金融工具、交易性金融资产、其他以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产、其他债权投资以及交易性金融负债。公允价值，是指市场参与者在计量日发生的有序交易中，出售一项资产所能收到或者转移一项负债所需支付的价格。本公司以公允价值计量相关资产或负债，假定出售资产或者转移负债的有序交易在相关资产或负债的主要市场进行；不存在主要市场的，本公司假定该交易在相关资产或负债的最有利市场进行。主要市场（或最有利市场）是本公司在计量日能够进入的交易市场。本公司采用市场参与者在对该资产或负债定价时为实现其经济利益最大化所使用的假设。

本公司采用在当前情况下适用并且有足够可利用数据和其他信息支持的估值技术，优先使用相关可观察输入值，只有在可观察输入值无法取得或取得不切实可行的情况下，才使用不可观察输入值。

在财务报表中以公允价值计量或披露的资产和负债，根据对公允价值计量整体而言具有重要意义的最低层次输入值，确定所属的公允价值层次：在计量日能够取得的相同资产或负债在活跃市场上未经调整的报价为第一层次输入值；除第一层次输入值外相关资产或负债直接或间接可观察的输入值为第二层次输入值；相关资产或负债的不可观察输入值为第三层次输入值。

每个资产负债表日，本公司对在财务报表中确认的持续以公允价值计量的资产和负债进行重新评估，以确定是否在公允价值计量层次之间发生转换。

22. 关联方

一方控制、共同控制另一方或对另一方施加重大影响，以及两方或两方以上同受一方控制、共同控制或重大影响的，构成关联方。

仅同受国家控制而不存在其他关联方关系的企业，不成本公司的关联方。

23. 受托业务

本公司以被任命者、受托人或代理人等受托身份进行活动时，该委托活动所产生的资产与该资产偿还客户的保证未包括在本报表。

(21) Fair value measurement

At each financial reporting date, the Bank measures its derivatives, Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, other debt instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the assumption that the orderly transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either in the principle market for the asset or liability, or in the absence of a principle market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability. The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to the Bank. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumption that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

The Bank uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure the fair value. Use of observable inputs is maximized and unobservable inputs will only be used when observable inputs are not available or obtaining observable inputs becomes impractical.

For assets and liabilities measured and disclosed at fair value, the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement: Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that are accessible at the measurement date; Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

For assets and liabilities held at the end of the balance sheet date that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis, the Bank continues to make assessment as to whether there is transfer between different levels of the fair value hierarchy.

(22) Related parties

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control or common significant influence.

The state-owned enterprises without other relationships do not constitute related parties.

(23) Entrusted business

Where the Bank acts in an entrusted business such as nominee, custodian or agent, assets arising thereon together with related undertakings to return such assets to customers are excluded from the financial statements.

24. 或有负债

或有负债指过去的交易或者事项形成的潜在义务，其存在须通过未来不确定事项的发生或不发生予以证实；或过去的交易或者事项形成的现时义务，履行该义务不是很可能导致经济利益流出或该义务的金额不能可靠计量，因此该义务不予确认。

本公司对或有负债不予确认，仅在附注中加以披露。如情况发生变化使得该事项很有可能导致经济利益的流出时，则将其确认为预计负债。

25. 重大会计判断和会计估计

在本公司执行会计政策的过程中，管理层对财务报表未来不确定事项作出了判断、估计和假设。这些判断、估计和假设会影响收入、费用、资产和负债的列报金额及其披露。这些估计和假设的不确定性所导致的结果可能造成对未来受影响的资产或负债的账面金额进行重大调整。

判断

在应用本公司的会计政策的过程中，管理层作出了以下对财务报表所确认的金额具有重大影响的判断：

业务模式

金融资产于初始确认时的分类取决于本公司管理金融资产的业务模式，在判断业务模式时，本公司考虑包括企业评价和向关键管理人员报告金融资产业绩的方式、影响金融资产业绩的风险及其管理方式以及相关业务管理人员获得报酬的方式等。在评估是否以收取合同现金流量为目标时，本公司需要对金融资产到期日前的出售原因、时间、频率和价值等进行分析判断。

合同现金流量特征

金融资产于初始确认时的分类取决于金融资产的合同现金流量特征，需要判断合同现金流量是否仅为对本金和以未偿付本金为基础的利息的支付时，包含对货币时间价值的修正进行评估时，需要判断与基准现金流量相比是否具有显著差异、对包含提前还款特征的金融资产，需要判断提前还款特征的公允价值是否非常小等。

(24) Contingent liabilities

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

The Bank will not recognise contingent liabilities, but disclosed in the notes to financial statements. In case the condition changes, which led to the outflow of economic resources is probable, provisions will be made.

(25) Significant accounting judgment and estimates

In the process of applying the accounting policies, the management has used its judgments and made estimates and assumptions of the effects of uncertain future events on the financial statements. The use of judgments, estimates and assumptions will affect the amount of income, expense, assets and liabilities presented and disclosed. The uncertainty of such estimates and assumptions might have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the future.

Judgment

In the process of applying the accounting policies, the management make following judgments which has significant impact on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Business model

Financial assets are initially classified based on the Bank's business model for managing the financial assets. The Bank judges the business model, with the consideration of enterprise evaluation, the reporting mode to key management, related risk and corresponding risk management method of financial assets performance, and the reward system of related business personnel. The Bank analyse and judge the reason, timing, frequency and value of selling financial assets before maturity date when judging whether the business model is to collect contractual cash flows or not.

Characteristics of the contractual cash flows

Financial assets are initially classified based on their contractual cash flow characteristics. When judging whether the contractual cash flow are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, the considerations contain: (i) judging whether there exists significant difference compared with the benchmark cash flow, when evaluating the modification of the time value of the money, (ii) judging whether fair value of the early repayment characteristics is immaterial for financial assets with early repayment characteristics.

估计的不确定性

以下关于资产负债表日有关未来的关键假设以及估计不确定性的其他关键来源，可能会导致未来会计期间资产和负债账面金额重大调整。

可供出售金融资产减值

2018年1月1日之前，本公司将某些资产归类为可供出售金融资产，并将其公允价值的变动直接计入其他综合收益。当公允价值下降时，管理层就价值下降作出假设以确定是否存在需在损益中确认其减值损失。

金融工具减值

2018年1月1日之后，本公司采用预期信用损失模型对金融工具的减值进行评估，应用预期信用损失模型需要做出重大判断和估计，需考虑所有合理且有依据的信息，包括前瞻性信息。在做出该等判断和估计时，本公司根据历史还款数据结合经济政策、宏观经济指标、行业风险等因素推断债务人信用风险的预期变动。

贷款和垫款的减值损失

2018年1月1日之前，本公司定期判断是否有任何客观证据表明贷款和垫款发生了减值损失。如有，本公司将估算减值损失的金额。减值损失金额为贷款和垫款账面金额与预计未来现金流量的现值之间的差额。估算减值损失金额时，需要对是否存在客观证据表明贷款和垫款已发生减值损失作出重大判断，并需要对预期未来现金流量的现值作出重大估计。

除金融资产之外的非流动资产减值

本公司于资产负债表日对除金融资产之外的非流动资产判断是否存在可能发生减值的迹象。对使用寿命不确定的无形资产，除每年进行的减值测试外，当其存在减值迹象时，也进行减值测试。其他除金融资产之外的非流动资产，当存在迹象表明其账面金额不可收回时，进行减值测试。当资产或资产组的账面价值高于可收回金额，即公允价值减去处置费用后的净额和预计未来现金流量的现值中的较高者，表明发生了减值。公允价值减去处置费用后的净额，参考公平交易中类似资产的销售协议价格或可观察到的市场价格，减去可直接归属于该资产处置的增量成本确定。预计未来现金流量现值时，管理层必须估计该项资产或资产组的预计未来现金流量，并选择恰当的折现率确定未来现金流量的现值。

Uncertainty of estimates

The following items are the key hypothesis about the future and other key source of uncertainty of estimates on financial reporting date. It may cause significant modification on carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the future accounting period.

Impairment of available-for-sale financial assets

The Bank classified a few financial assets into available-for-sale financial assets with their changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income before 1 January 2018. When fair value going down, the management made assumption for the decline to determine whether it need to recognize impairment loss in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial instruments

The Bank uses the expected credit loss model to evaluate the impairment of financial instruments since 1 January 2018. Applying the expected credit loss model need to make significant judgment and estimates with consideration of all reasonable information with proper basis, including the forward-looking information. When making those judgment and estimates, the Bank deduces the expected changes of obligor's credit risk with consideration of the historical repayment data combined with the economic policy, macroeconomic indicators, industry risk and etc.

Impairment of loans and advances

The Bank determined periodically whether there was any objective evidence that impairment losses on loans and advances have occurred before 1 January 2018. If any such evidence existed, the Bank assessed the amount of impairment losses. The amount of impairment losses was measured as the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows. Assessing the amount of impairment losses involving significant judgement on whether the objective evidence for impairment existed and also significant estimates when determining the present value of the expected future cash flows.

Impairment of non-current assets besides financial assets

Non-financial assets are reviewed for impairment on financial reporting date. When the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount. For intangible assets with infinite useful lives, the impairment test is made annually and when impairment indications exist. For other non-current assets besides financial assets, the impairment test is made when there is an indication that their carrying amount is not recoverable. When the carrying amount of an asset or a group of assets is higher than their recoverable amount, i.e. higher of its fair value less costs to sell and the present value of estimated future discounted cash flows, it is indicated that the impairment losses have occurred. Fair value less costs to sell refers to the selling contract price from fair trading of similar asset or the observable market price, less the incremental costing directly attributes to the asset disposal. When estimating the present value of future discounted cash flows. The management must estimate the future cash flow of the asset or the group of assets, and choose a proper discount rate to determine the present value.

递延所得税资产

在很可能有足够的应纳税所得额用以抵扣可抵扣亏损的限度内，应就所有尚未利用的可抵扣亏损确认递延所得税资产。这需要管理层运用大量的判断来估计未来取得应纳税所得额的时间和金额，结合纳税筹划策略，以决定应确认的递延所得税资产的金额。

金融工具的公允价值

对于存在活跃市场的金融工具，本公司优先采用活跃市场的报价确定其公允价值。对于不存在活跃市场的金融工具，本公司采用估值技术确定其公允价值。估值技术包括参考熟悉情况并自愿交易的各方最近进行的市场交易中使用的价格、参照实质上相同的其他金融工具的当前公允价值和现金流量折现法等。在可行的情况下，估值技术尽可能使用市场参数。然而，当缺乏市场参数时，管理层需就自身和交易对手的信贷风险、市场波动率、相关性等方面作出估计。这些相关假设的变化会对金融工具的公允价值产生影响。

金融工具终止确认

于金融工具转移交易中，本公司管理层需就与所转移金融工具所有权有关的风险及报酬进行分析与判断，并根据分析的结果进行相应的账务处理。

26. 会计政策和会计估计变更

2017 年，财政部颁布了修订的《企业会计准则第 14 号——收入》（简称“新收入准则”）、《企业会计准则第 22 号——金融工具确认和计量》、《企业会计准则第 23 号——金融资产转移》、《企业会计准则第 24 号——套期保值》以及《企业会计准则第 37 号——金融工具列报》（统称“新金融工具准则”）。本公司自 2018 年 1 月 1 日开始按照新修订的上述准则进行会计处理，根据衔接规定，对可比期间信息不予调整，首日执行新准则与现行准则的差异追溯调整本报告期初未分配利润或其他综合收益。

本公司并未对新金融工具准则适用范围内所涉及的金融工具于 2017 年的比较信息进行重述。因此，本会计报表资料列示的 2018 年财务信息与按原金融工具准则列示的 2017 年比较信息并无可比性。因采用新金融工具准则而产生的差异已直接反映在 2018 年 1 月 1 日的所有者权益中。

Deferred income tax assets

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

Fair value of financial instruments

The Bank establishes fair value of financial instruments with reference to a quoted market price in an active market or, if there is no active market, using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques include the use of recent arm's length transactions, observable prices for similar instruments, discounted cash flow analysis using risk-adjusted interest rates, and commonly used market pricing models. Whenever possible these models use observable market inputs and data including, for example, interest rate yield curves, foreign currency rates and option volatilities. The results of using valuation techniques are calibrated against the industry practice and observable current market transactions in the same or similar instruments.

Derecognition of financial instruments

The Bank assesses and judges on the extent to which it retains the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial instruments for the transferred transactions entered into, and make relevant accounting treatments accordingly.

(26) Change in accounting policy and estimates

MOF issued the revised principles of The Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No.14 – revenue (hereinafter referred to as “new revenue principle”), The Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No.22 – Recognition and Measurement of Financial Instruments, The Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No.23 – Transfers of Financial Assets, The Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No.24 – Hedging and The Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No.37 – Presentation of Financial Instruments (collectively referred to as “new financial instrument principle”) in 2017. The Bank has early adopted those revised accounting standards since 1 January 2018. To link up with the previous version of the standard, the comparative amounts is not adjusted and the difference on the first implementation date between the revised accounting standard and the prior accounting standard is retrospectively adjusted on the opening retained earnings and other comprehensive income.

The Bank doesn't adjust the comparative figures of the financial statement according to new financial instrument principle. Since the difference caused by new financial instrument principle is retrospectively adjusted on the opening retained earnings and other comprehensive income, the financial data in 2018 is not comparable with the comparative amounts in 2017 based on the previous financial instrument principle.

新收入准则

新收入准则为规范与客户之间的合同产生的收入建立了新的收入确认模型。根据新收入准则，确认收入的方式应当反映主体向客户转让商品或提供服务的模式，收入的金额应当反映主体因向客户转让该等商品和服务而预计有权获得的对价金额。同时，新收入准则对于收入确认的每一个环节所需要进行的判断和估计也做出了规范。本公司于2018年1月1日起施行新的收入准则，该准则不适用于与金融工具相关的收入，因此，执行新收入准则对2018年1月1日资产负债表项目没有重大影响。

新金融工具准则

新金融工具准则改变了金融资产的分类和计量方式，确定了三个主要的计量类别：摊余成本；以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益；以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益。企业需考虑自身业务模式，以及金融资产的合同现金流特征进行上述分类。

新金融工具准则要求金融资产减值计量由“已发生损失模型”改为“预期信用损失模型”，适用于以摊余成本计量的金融资产、以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的金融资产，以及贷款承诺和财务担保合同。

New revenue principle

New revenue principle builds a new revenue recognition model for standardizing the recognition of revenue from contracts with customers. According to new revenue principle, the revenue recognition method should reflect the goods transfer mode or service provision mode to customers, the revenue amount should reflect the expected consideration amount collected from goods transfer or service to customers. Meanwhile, new revenue principle standardizes the judgment and estimates which are necessary for each step of revenue recognition. The Bank has early adopted new revenue principle since 1 January 2018. The principle is not applicable for the revenue from financial instruments, thus the adoption of new revenue principle has no significant impact on the balance sheet on 1 January 2018.

New financial instrument principle

New financial instrument principle modifies the classification and measurement methods of financial assets, and establishes three categories for measurement: financial assets at amortised cost, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. An entity needs to classify financial assets with consideration of its business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets.

New financial instrument principle requires that the measurement of impairment of a financial asset be changed from "incurred loss model" to "expected credit loss model" and this way of measurement applies to financial assets at amortised cost, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, and loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts.

于首次执行日，金融资产按照修订前后金融工具确认计量准则的规定进行分类和计量结果对比如下：

On the first implementation date, the comparative data of financial assets when classifying and measuring based on the original financial instrument principle and new financial instrument principle respectively is listed below.

	修订前的金融工具确认计量准则 Original financial instrument principle		修订后的金融工具确认计量准则 New financial instrument principle	
	计量类别 Measurement category	账面价值 Book value	计量类别 Measurement category	账面价值 Book value
现金及存放中央银行款项 Cash and due from the Central Bank	摊余成本 Amortised cost	7,169,538,272	摊余成本 Amortised cost	7,167,828,335
存放同业款项 Due from banks and other financial institutions	摊余成本 Amortised cost	5,022,549,834	摊余成本 Amortised cost	5,004,176,754
拆出资金 Placements with banks and other financial institutions	摊余成本 Amortised cost	9,527,005,249	摊余成本 Amortised cost	9,515,664,077
衍生金融资产 Derivative financial assets	以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益 Fair value through profit or loss	5,576,168,427	以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益 Fair value through profit or loss	5,576,168,427
买入返售金融资产 Reverse repurchase financial assets	摊余成本 Amortised cost	1,344,195,000	摊余成本 Amortised cost	1,344,195,000
其他资产 Other assets	摊余成本 Amortised cost	657,916,141	摊余成本 Amortised cost	653,043,292
发放贷款和垫款 Loans and advances to customers	摊余成本 Amortised cost	26,780,911,965	摊余成本 Amortised cost	26,650,254,530
	指定以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益 Designated at fair value through profit or loss	355,684,822	指定以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益 Designated at fair value through profit or loss	355,684,822
金融工具投资 Investment in financial instruments	以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益 Fair value through profit or loss	2,486,366,862	以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益 Fair value through profit or loss	2,486,366,862
	以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益 (可供出售金融资产) Fair value through other comprehensive income (Available-for-sale financial assets)	4,369,225,273	以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益 Fair value through other comprehensive income	4,369,225,273

在首次执行日，原金融工具账面价值调整为按照修订后金融工具确认计量准则的规定进行分类和计量的新金融工具账面价值的调节表：

On the first implementation date, the adjustments of the carrying amount of financial instrument in accordance with new financial instrument principle are listed below.

		按原金融工具准则 列示的账面价值 Carrying amount listed in accordance with original financial instrument principle	重分类 Reclassification	重新计量 Remeasurement	按新金融工具准则 列示的账面价值 Carrying amount listed in accordance with new financial instrument principle
		2017/12/31			2018/1/1
现金及存放中央银行 款项	Cash and deposit with the Central Bank	7,169,538,272	-	(1,709,937)	7,167,828,335
存放同业款项	Due from banks and other financial institutions	5,022,549,834	-	(18,373,080)	5,004,176,754
拆出资金	Placements with banks and other financial institutions	9,527,005,249	-	(11,341,172)	9,515,664,077
衍生金融资产	Derivative financial assets	5,576,168,427	-	-	5,576,168,427
买入返售金融资产	Reverse repurchase financial assets	1,344,195,000	-	-	1,344,195,000
发放贷款和垫款	Loans and advances to customers	27,136,596,787	-	(130,657,435)	27,005,939,352
可供出售金融资产	Available-for-sale financial assets	4,369,225,273	(4,369,225,273)	-	-
转至：其他债权投资	Transfer to: Other debt instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	4,369,225,273	-	4,369,225,273
预计负债	Provisions	-	-	(16,623,992)	(16,623,992)
其他资产	Other assets	657,916,141	-	(4,872,849)	653,043,292
小计	Sub-total	60,803,194,983	-	(183,578,465)	60,619,616,518
递延所得税资产	Deferred tax assets	51,894,939	-	46,050,016	97,944,955
其他综合收益	Other comprehensive income	7,477,010	-	(937,737)	6,539,273
合计	Total	60,862,566,932	-	(138,466,186)	60,724,100,746

在首次执行日，原金融资产减值准备 2017 年 12 月 31 日金额调整为按照修订后金融工具准则的规定进行分类和计量的新损失准备调节表：

On the first implementation date, the adjustments of the impairments of financial assets in accordance with new financial instrument principle are listed below.

		按原金融工具准则计提损失准备 / 按或有事项准则确认的预计负债 Impairment loss in accordance with original financial instrument principle/ Provisions in accordance with the contingency principle	重新计量 Remeasurement	按新金融工具准则计提损失准备 / 按或有事项准则确认的预计负债 Impairment loss in accordance with new financial instrument principle/ Provisions in accordance with the contingency principle
存放中央银行款项	Deposit with the Central Bank	-	1,709,937	1,709,937
存放同业款项	Due from banks and other financial institutions	2,556,795	18,373,080	20,929,875
拆出资金	Placements with banks and other financial institutions	3,558,000	11,341,172	14,899,172
发放贷款和垫款	Loans and advances to customers	548,260,721	130,657,435	678,918,156
其他综合收益	Other comprehensive income			
- 其他债权投资	-Other debt instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	621,597	621,597
信用承诺及财务担保	Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts	-	16,623,992	16,623,992
其他资产	Other assets	-	4,872,849	4,872,849
小计	Total	554,375,516	184,200,062	738,575,578

注：本公司将信用承诺及财务担保合同的减值准备列报在“预计负债”中，重新计量信用承诺相关减值损失的累计影响计入期初未分配利润。

Note: the Bank presents the impairments of loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts in the “provisions” item. The accumulated impact from remeasurement of the credit impairment loss of loan commitments is reflected in opening retained earnings.

财务报表列报方式变更

根据《关于修订印发 2018 年度金融企业财务报表格式的通知》(财会[2018]36 号)要求，本公司将基于实际利率法计提的金融工具的利息归入相应金融工具的账面价值中，不再单独列示“应收利息”项目或“应付利息”项目。“应收利息”科目和“应付利息”科目仅反映相关金融工具已到期可收取或应支付但于资产负债表日尚未收到或尚未支付的利息，并入“其他资产”及“其他负债”项目中列示。本公司未将金融工具的利息追溯调整至比较期间的相应金融工具的账面价值中，仅将比较期间的“应收利息”科目和“应付利息”科目并入“其他资产”及“其他负债”项目中列示。该会计政策变更对本公司净利润和股东权益无影响。

现金流量表经营活动现金流项目中增加“为交易目的而持有的金融资产净增加额”项目，反映本公司因买卖为交易目的而持有的金融资产所支付与收到的经营活动净现金流量。2017 年度，该项目体现在投资活动产生的现金流量中。

Change in presentation of financial statements

According to *Notice on Revising the Format of the Financial Enterprise Financial Statements of 2018* (Cai Kuai [2018] No.36), the Bank shall attribute the interest income accrued by using effective interest rate method to the carrying amount of corresponding financial instruments instead of solely presenting in the “interest receivable” item or “interest payable” item. The “interest receivable” item and “interest payable” item only reflect the uncollected interest receivable or unpaid interest payable of matured financial instruments on financial reporting date, and are merged into “other assets” item and “other liabilities” item. The Bank merges the “interest receivable” item and “interest payable” item into “other assets” item and “other liabilities” item in the comparison period without retroactively adjusting the interest of financial instruments to the carrying amount of corresponding financial instruments. These changes in accounting policies have no impact on the Bank’s net income and shareholder’s equity.

“Net increase in Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss” item is added as an item of cash flows from operating activities of cash flow statements, it reflects the net received and paid cash flows from operating activities for purchasing or selling financial assets held for trading. This item was presented in cash flows from investing activities in 2017.

上述会计政策变更引起的追溯调整对财务报表的主要影响如下：

The impact on financial statements from retroactive adjustment caused by change in presentation of financial statements is listed below.

		按原列报方式列示 的账面价值	其他财务报表列报方式变更影响	按新列报方式列示 的账面价值
		Book value listed in the original method	Impact from change in presentation of financial statements	Book value listed in the new method
		2017/12/31		2018/1/1
应收利息	Interest receivable	239,741,675	(239,741,675)	-
其他资产	Other assets	418,174,466	239,741,675	657,916,141
应付利息	Interest payable	298,396,936	(298,396,936)	-
其他负债	Other liabilities	184,710,210	298,396,936	483,107,146

五、税项

5. Taxation

本公司本年度主要税项及其税率列示如下：

The major categories of tax applicable to the Bank and the respective tax rates for the current financial year are as follows:

增值税 Value-added tax	2018年5月1日之前应税收入按17%或6%的税率计算销项税，2018年5月1日起应税收入按16%或6%的税率计算销项税，并按扣除当期允许抵扣的进项税额后的差额计缴增值税。 The Bank is subjected to a Value-added output tax levied on 17% or 6% of taxable income deduct the input tax before May 1 2018, and levied on 16% or 6% of taxable income deduct the input tax after 1 May 2018..
城市维护建设税 City construction tax	按实际缴纳的流转税的7%计缴。 The Bank is subjected to a city construction tax rate of seven per cent on turnover tax.
教育费附加 Educational surcharge	按实际缴纳的流转税的3%计缴。 The Bank is subjected to an educational surcharge rate of three per cent on turnover tax.
企业所得税 Corporate income tax	按应纳税所得额的25%计缴。 The Bank is subjected to a corporate tax rate of 25 per cent.
代扣缴个人所得税 Withholding Individual Income tax	本公司支付给雇员的薪金，由本公司按税法代扣缴个人所得税。 In accordance with the relevant tax laws in the PRC, the Bank is required to withhold individual income tax on salaries paid to its employees.

六、财务报表主要项目附注

6. Notes to financial statements

1. 现金及存放中央银行款项

(1) Cash and deposit with the Central Bank

		31-12-2018	31-12-2017
库存现金	Cash on hand	9,105,977	13,235,129
存放中央银行法定准备金-人民币	Statutory deposit reserve with the Central Bank - RMB	3,837,964,425	4,079,499,730
存放中央银行法定准备金-外币	Statutory deposit reserve with the Central Bank - foreign currency	294,752,887	124,229,477
存放中央银行外汇风险准备金	Foreign exchange risk reserve with the Central Bank	610,118,872	1,119,652,245
存放中央银行的其他款项	Other deposits with the Central Bank	1,552,048,087	1,832,921,691
应收利息	Interest receivable	2,053,235	-
减：存放中央银行款项减值准备	Less: allowance for impairment losses	(1,806,085)	-
合计	Total	6,304,237,398	7,169,538,272

根据中国人民银行的有关规定，本公司必须按一定比率缴付存款准备金于中国人民银行。于 2018 年 12 月 31 日，本公司人民币及外币存款准备金缴存比例分别为 12.5%(2017 年 12 月 31 日：15%) 及 5%(2017 年 12 月 31 日：5%)。

从 2015 年 10 月至 2017 年 9 月，根据中国人民银行的有关规定，本公司按月缴纳外汇风险准备金，每月按上月远期售汇签约额的 20% 缴存外汇风险准备金，并存放于中国人民银行一年。2017 年 9 月，根据央行《中国人民银行关于调整外汇风险准备金政策的通知》（银发 [2017]207 号），境内金融机构代客远期售汇业务所需提取的外汇风险准备金率调整为 0%。2018 年 8 月 3 日，根据央行《关于调整外汇风险准备金政策的通知》（银发 [2018]190 号），境内金融机构代客远期售汇业务所需提取的外汇风险准备金率调整为 20%。

于 2018 年 12 月 31 日，本公司将全部现金及存放中央银行款项纳入阶段一，按其未来 12 个月内预期信用损失计量减值准备。

The Bank places statutory deposit reserves with the People's Bank of China (PBOC) in accordance with relevant regulations issued by it. As at 31 December 2018, statutory deposit reserves placed with the PBOC were calculated at 12.5 per cent (31 December 2017: 15 per cent) and five per cent (31 December 2017: five per cent) of qualified RMB deposits and foreign currency deposits from customers respectively.

The Bank places foreign exchange risk reserve with the PBOC monthly in accordance with relevant regulations from October 2015 to September 2017. The foreign exchange risk reserve is calculated at 20 per cent of the contractual amount of forward sales of exchanges in the preceding month and will be reserved in the Central Bank for one year. Since September 2017, the foreign exchange risk reserve is calculated at 0 per cent of the contractual amount of forward sales of exchanges in accordance with Yin Fa [2017] No.207 the Notice of the People's Bank of China on adjustment of foreign exchange risk reserve policy issued by PBOC. Since 3rd, August 2018, the foreign exchange risk reserve is calculated at 20 per cent of the contractual amount of forward sales of exchanges in accordance with Yin Fa [2018] No.190 the Notice of the People's Bank of China on adjustment of foreign exchange risk reserve policy issued by PBOC.

As at 31 December 2018, the Bank included all cash and deposit with the Central Bank in Stage I, and measured the impairment losses based on expected credit losses in the next 12 months (12-month ECL).

2. 存放同业款项

(2) Due from banks and other financial institutions

		31-12-2018	31-12-2017
存放境内银行同业及其他金融机构	Due from domestic banks and other financial institutions	1,086,698,658	4,412,528,939
存放境外银行同业	Due from overseas banks	753,066,131	612,577,690
应收利息	Interest receivable	1,327,381	-
小计	Sub-total	1,841,092,170	5,025,106,629
减：存放同业减值准备	Less: allowance for impairment losses	(6,309,371)	(2,556,795)
存放同业净额	Net amount of due from banks and other financial institutions	1,834,782,799	5,022,549,834

注1：存放同业减值准备为本公司根据银监发【2010】45号《中国银监会关于印发〈银行业金融机构国别风险管理指引〉的通知》的规定而计提的国别风险减值准备以及按照12个月预期信用损失计提的减值准备。

于2018年12月31日，本公司将全部存放同业款项纳入阶段一，按其未来12个月内预期信用损失计量减值准备。

Note 1: Impairment provisions for due from banks and other financial institutions represented the country risk reserve provided according to Yin Jian Fa [2010] No. 45 Circular of the China Banking Regulatory Commission on Printing and Distributing the Guidelines for Country Risk Management of the Banking Financial Institutions issued by CBIRC, and the provision for impairment measured according to 12-month expected credit loss.

As at 31 December 2018, the Bank included all due from banks and other financial institutions in Stage I, and measured the impairment losses based on expected credit losses in the next 12 months (12-month ECL).

3. 拆出资金

(3) Placements with banks and other financial institutions

		31-12-2018	31-12-2017
拆放及借出境内银行同业及其他金融机构	Placements with domestic banks and other financial institutions	12,864,915,427	9,169,647,159
拆放及借出境外银行同业	Placements with overseas banks	1,014,613,600	360,916,090
应收利息	Interest receivable	104,824,390	-
小计	Sub-total	13,984,353,417	9,530,563,249
减：拆放同业减值准备	Less: allowance for impairment losses	(13,697,042)	(3,558,000)
拆出资金净额	Net amount of placements with banks and other financial institutions	13,970,656,375	9,527,005,249

注1：拆放同业减值准备为本公司根据银监发[2010]45号《中国银监会关于印发〈银行业金融机构国别风险管理指引〉的通知》的规定而计提的国别风险减值准备以及按照12个月预期信用损失计提的减值准备。

于2018年12月31日，本公司将全部拆出资金纳入阶段一，按其未来12个月内预期信用损失计量减值准备。

Note 1: Impairment provisions for placements represented the country risk reserve provided according to Yin Jian Fa [2010] No. 45 Circular of the China Banking Regulatory Commission on Printing and Distributing the Guidelines for Country Risk Management of the Banking Financial Institutions issued by CBIRC, and the provision for impairment measured according to 12-month expected credit loss.

As at 31 December 2018, the Bank included all placements with banks and other financial in Stage I, and measured the impairment losses based on expected credit losses in the next 12 months (12-month ECL).

4. 交易性金融资产

(4) Financial assets held-for-trading

		31-12-2018	31-12-2017
以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产：	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:		
政策性银行债券	Bonds issued by policy banks	409,350,760	568,748,400
中央银行票据及国债	Central bank bills and government bonds	-	576,006,918
拆放同业	Placement with banks and other financial institutions	151,475,699	-
同业存单	Negotiable certificates of deposit	894,193,800	1,341,611,544
应收利息	Interest receivable	16,989,143	-
合计	Total	1,472,009,402	2,486,366,862

5. 衍生金融工具

衍生金融工具指一种金融产品，其价值取决于其所依附的另一种“基础性”金融产品指数或其他变量的价值。通常这些“基础性”产品包括股票、大宗商品、债券市价、指数市价或汇率及利率等。本公司运用的衍生金融工具包括远期合约、掉期及期权。

衍生金融工具的名义金额是指其所依附的“基础性”资产的价值，体现资产负债表日未结清的部分。该合同价值反映了会计核算期末本公司的衍生金融工具的风险敞口而非公允价值。

本公司无为套期保值目的而被指定为套期工具的衍生金融工具。

本公司于资产负债表日所持有的衍生金融工具如下：

(5) Derivative financial instruments

A derivative is a financial instrument, the value of which is derived from the value of another “underlying” financial instrument, an index or some other variables. Typically, an “underlying” financial instrument is a share, commodity or bond price, an index value or an exchange or interest rate. The Bank uses derivative instruments such as forwards, futures, swaps and options.

The notional amount of a derivative represents the amount of underlying asset upon which the value of the derivative is based. It indicates the unsettled volume of business transaction at the balance sheet date. The amount of underlying asset reflects the risk exposure of derivative at the end of accounting period other than fair value.

The Bank has no derivative designated as hedging instruments.

The notional amount and fair value of the Bank's derivative instruments are as follows:

		31-12-2018			31-12-2017		
		公允价值			公允价值		
		Fair Value			Fair Value		
		名义金额	资产	负债	名义金额	资产	负债
		Notional Amount	Assets	Liabilities	Notional Amount	Assets	Liabilities
外汇衍生工具：	Foreign exchange contracts:						
远期合约	Forwards	11,046,554,962	65,513,596	119,074,499	2,412,510,390	76,850,309	27,642,400
掉期合约	Swaps	415,864,449,724	4,874,531,221	4,610,794,899	483,505,869,264	4,797,862,789	5,110,463,233
期权合约	Options	25,370,373,062	545,806,880	520,277,847	69,640,429,480	246,713,183	81,200,104
小计	Sub-total	452,281,377,748	5,485,851,697	5,250,147,245	555,558,809,134	5,121,426,281	5,219,305,737
利率衍生工具：	Interest rate contracts:						
掉期合约	Swaps	183,481,657,925	732,417,067	789,222,305	65,785,969,296	347,036,304	362,451,591
小计	Sub-total	183,481,657,925	732,417,067	789,222,305	65,785,969,296	347,036,304	362,451,591
商品价格挂钩工具：	Commodity contracts:						
掉期合约	Swaps	1,937,686,673	30,071,881	29,485,841	3,566,583,712	65,873,686	65,028,363
小计	Sub-total	1,937,686,673	30,071,881	29,485,841	3,566,583,712	65,873,686	65,028,363
股票价格挂钩工具：	Equity contracts:						
期权合约	Options	2,361,008,947	1,705,633	1,930,796	1,165,033,134	5,287,838	136,723
小计	Sub-total	2,361,008,947	1,705,633	1,930,796	1,165,033,134	5,287,838	136,723
贵金属衍生工具：	Precious metal derivatives:						
远期合约	Forwards	5,953,179,822	43,712,658	40,108,093	927,405,997	392,342	165,272
掉期合约	Swaps	2,735,599,206	38,897,939	61,022,749	2,636,632,056	36,151,976	12,732,129
小计		8,688,779,028	82,610,597	101,130,842	3,564,038,053	36,544,318	12,897,401
合计	Total	648,750,510,321	6,332,656,875	6,171,917,029	629,640,433,329	5,576,168,427	5,659,819,815

6. 买入返售金融资产

(6) Reverse repurchase financial assets

		31-12-2018	31-12-2017
按交易对手分类:	Classified by counter-party:		
银行同业	Banks	3,283,790,000	1,344,195,000
应收利息	Interest receivable	7,850,111	-
减: 减值准备	Less: allowance for impairment losses	(2,383,587)	-
		3,289,256,524	1,344,195,000
按质押品分类:	Classified by type of pledged assets		
债券	Bonds	3,283,790,000	1,344,195,000
应收利息	Interest receivable	7,850,111	-
减: 减值准备	Less: allowance for impairment losses	(2,383,587)	-
		3,289,256,524	1,344,195,000

于 2018 年 12 月 31 日, 本公司将全部买入返售金融资产纳入阶段一, 按其未来 12 个月内预期信用损失计量减值准备。

As at 31 December 2018, the Bank included all reverse repurchase financial assets in Stage I, and measured the impairment losses based on expected credit losses in the next 12 months (12-month ECL).

7. 发放贷款和垫款

(7) Loans and advances to customers

7.1 按个人和企业分布

(7.1) Distribution of loans and advances by individual and corporate

		31-12-2018	31-12-2017
以摊余成本法计量的 发放贷款和垫款	Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost		
个人贷款和垫款:	Individual loans and advances:		
住房按揭	Mortgages	6,871,291,788	6,681,291,039
其他	Others	2,783,637	3,368,364
小计	Sub-total	6,874,075,425	6,684,659,403
企业贷款和垫款:	Corporate loans and advances:		
贷款	Loans	17,842,022,147	15,430,316,056
贴现	Discounted bills	436,083,536	864,418,688
贸易融资	Trade finance	7,439,886,503	4,349,778,539
小计	Sub-total	25,717,992,186	20,644,513,283
以公允价值计量且其变动 计入当期损益的发放贷款 和垫款	Loans and advances to customers at fair value through profit and loss	885,500,931	355,684,822
合计	Total	33,477,568,542	27,684,857,508
贷款应收利息	Interest receivable	158,960,378	-
发放贷款和垫款总额	Total amount of loans and advances	33,636,528,920	27,684,857,508
减: 贷款减值准备	Less: allowance for impairment losses	(714,438,660)	(548,260,721)
发放贷款和垫款账面价值	Net value of loans and advances to customers	32,922,090,260	27,136,596,787

7.2 按行业分布

(7.2) Distribution of loans and advances to customers by industry

		31-12-2018	
		账面余额	比例 (%)
		Amount	Percentage(%)
制造业	Manufacturing	8,080,908,618	24%
房地产业	Real estates	7,536,484,147	22%
批发和零售业	Wholesale and retail	5,210,735,566	16%
金融业	Finance	1,533,914,796	5%
住宿和餐饮业	Accommodation and catering	1,117,397,918	3%
信息传输、软件和信息技术服务业	Telecommunication, software and information management service	947,067,291	3%
租赁和商务服务业	Leasing and commercial services	495,242,110	1%
交通运输、仓储和邮政业	Transportation, storage and post	452,006,742	1%
建筑业	Construction	374,525,024	1%
电力、热力、燃气及水生产和供应业	Electricity, heat, gas and water supply	283,320,924	1%
卫生，社会保障和社会福利业	Health, social security and social welfare	220,567,591	1%
农林牧渔业	Agriculture, forestry, farming and fishing	201,000,000	1%
科学研究和技术服务业	Scientific research and technical services	142,322,390	0%
居民服务、修理和其他服务业	Residents services, repair and other services	8,000,000	0%
个人贷款	Retail loan	6,874,075,425	21%
合计	Total	33,477,568,542	100%
贷款应收利息	Interest receivable	158,960,378	
发放贷款和垫款总额	Total amount of loans and advances	33,636,528,920	
减：贷款减值准备	Less: allowance for impairment losses	(714,438,660)	
发放贷款和垫款账面价值	Net value of loans and advances to customers	32,922,090,260	

31-12-2017

		账面余额 Amount	比例 (%) Percentage(%)
制造业	Manufacturing	6,886,974,376	25%
房地产业	Real estates	5,368,776,845	20%
批发和零售业	Wholesale and retail	4,510,605,460	16%
住宿和餐饮业	Accommodation and catering	1,510,671,427	6%
租赁和商务服务业	Leasing and commercial services	758,546,299	3%
信息传输、软件和信息技术服务业	Telecommunication, software and information management service	541,938,086	2%
交通运输、仓储和邮政业	Transportation, storage and post	372,827,537	1%
金融业	Finance	364,859,686	1%
建筑业	Construction	289,265,974	1%
农林牧渔业	Agriculture, forestry, farming and fishing	188,312,865	1%
电力、热力、燃气及水生产和供应业	Electricity, heat, gas and water supply	113,911,663	0%
科学研究和技术服务业	Scientific research and technical services	83,140,785	0%
居民服务、修理和其他服务业	Residents services, repair and other services	8,000,000	0%
卫生、社会保障和社会福利业	Health, social security and social welfare	2,367,102	0%
个人贷款	Retail loan	6,684,659,403	24%
合计	Total	27,684,857,508	100%
贷款应收利息	Interest receivable	-	
发放贷款及垫款总额	Total amount of loans and advances	27,684,857,508	
减：贷款减值准备	Less: allowance for impairment losses	(548,260,721)	
发放贷款和垫款账面价值	Net value of loans and advances to customers	27,136,596,787	

7.3 按地区分布

(7.3) Distribution of loans and advances to customers by geographical region

		31-12-2018	31-12-2017
东北	North-east	1,030,567,899	919,983,659
华东	East	18,244,357,381	15,131,718,602
华北	North	5,945,112,567	4,220,128,887
华中	Central	703,838,787	380,899,386
华南	South	3,929,572,630	3,755,672,857
西南	South-west	2,329,286,538	1,948,988,785
西北	North-west	77,000,000	81,232,060
境外地区	Overseas	1,217,832,740	1,246,233,272
合计	Total	33,477,568,542	27,684,857,508
贷款应收利息	Interest receivable	158,960,378	-
发放贷款和垫款总额	Total amount of loans and advances	33,636,528,920	27,684,857,508
减：贷款减值准备	Less: allowance for impairment losses	(714,438,660)	(548,260,721)
发放贷款和垫款账面价值	Net value of loans and advances to customers	32,922,090,260	27,136,596,787

7.4 按担保方式分布

(7.4) Loans and advances to customers by type of collateral or guarantee

		31-12-2018	31-12-2017
信用贷款	Unsecured loans	6,412,734,720	4,374,833,295
保证贷款	Guaranteed loans	6,234,081,650	4,167,047,023
附担保物贷款	Loans with collaterals	20,989,712,550	19,142,977,190
其中:	Of which:		
抵押贷款	Secured by mortgages	16,212,600,347	15,236,029,733
质押贷款	Secured by pledges	4,777,112,203	3,906,947,457
贷款和垫款总额	Total amount of loans and advances	33,636,528,920	27,684,857,508
减: 贷款损失准备	Less: allowance for impairment losses	(714,438,660)	(548,260,721)
贷款和垫款账面价值	Net value of loans and advances to customers	32,922,090,260	27,136,596,787

7.5 逾期贷款

(7.5) Overdue Loan

		31-12-2018				
		逾期1天至90天	逾期91天至1年 (含1年)	逾期1年至3年 (含3年)	逾期3年以上	合计
		Overdue 1 day to 90 days	Overdue 91 days to 1 year (inclusive)	Overdue 1 year to 3 years(inclusive)	Overdue 3 years above	Total
保证贷款	Guaranteed loans	7,699,986	-	-	-	7,699,986
附担保物贷款	Loans with collaterals	98,374,378	2,629,450	30,800,808	66,201,717	198,006,353
其中:	Of which:					
抵押贷款	Secured by mortgages	98,374,378	2,629,450	30,800,808	66,201,717	198,006,353
合计	Total	106,074,364	2,629,450	30,800,808	66,201,717	205,706,339

		31-12-2017				
		逾期1天至90天	逾期91天至1年 (含1年)	逾期1年至3年 (含3年)	逾期3年以上	合计
		Overdue 1 day to 90 days	Overdue 91 days to 1 year (inclusive)	Overdue 1 year to 3 years(inclusive)	Overdue 3 years above	Total
信用贷款	Unsecured loans	-	-	1,866,660	-	1,866,660
担保贷款	Guaranteed loans	-	-	13,539,928	-	13,539,928
附担保物贷款	Loans with collaterals	18,018,820	1,942,385	162,046,910	31,601,717	213,609,832
其中:	Of which:					
抵押贷款	Secured by mortgages	18,018,820	1,942,385	162,046,910	31,601,717	213,609,832
合计	Total	18,018,820	1,942,385	177,453,498	31,601,717	229,016,420

逾期贷款是指本金或利息逾期 1 天或以上的贷款。

Overdue loans are loans of which the principals or related interests are overdue for one day or above.

7.6 贷款损失准备（附注六、14）

以摊余成本法计量的发放贷款和垫款减值准备按照本公司 12 个月预期信用损失及整个存续期预期信用损失分别计提，2018 年度减值准备的变动如下：

(7.6) Loan impairment provision (Note 6.14)

The allowances for loans and advances measured at Amortised cost are measured according to the 12-month expected credit loss and lifetime expected credit loss respectively. The movement of impairment provisions during 2018 is as follows:

		第一阶段 Stage I 未来12个月预期 信用损失 12-month expected credit loss	第二阶段 Stage II 整个存续期 预期信用损失 Lifetime expected credit loss	第三阶段 Stage III 整个存续期 已发生信用减值 Lifetime expected credit loss	合计 Total
2018 年 1 月 1 日 余额	At 1 January 2018	514,224,038	88,060,663	76,633,455	678,918,156
2018 年 1 月 1 日 余额在本期	Amount on 1 January 2018				
-- 转入第二阶段	Transfer to Stage II	(4,896,334)	4,896,334	-	-
-- 转入第三阶段	Transfer to Stage III	(25,160,945)	-	25,160,945	-
-- 转回第一阶段	Transfer to Stage I	2,249,949	(2,249,949)	-	-
本期计提与转回	Charge/(reverse) during the year	118,814,085	(61,721,656)	1,681,481	58,773,910
本期核销	Writing off during the year	-	-	(22,074,873)	(22,074,873)
收回以前年度核销	Recovery of loans and advances previously written off	-	-	28,020	28,020
折现回拨	Unwinding of discount	-	-	(1,164,272)	(1,164,272)
汇率变动	Exchange rate difference	-	-	(42,281)	(42,281)
年末余额	Closing balance	605,230,793	28,985,392	80,222,475	714,438,660

		2017		
		单项 Individual	组合 Collective	合计 Total
年初余额	Opening balance	165,446,482	348,660,592	514,107,074
本年计提	Charge during the year	4,083,051	127,746,737	131,829,788
本年核销	Writing off during the year	(91,912,565)	-	(91,912,565)
收回以前年度核销数	Recovery of loans and advances previously written off	958,143	-	958,143
汇率差异	Exchange rate difference	(1,941,656)	(4,780,063)	(6,721,719)
年末余额	Closing balance	76,633,455	471,627,266	548,260,721

8. 其他债权投资 (仅适用 2018 年)

(8) Other debt instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income (applicable for 2018 only)

	年初余额	应计利息	本期公允价值变动	期末余额	成本	累计公允价值变动	累计在其他综合收益中确认的损失准备
	Opening balance	Interest payable	Gains form change in fair value during the year	Ending balance	Cost	Accumulated gains from changes in fair value	Accumulated ECL recognised in other comprehensive income
中央银行票据及国债 Central Bank bills and government bonds	2,875,525,022	66,900,270	36,113,404	5,157,951,711	5,125,060,650	18,426,957	521,936
政策性银行债券 Bonds issued by policy banks	99,937,840	10,699,502	7,063,757	598,773,911	588,890,270	7,078,543	109,154
同业存单 Negotiable certificate of deposits	1,393,762,411	-	2,001,750	1,213,859,310	1,210,529,522	395,902	509,800
合计	4,369,225,273	77,599,772	45,178,911	6,970,584,932	6,924,480,442	25,901,402	1,140,890

于 2018 年 12 月 31 日, 本公司将全部其他债权投资纳入阶段一, 按其未来 12 个月内预期信用损失计量减值准备。

As at 31 December 2018, the Bank included all other debt instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income in Stage I, and measured the impairment losses based on expected credit losses in the next 12 months (12-month ECL).

9. 可供出售金融资产 (仅适用 2017 年)

(9) Available-for-sale financial assets (applicable for 2017 only)

		31-12-2017
债券投资:	Bond investments:	
中央银行票据及国债	Central Bank bills and government bonds	2,875,525,022
政策性银行债券	Bonds issued by policy banks	99,937,840
小计	Sub-total	2,975,462,862
同业存单	Negotiable certificate of deposits	1,393,762,411
应收利息	Interest receivable	-
减值准备	Allowance for impairment losses	-
合计	Total	4,369,225,273

10. 固定资产

(10) Fixed assets

		房屋及建筑物	运输设备	办公及电脑设备	合计
		Properties and buildings	Motor vehicles	Office equipment and computers	Total
2018					
原价:	Cost:				
2018 年 1 月 1 日	At 1 January 2018	5,793,690	2,538,181	115,320,396	123,652,267
本年增加	Additions	-	-	12,122,871	12,122,871
本年在建工程转入 (附注六、13.2)	Transfer from construction in progress (Note 6.13.2)	-	-	35,371	35,371
本年处置	Disposals	-	-	(8,417,528)	(8,417,528)
2018 年 12 月 31 日	At 31 December 2018	5,793,690	2,538,181	119,061,110	127,392,981
累计折旧:	Accumulated depreciation:				
2018 年 1 月 1 日	At 1 January 2018	1,911,921	1,722,465	80,966,897	84,601,283
本年计提	Additions	115,874	371,455	13,766,029	14,253,358
本年处置	Disposals	-	-	(7,945,610)	(7,945,610)
2018 年 12 月 31 日	At 31 December 2018	2,027,795	2,093,920	86,787,316	90,909,031
固定资产净值及净额	Net book value and net carrying amount				
2018 年 12 月 31 日	At 31 December 2018	3,765,895	444,261	32,273,794	36,483,950
2017					
		房屋及建筑物	运输设备	办公及电脑设备	合计
		Properties and buildings	Motor vehicles	Office equipment and computers	Total
原价:	Cost:				
2017 年 1 月 1 日	At 1 January 2017	5,793,690	2,508,008	111,463,967	119,765,665
本年增加	Additions	-	368,173	9,960,980	10,329,153
本年在建工程转入 (附注六、13.2)	Transfer from construction in progress (Note 6.13.2)	-	-	3,189,846	3,189,846
本年处置	Disposals	-	(338,000)	(9,294,397)	(9,632,397)
2017 年 12 月 31 日	At 31 December 2017	5,793,690	2,538,181	115,320,396	123,652,267
累计折旧:	Accumulated depreciation:				
2017 年 1 月 1 日	At 1 January 2017	1,796,047	1,671,154	77,283,084	80,750,285
本年计提	Additions	115,874	389,311	11,693,847	12,199,032
本年处置	Disposals	-	(338,000)	(8,010,034)	(8,348,034)
2017 年 12 月 31 日	At 31 December 2017	1,911,921	1,722,465	80,966,897	84,601,283
固定资产净值及净额	Net book value and net carrying amount				
2017 年 12 月 31 日	At 31 December 2017	3,881,769	815,716	34,353,499	39,050,984

于 2018 年 12 月 31 日及 2017 年 12 月 31 日，房屋及建筑物为本公司融资租入的办公用房。

As at 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017, the properties and buildings represent the office capitalised under finance lease.

11. 无形资产

(11) Intangible assets

		2018	2017
软件设备	Software		
原价:	Cost or valuation:		
年初余额	Opening balance	202,519,588	165,733,088
本年购置	Additions	7,254,878	2,236,598
在建工程转入 (附注六、13.2)	Transfer from construction in progress (Note 6. 13.2)	8,209,733	34,549,902
年末余额	Closing balance	217,984,199	202,519,588
累计摊销:	Accumulated amortisation:		
年初账面余额	Opening balance	83,970,905	64,787,689
本年计提	Additions	30,691,010	19,183,216
年末余额	Closing balance	114,661,915	83,970,905
无形资产净值及净额	Net carrying amount		
年末余额	Closing balance	103,322,284	118,548,683

12. 递延所得税资产

(12) Deferred tax assets

2018					
递延所得税资产	Deferred tax assets	年初余额	本年计入损益	本年直接计入 所有者权益	年末余额
		Opening balance	Credited/(Charged) to profit or loss	Credited/(Charged) to equity	Closing balance
贷款及拆放同业损失准备	Allowance for impairment losses on loan and placement	107,400,577	(11,657,383)	-	95,743,194
其他金融资产减值准备	Allowance for impairment losses on other financial assets	7,033,565	(3,283,883)	-	3,749,682
预计负债	Provisions	4,155,998	2,185,063	-	6,341,061
可供出售金融资产未实现损益	Unrealised gain/(loss) on available- for-sale financial assets	2,492,337	-	(2,492,337)	-
其他债权投资的未实现损益	Unrealised gain/(loss) on other debt instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	(6,760,573)	(6,760,573)
衍生金融工具公允价值变动损益	Changes in fair value of derivatives	(69,224,845)	79,726,621	-	10,501,776
其他以公允价值计量且其变动计入 当期损益的金融工具的公允价值变 动	Changes in fair value of other financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	12,925,414	(5,039,865)	-	7,885,549
预提职工工资及奖金	Payroll payables	2,701,787	348,137	-	3,049,924
预提费用	Accrued liabilities	10,393,051	(1,801,677)	-	8,591,374
可抵扣亏损	Deductible tax losses	19,219,453	(19,219,453)	-	-
其他	Others	847,618	(220,984)	-	626,634
合计	Total	97,944,955	41,036,576	(9,252,910)	129,728,621

2017

递延所得税资产	Deferred tax assets	年初余额 Opening balance	本年计入损益 Credited/(Charged) to income statement	本年直接计入所有者权益 Credited/(Charged) to equity	年末余额 Closing balance
贷款及拆放同业损失准备	Allowance for impairment losses on loan and placement	52,019,101	19,881,824	-	71,900,925
其他资产损失准备	Bad debt allowance for other assets	351,475	(351,475)	-	-
可供出售金融资产未实现损益	Unrealised profit or loss on available-for-sale financial assets	181,384	-	2,310,953	2,492,337
衍生金融工具公允价值变动损益	Changes in fair value of derivatives	(22,465,656)	(46,759,189)	-	(69,224,845)
拆入黄金公允价值变动	Changes in fair value of gold from banks	(6,333,243)	13,529,929	-	7,196,686
预提职工工资及奖金	Payroll payables	1,797,603	904,184	-	2,701,787
嵌入期权结构性存款公允价值变动损益	Changes in fair value of structured deposits embedded with options	4,381,099	1,490,241	-	5,871,340
预提费用	Accrued liabilities	2,386,346	8,006,705	-	10,393,051
可抵扣亏损	Deductible tax losses	22,178,187	(2,958,734)	-	19,219,453
其他	Others	2,783,415	(1,439,210)	-	1,344,205
合计	Total	57,279,711	(7,695,725)	2,310,953	51,894,939

于 2017 年 12 月 31 日，本公司根据对未来的盈利预测，以很可能取得用来抵扣可抵扣亏损的未来应纳税所得额为限确认的与人民币 76,877,811 元可抵扣亏损相关的递延所得税资产为人民币 19,219,453 元，到期日为 2021 年，该可抵扣亏损已全部于 2018 年度抵减应纳税所得额。

As at 31 December 2017, based on the profit forecast and to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses can be utilised, the Bank recognised deferred tax asset of RMB 19,219,453 arising from unused tax losses of RMB76,877,811, among which will expire in Year 2021. The unused tax losses has been fully utilised in 2018.

13. 其他资产

(13) Other assets

		附注 Notes	31-12-2018	31-12-2017
长期待摊费用	Long-term deferred expenses	13.1	90,572,253	89,699,739
在建工程	Construction in process	13.2	17,651,040	9,414,116
其他应收款	Other receivables	13.3	256,785,707	314,982,809
应收利息	Interest receivable		-	239,741,675
待认证进项税额及增值税留抵税额	Input VAT to be verified and VAT retained		5,392,834	4,077,802
合计	Total		370,401,834	657,916,141

13.1 长期待摊费用

(13.1) Long-term deferred expenses

2018		租入固定资产改良支出	其他	合计
		Leasehold improvement	Others	Total
年初余额	Opening balance	88,169,545	1,530,194	89,699,739
本年增加	Additions	2,114,858	10,712,726	12,827,584
本年在建工程转入 (附注六、13.2)	Transfer from construction in progress (Note 6. 13.2)	6,286,530	-	6,286,530
本年摊销	Amortisation	(16,827,416)	(1,414,184)	(18,241,600)
年末余额	Closing balance	79,743,517	10,828,736	90,572,253

2017		租入固定资产改良支出	其他	合计
		Leasehold improvement	Others	Total
年初余额	Opening balance	72,056,327	112,031	72,168,358
本年增加	Additions	3,541,361	1,500,000	5,041,361
本年在建工程转入 (附注六、13.2)	Transfer from construction in progress (Note 6. 13.2)	28,591,727	-	28,591,727
本年摊销	Amortisation	(16,019,870)	(81,837)	(16,101,707)
年末余额	Closing balance	88,169,545	1,530,194	89,699,739

13.2 在建工程

(13.2) Construction in progress

		2018	2017
年初余额	Opening balance	9,414,116	33,196,977
本年增加	Additions	22,768,558	42,548,614
转入固定资产 (附注六、10)	Transfer to fixed assets (Note 6. 10)	(35,371)	(3,189,846)
转入无形资产 (附注六、11)	Transfer to intangible assets (Note 6. 11)	(8,209,733)	(34,549,902)
转入长期待摊费用 (附注六、13.1)	Transfer to long-term deferred expenses (Note 6. 13.1)	(6,286,530)	(28,591,727)
年末净值	Net closing balance	17,651,040	9,414,116

13.3 其他应收款

(13.3) Other receivables

		2018	2017
应收及暂付款项	Other receivable and prepayments	259,174,381	314,982,809
减值准备	Allowance for impairment losses	(2,388,674)	-
年末净值	Net value	256,785,707	314,982,809

应收及暂付款项主要包括应收待结算及清算款项。应收及暂付款项的账龄分析列示如下：

Other receivable and prepayments mainly include items in the process of clearing and settlement. The aging analysis is as follows:

账龄	Aging	31-12-2018	31-12-2017
1 年以内	Within 1 year	238,638,945	288,365,214
1-2 年	1-2 years	2,736,149	14,934,554
2-3 年	2-3 years	14,199,637	3,423,272
3 年以上	More than 3 years	3,599,650	8,259,769
小计	Sub-total	259,174,381	314,982,809
减：减值准备	Less: allowance for impairment losses	(2,388,674)	-
合计	Total	256,785,707	314,982,809

其他应收款按照 12 个月预期信用损失及整个存续期预期信用损失计提减值准备，2018 年度减值准备的变动如下：

The impairment provisions are measured according to the 12-month expected credit loss and lifetime expected credit loss. The movement of allowance for impairment losses during 2018 is as follows:

		第一阶段 Stage I 未来12个月预期 信用损失 12-month expected credit loss	第二阶段 Stage II 整个存续期 预期信用损失 Lifetime expected credit loss	第三阶段 Stage III 整个存续期已发生 信用减值金融资产 Lifetime expected credit loss	合计 Total
2018 年 1 月 1 日 余额	Balance as at 1 January 2018	4,194,849	678,000	-	4,872,849
本期计提 / 转回	Accrual/(reverse) during the year	(2,156,052)	(678,000)	1,320,000	(1,514,052)
本期核销	Writing off during the year	(970,123)	-	-	(970,123)
年末余额	Ending Balance	1,068,674	-	1,320,000	2,388,674

2017

		单项 Individual	组合 Collective	合计 Total
年初余额	Opening Balance	1,405,901	-	1,405,901
本年转回	Reverse during the year	(165,203)	-	(165,203)
本年核销	Write off during the year	(1,240,698)	-	(1,240,698)
年末余额	Ending Balance	-	-	-

14. 资产减值准备

(14) Allowance for impairment losses

		年初余额	本年计提 / (转回) 额	收回以前 年度核销 Loans and advances previously written-off	本年核销	折现回拨	汇率差异	年末余额
2018		Opening balance	Accrual/ (Reversal)		Writing off during the year	Unwinding of discount	Exchange rate difference	Closing balance
存放中央银行款项 减值准备 (附注六、1)	Allowance for impairment losses on deposit with the Central Bank (Note 6.1)	1,709,937	96,148	-	-	-	-	1,806,085
存放同业减值准备 (附注六、2)	Allowance for impairment losses on due from banks and other financial institutions (Note 6.2)	20,929,875	(14,620,504)	-	-	-	-	6,309,371
拆出资金减值准备 (附注六、3)	Allowance for impairment losses on placements with banks (Note 6.3)	14,899,172	(1,167,198)	-	-	-	(34,932)	13,697,042
买入返售资产减值 准备 (附注六、6)	Allowance for impairment losses on reverse repurchase financial assets (Note 6.6)	-	2,383,587	-	-	-	-	2,383,587
贷款减值准备 (附注六、7.6)	Allowance for impairment losses on loans (Note 6. 7.6)	678,918,156	58,773,910	28,020	(22,074,873)	(1,164,272)	(42,281)	714,438,660
其他资产减值准备 (附注六、13.3)	Allowance for impairment losses on other assets (Note 6.13.3)	4,872,849	(1,514,052)	-	(970,123)	-	-	2,388,674
合计	Total	721,329,989	43,951,891	28,020	(23,044,996)	(1,164,272)	(77,213)	741,023,419

		年初余额	本年计提 / (转回) 额	收回以前 年度核销	本年核销	汇率差异	年末余额
2017		Opening balance	Accrual/ (Reversal)	Loans and advances previously written-off	Writing off during the year	Exchange rate difference	Closing balance
存放同业减值准备 (附注六、2)	Allowance for impairment losses on due from banks and other financial institutions (Note 6.2)	1,065,303	1,491,492	-	-	-	2,556,795
拆出资金减值准备 (附注六、3)	Allowance for impairment losses on placements with banks and other financial institutions (Note 6.3)	2,535,590	1,022,410	-	-	-	3,558,000
贷款损失准备 (附注六、7.6)	Allowance for impairment losses on loans (Note 6. 7.6)	514,107,074	131,829,788	958,143	(91,912,565)	(6,721,719)	548,260,721
其他应收款坏账准备 (附注六、13.3)	Allowance for impairment losses on other assets (Note 6.13.3)	1,405,901	(165,203)	-	(1,240,698)	-	-
合计	Total	519,113,868	134,178,487	958,143	(93,153,263)	(6,721,719)	554,375,516

15. 同业及其他金融机构存放款项

(15) Due to banks and other financial institutions

		31-12-2018	31-12-2017
境内银行同业及其他金融机构存放	Due to domestic banks and other financial institutions	401,467,113	1,202
境外银行同业存放	Due to overseas banks	168,967,083	874,156,157
应付利息	Interest payable	1,297,184	-
合计	Total	571,731,380	874,157,359

16. 拆入资金

(16) Placements from banks and other financial institutions

		31-12-2018	31-12-2017
境内银行同业拆入及借入	Placements from domestic banks	1,436,320,000	522,736,000
境外银行同业拆入及借入	Placements from overseas banks	15,241,083,977	18,752,081,004
应付利息	Interest payable	86,890,297	-
合计	Total	16,764,294,274	19,274,817,004

于 2017 年 12 月 31 日，境外银行同业拆入及借入中，以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的黄金拆入余额为人民币 2,397,504,245 元，以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的同业拆入余额为人民币 1,362,073,633 元。

As at 31 December 2017, the balance of gold borrowing measured at fair value through profit or loss amounted to RMB2,397,504,245. The balance of the interbank placements measured at fair value through profit or loss amounted to RMB1,362,073,633.

17. 交易性金融负债

(17) Financial liabilities held-for-trading

		31-12-2018	31-12-2017
以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融负债	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		
同业拆入	Placement	2,712,232,528	-
应付利息	Interest payable	8,262,687	-
合计	Total	2,720,495,215	-

18. 卖出回购金融资产款

(18) Repurchase agreements

		31-12-2018	31-12-2017
按担保物分类：	Classified by collateral:		
金融债券	Financial Bond	270,000,000	-
应付利息	Interest payable	207,863	-
合计	Total	270,207,863	-

19. 吸收存款

(19) Customer deposits

		31-12-2018	31-12-2017
活期存款	Current deposits		
公司客户	Corporate customers	9,291,172,885	7,775,205,953
个人客户	Individual customers	693,077,452	613,234,996
小计	Sub-total	9,984,250,337	8,388,440,949
定期存款	Time deposits		
公司客户	Corporate customers	14,517,706,827	14,347,943,921
个人客户	Individual customers	1,344,796,840	1,138,674,671
小计	Sub-total	15,862,503,667	15,486,618,592
结构性存款	Structured deposits		
公司客户	Corporate customers	9,834,116,400	5,651,466,762
个人客户	Individual customers	1,335,218,815	746,285,912
小计	Sub-total	11,169,335,215	6,397,752,674
应付利息	Interest payable	238,548,813	-
合计	Total	37,254,638,032	30,272,812,215

结构性存款中嵌入的衍生金融工具，主要为期权、股票价格挂钩掉期及商品价格挂钩掉期等。上述结构性存款中所嵌入的衍生金融工具被认定为与主合同没有密切联系。于2017年12月31日，人民币995,287,361元的结构性存款被整体指定以公允价值计量。

Derivative financial instruments embedded in structured deposits mainly comprise options, stock price-linked swaps and commodity price-linked swaps. Derivative financial instruments embedded in the above-mentioned structured deposits are considered to be not closely linked with host contract. As at 31 December 2017, the structured deposits amount to RMB995,287,361 are considered to be designated at fair value.

20. 应付职工薪酬

(20) Payroll payables

	Amount unpaid	31-12-2018	31-12-2017
未付金额			
工资、奖金、津贴和补贴	Salary, bonus, subsidy and allowance	110,629,010	76,915,620
社会保险费	Social insurance	3,465,737	1,820,542
住房公积金	Housing Fund	112,258	-
工会经费和职工教育经费	Labour union expenditure and staff education fee	42,597	39,910
设定提存计划	Defined contribution plan	11,398,370	9,251,333
其中：基本养老保险费	Of which: Pension fund	3,998,347	3,750,343
企业年金缴费	Annuity	7,400,023	5,500,990
合计	Total	125,647,972	88,027,405
应付金额	Amount payables		
		2018	2017
工资、奖金、津贴和补贴	Salary, bonus, subsidy and allowance	539,525,714	457,070,481
社会保险费	Social insurance	23,609,358	23,098,410
住房公积金	Housing fund	22,222,536	20,246,850
工会经费和职工教育经费	Labour union expenditure and staff education fee	4,868,701	4,563,904
设定提存计划	Defined contribution plan	50,147,618	43,802,817
其中：基本养老保险费	Of which: Pension fund	41,015,522	37,083,719
企业年金缴费	Annuity	9,132,096	6,719,098
其他与员工相关的费用	Other staff related expenses	12,472,191	17,906,620
合计	Total	652,846,118	566,689,082

21. 应交税费

(21) Tax payables

		31-12-2018	31-12-2017
增值税	Value added tax	22,830,299	18,349,271
附加税	Tax surcharges	2,592,948	2,210,500
企业所得税	Corporate income tax	59,534,467	-
代扣代缴税项	Withholding tax	31,715,526	32,082,170
其他	Others	243,512	155,583
合计	Total	116,916,752	52,797,524

22. 应付债券

(22) Debt securities issued

		31-12-2018	31-12-2017
发行金融债	Financial bond	1,032,306,313	-
发行同业存单	Negotiable certificates of deposit	1,620,334,070	-
合计	Total	2,652,640,383	-

于 2018 年 12 月 31 日，应付债券余额列示如下：

As at 31 December 2018, the amount of debt securities issued listed below:

发行日期	债券期限	发行金额	年初余额	本年发行	本年计提利息	折溢价摊销	本年偿还	年末余额
Issue date	Period	Issue amount	Opening balance	Actual issue amount	Accrued interest	Amortisation or premium	Repayment	Ending balance
已发行的金融债券：								
Issued financial bond:								
2018/4/13	3 年 (3 years)	1,000,000,000	-	997,323,572	34,982,740	-	-	1,032,306,313
已发行的同业存单：								
Issued negotiable certificates of deposit								
2018/7/13	1 年 (1 year)	400,000,000	-	384,061,200	-	7,379,882	-	391,441,082
2018/11/27	3 个月 (3 months)	750,000,000	-	743,887,500	-	2,258,967	-	746,146,467
2018/12/29	1 年 (1 year)	500,000,000	-	482,160,000	-	586,521	-	482,746,521

本公司于 2018 年 4 月 13 日发行的金融债券为三年期固定利率债券，面值为人民币 100 元，票面利率为 4.93%，每年付息一次。

The fixed rate financial bond issued on April 13, 2018 has a maturity of 3 years, with RMB 100 par value and a fixed coupon rate of 4.93%, paid annually.

本公司于 2018 年度在全国银行间市场发行 3 期人民币同业存单，面值均为人民币 100 元，贴息发行。

Three negotiable certificates of deposit issued in 2018. The par value was RMB 100 and the interest rate is zero.

本公司应付债券没有出现拖欠本金、利息，或赎回款项的违约情况。

During the years ended 31 December 2018, the Bank did not default on any principle, interest or redemption amounts with respect to its debt securities issued.

23. 预计负债

(23) Provisions

		年初余额	本年增加	本年减少	年末余额
		Opening balance	Increase	Decrease	Closing balance
信用承诺及财务担保减值准备	Allowance for impairment losses on loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts	16,623,992	8,740,251	-	25,364,243
合计	Total	16,623,992	8,740,251	-	25,364,243

信用承诺及财务担保按照 12 个月预期信用损失及整个存续期预期信用损失计提减值准备，减值准备的变动如下：

The allowance for impairment losses on loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts are measured according to the 12-month expected credit loss and lifetime expected credit loss. The movement of allowance for impairment losses are as follows:

		第一阶段 Stage I 未来 12 个月预期 信用损失 12-month expected credit loss	第二阶段 Stage II 整个存续期 预期信用损失 Lifetime expected credit loss	第三阶段 Stage III 整个存续期 已发生信用减值金融资产 Lifetime expected credit loss	合计 Total
2018 年 1 月 1 日余额	Opening balance	15,836,529	787,463	-	16,623,992
本期计提 / 转回	Accrued/(Reversed)	8,623,120	117,131	-	8,740,251
年末余额	Ending balance	24,459,649	904,594	-	25,364,243

24. 其他负债

(24) Other liabilities

		31-12-2018	31-12-2017
待结算及清算款项	Settlement and clearing	590,281,591	100,966,741
应付 IT 系统服务费	IT system service fee	42,789,323	45,117,234
预提费用	Accrued expense	20,424,479	19,769,384
应付利息	Interest payable	-	298,396,936
装修尾款	Renovation payable	5,299,638	8,428,858
其他	Others	39,510,769	10,427,993
合计	Total	698,305,800	483,107,146

25. 实收资本

(25) Paid-up capital

注册及实收资本

Paid-up capital

		2018		2017	
		等值人民币 RMB equivalent	%	等值人民币 RMB equivalent	%
大华银行有限公司	United Overseas Bank Limited	5,500,000,000	100	5,500,000,000	100

26. 资本公积

资本公积系本公司为换取员工服务，实施的股份支付计划下，以权益结算的股份支付计入资本公积的余额。

(26) Capital reserve

In exchange for employee service, the Bank runs a share-based compensation program which is equity settled with a corresponding charge to the capital reserve.

27. 其他综合收益

资产负债表中其他综合收益累积余额：

(27) Other comprehensive income

Accumulated balance of other comprehensive income in the balance sheet:

		1-1-2018	增减变动 Increase/(decrease)	31-12-2018
其他债权投资信用减值损失	Allowance for other debt instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income	621,597	519,293	1,140,890
其他债权投资公允价值变动	Fair value changes of other debt instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income	(7,477,010)	26,617,839	19,140,829
其他	Others	316,140	(316,140)	-
合计	Total	(6,539,273)	26,820,992	20,281,719
		1-1-2017	增减变动 Increase/(decrease)	31-12-2017
可供出售金融资产公允价值变动	Fair value changes of available-for-sale financial assets	(544,152)	(6,932,858)	(7,477,010)

利润表中其他综合收益当期发生额：

Other comprehensive income in the income statement:

2018		税前金额 Before tax	减：前期计入 其他综合收益 当期转入损益 Less: Transfer to the income statement	减：所得税 Less: Tax	税后金额 After tax
其他债权投资 信用减值损失	Allowance for other debt instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income	519,293	-	-	519,293
其他债权投资 公允价值变动	Fair value changes of other debt instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income	45,178,911	9,308,162	9,252,910	26,617,839
其他	Others	-	316,140	-	(316,140)
合计	Total	45,698,204	9,624,302	9,252,910	26,820,992
2017		税前金额 Before tax	减：前期计入 其他综合收益 当期转入损益 Less: Transfer to the income statement	减：所得税 Less: Tax	税后金额 After tax
可供出售金融资产 公允价值变动	Fair value changes of available-for-sale financial assets	(9,243,811)	-	2,310,953	(6,932,858)

28. 盈余公积

(28) Surplus reserves

		2018	2017
年初余额	Opening balance	100,026,507	86,426,113
本年增加	Increase	15,049,451	13,600,394
年末余额	Closing balance	115,075,958	100,026,507

根据公司法和本公司章程的规定，并经 2018 年 3 月 29 日董事会决议，本公司按净利润的 10% 提取法定盈余公积金。法定盈余公积累计额为本公司注册资本 50% 以上的，可不再提取。

According to the *Company Law of the PRC* and the Bank's Articles of Association, accompanied with resolution passed by the Board of Directors on 29 March 2018, the Bank has appropriated 10 per cent of its profit to the statutory surplus reserves. The Bank should appropriate until the reserve balance reaches 50 per cent of its registered capital or above.

本公司在提取法定盈余公积金后，可提取任意盈余公积金。经批准，任意盈余公积金可用于弥补以前年度亏损或增加股本。根据本公司董事会会议的决议，本年度不提取任意盈余公积金。

After the statutory surplus reserves are appropriated, the Bank may appropriate discretionary surplus reserves. Discretionary surplus reserves can be used to compensate for the accumulated losses of previous years or convert to capital upon approval. It has been determined by the Board of Directors of the Bank that no discretionary surplus reserves are to be appropriated this year.

29. 一般风险准备

(29) General reserves

		2018	2017
年初余额	Opening balance	708,458,438	588,421,509
本年增加	Increase	117,940,502	120,036,929
年末余额	Closing balance	826,398,940	708,458,438

本公司依照财金[2012]20号文《金融企业准备金计提管理办法》的规定，从税后利润中按原则上不低于风险资产期末余额1.5%的比例计提一般风险准备，作为利润分配处理。本公司根据2019年3月29日的董事会决议，提取一般风险准备计人民币117,940,502元，一般风险准备余额已达到风险资产期末余额1.5%。

According to the regulation Caijin [2012] No. 20 *Financial institution provision measurement Guideline*, the Bank is required to set aside general reserves of at least 1.5 per cent of its total risk assets at year end from net profit. The Bank appropriated general reserve amounting to RMB117,940,502 according to the resolution passed by the Board of Directors on 29 March 2019 and the amount has been up to 1.5 per cent of its total risk assets.

30. 未分配利润

(30) Retained earnings

		2018	2017
调整前上年年末未分配利润	Retained earnings brought forward before adjustment	482,534,898	480,168,283
调整	Adjustment	(138,466,186)	-
调整后年初未分配利润	Retained earnings brought forward after adjustment	344,068,712	480,168,283
净利润	Net profit for the year	150,494,518	136,003,938
减：提取法定盈余公积	Less: Appropriation to statutory surplus reserves	(15,049,451)	(13,600,394)
提取一般风险准备	Less: Appropriation to general reserves	(117,940,502)	(120,036,929)
年末未分配利润	Closing balance of retained earnings	361,573,277	482,534,898

根据《中华人民共和国公司法》及本公司的公司章程，本公司利润在(1)满足所有税务责任；(2)弥补以前年度亏损；(3)提取法定盈余公积金；(4)提取一般风险准备；(5)提取任意盈余公积金后，可以利润分配形式分配给股东。一般风险准备及各项基金的提取比例在符合有关法规的前提下，由本公司董事会决定。

分配利润的决定由本公司董事会决定，并参考营运结果、财务状况及其他有关的原因而厘定。

According to the *Company Law of the PRC* and the Articles of Association of the Bank, the profit of the Bank can only be distributed to shareholders after (1) fulfilling all tax responsibilities; (2) compensating any accumulated losses; (3) making appropriation to statutory surplus reserves; (4) making appropriation to the general reserves; (5) making appropriation to discretionary surplus reserves. The appropriation ratios of the general reserves and surplus reserves are decided by the Bank's Board of Directors in compliance with relevant regulations.

The profit appropriation is decided by the Board of Directors of the Bank, with reference to the operating performance, financial positions, and other relevant factors.

31. 利息净收入

(31) Net interest income

		2018	2017
利息收入：	Interest income:		
存放及拆放同业	Due from banks and placement with banks and other financial institutions	521,990,866	421,172,427
存放中央银行	Due from the Central Bank	73,924,642	70,184,233
发放贷款和垫款	Loans and advances to customers	1,349,367,270	1,130,561,053
买入返售债券	Reverse repurchase financial assets-bonds	80,918,426	16,558,247
债券及同业存单	Bond and negotiable certificate of deposits	211,793,895	-
小计	Sub-total	2,237,995,099	1,638,475,960
利息支出：	Interest expense:		
同业及其他金融机构存放	Due to banks and other financial institutions	7,015,144	7,789,644
吸收存款	Customer deposits	762,906,554	562,622,331
拆入资金及其他	Placement from banks and other financial institutions and others	443,666,176	262,260,025
债券及同业存单	Bond and negotiable certificate of deposits	45,208,110	-
小计	Sub-total	1,258,795,984	832,672,000
利息净收入	Net interest income	979,199,115	805,803,960

32. 手续费及佣金净收入

(32) Net fees and commission income

		2018	2017
手续费及佣金收入：	Fees and commission income:		
结算与清算手续费	Settlement and clearing fees	24,384,262	20,724,424
代理业务手续费	Agency brokerage fees	9,630,443	10,395,314
信用承诺手续费	Credit commitment fees	38,726,866	33,473,122
与授信有关的收入	Credit related income	57,923,979	33,009,046
顾问和咨询费	Consulting fees	22,135,888	25,648,160
托管及其他受托业务佣金	Commissions of trusteeship and others	23,927,395	22,418,655
其他	Others	11,972,779	4,800,931
小计	Sub-total	188,701,612	150,469,652
手续费及佣金支出：	Fees and commission expense:		
手续费支出	Fee expenses	58,388,023	35,493,370
小计	Sub-total	58,388,023	35,493,370
手续费及佣金净收入	Net fees and commission income	130,313,589	114,976,282

33. 投资收益

(33) Investment income

		2018	2017
衍生金融工具已实现净收益	Net realised gain on derivatives	101,724,294	65,823,549
债券及同业存单投资净收益	Net realised gain on bond and negotiable certificate of deposits	62,670,376	185,390,813
其他	Others	(26,819,631)	-
合计	Total	137,575,039	251,214,362

34. 公允价值变动净收益

(34) Gains/(loss) from changes in fair values

		2018	2017
衍生产品业务收入 - 公允价值变动损益	Changes of fair value of derivatives	(295,312,733)	186,335,903
交易性金融负债 - 借入黄金	Financial liabilities held-for-trading-gold borrowing	(50,970,922)	(54,119,717)
发放贷款及垫款 - 借出黄金	Loans and advances to customers-gold lending	44,626,109	-
其他	Others	8,171,703	(6,275,986)
合计	Total	(293,485,843)	125,940,200

35. 汇兑损益

(35) Foreign exchange gain/(loss)

汇兑损益包括外币交易因汇率变动而产生的损益以及外汇衍生金融工具产生的损益。

Foreign exchange gain/(loss) includes gain/(loss) of foreign business related to the changes of exchange rate and gain/(loss) arising from derivative financial instruments.

36. 其他收益

(36) Other income

		2018	2017
与收益相关的政府补助	Income-related on government subsidies	2,073,449	6,026,114

37. 业务及管理费

(37) General and administrative expenses

		2018	2017
员工费用	Staff costs	649,703,118	562,906,730
折旧费	Depreciation	14,253,358	12,199,032
无形资产摊销费	Amortisation of intangible assets	30,691,010	19,183,216
长期待摊费用摊销费	Amortisation of long-term deferred expenses	18,241,600	16,101,707
业务费用	Other operating expenses	284,117,640	263,491,262
合计	Total	997,006,726	873,881,947

38. 信用减值损失

(38) Credit impairment losses

		2018
存放中央银行减值损失	Impairment losses for deposit with the Central Bank	96,148
存放同业减值损失	Impairment losses for due from banks and other financial institutions	(14,620,504)
拆放同业减值损失	Impairment losses for placements with banks	(1,167,198)
贷款减值损失	Impairment losses for loans	58,773,910
信用承诺减值损失	Impairment losses for credit commitment	8,740,251
其他债权投资减值损失	Impairment losses for other debt instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income	519,293
买入返售金融资产减值损失	Impairment losses for reverse repurchase financial assets	2,383,587
其他应收款减值损失	Impairment losses for other receivables	(1,514,052)
合计	Total	53,211,435

39. 资产减值损失

(39) Impairment losses

		2017
存放同业减值损失	Impairment losses for due from banks and other financial institutions	1,491,492
拆放同业减值损失	Impairment losses for placements with banks	1,022,410
贷款减值损失	Impairment losses for loans	131,829,788
其他应收款减值损失	Impairment losses for other receivables	(165,203)
合计	Total	134,178,487

40. 所得税费用

(40) Income tax expenses

		2018	2017
当期所得税	Current income tax	59,534,465	-
递延所得税	Deferred income tax expenses	(41,036,576)	7,695,725
合计	Total	18,497,889	7,695,725

所得税费用与利润总额的关系列示如下：

The reconciliation of income tax expenses to profit before tax is as follows:

		2018	2017
税前利润	Profit before tax	168,992,407	143,699,663
按法定税率 25% 计算的税项	Tax charge on a tax rate at 25 per cent	42,248,101	35,924,916
对以前期间税项的调整	Adjustment in respect of prior periods	(1,205,952)	6,402,960
免税的国债利息收入	Interest income of government bonds	(26,647,629)	(17,065,157)
不可抵扣的税项费用	Non-deductible items	4,103,369	3,214,245
利用以前年度可抵扣亏损	Use of previous annual deductible losses	-	(20,781,239)
所得税费用	Income tax expenses	18,497,889	7,695,725

41. 现金流量表补充资料

(41) Supplementary information for the statement of cash flows

		2018	2017
1、将净利润调节为经营活动的现金流量：	1. Reconciliation of net profit to cash flows from operating activities:		
净利润	Net profit	150,494,518	136,003,938
信用减值损失	Credit impairment loss	53,211,435	-
资产减值损失	Impairment losses	-	134,178,487
固定资产折旧	Fixed assets depreciation	14,253,358	12,199,032
无形资产摊销	Amortisation expenses for intangible assets	30,691,010	19,183,216
长期待摊费用摊销	Amortisation for long-term deferred expenses	18,241,600	16,101,707
处置固定资产 / 其他长期资产 损失 / (收益)	(Gains)/losses on disposal of fixed assets and other long-term assets	460,909	(5,184)
发行债券利息支出	Interest expense of bond issue	45,208,110	-
公允价值变动净收益	Gain from changes in fair value	293,485,843	(125,940,200)
投资收益	Investment income	(411,955,319)	(263,834,118)
汇兑损益	Foreign exchange losses/(gain)	(687,078,808)	252,194,100
递延所得税款	Changes in deferred tax assets/liabilities	(41,036,576)	7,695,725
经营性应收项目的 (增加) / 减少	(Increase)/decrease in operating receivables	(10,721,593,519)	(4,372,277,088)
经营性应付项目的增加 / (减少)	Increase/(decrease) in operating payables	7,436,945,144	7,569,832,053
经营活动产生的现金流量净额	Net cash flows from operating activities	(3,818,672,295)	3,385,331,668
2、现金及现金等价物净变动情况：	2. Net change in cash and cash equivalents:		
现金的年末余额	Cash on hand at end of year	9,105,977	13,235,129
减：现金的年初余额	Less: Cash on hand at beginning of year	13,235,129	15,195,504
加：现金等价物的年末余额	Add: Cash equivalents at end of year	10,543,710,893	14,313,497,802
减：现金等价物的年初余额	Less: Cash equivalents at beginning of year	14,313,497,802	10,424,249,663
现金及现金等价物净增加额	Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	(3,773,916,061)	3,887,287,764

42. 现金及现金等价物

(42) Cash and cash equivalent

		31-12-2018	31-12-2017
现金	Cash	9,105,977	13,235,129
现金等价物：	Cash equivalents:		
原期限在三个月以内的	With original maturity less than three months		
- 存放同业款项	- Due from banks	1,346,403,873	5,025,106,629
- 拆出资金	- Placements with banks and other financial institutions	3,358,841,446	2,748,165,970
- 买入返售金融资产	- Reverse repurchase financial assets	3,283,790,000	1,344,195,000
- 拆出黄金	- Gold lending	14,249,317	-
债券及同业存单投资 (从购买日起三个月内到期)	Bond and negotiable certificate of deposit investments (tenor within three months from purchase date)	988,378,170	3,363,108,512
存放中央银行其他款项	Other deposits with the Central Bank	1,552,048,087	1,832,921,691
小计	Sub-total	10,543,710,893	14,313,497,802
合计	Total	10,552,816,870	14,326,732,931

43. 股份支付

(43) Share-based compensation plans

本公司的股份支付计划包括限制性股票激励计划和股票增值权激励计划。相关计划涉及的股份均系大华银行的股份。于 2018 年 12 月 31 日发行在外的限制性股票激励计划的股份数为 209,257 份，剩余合同期限范围为 1 至 3 年；于 2018 年 12 月 31 日可行权的股票增值权为 0 份，剩余合同期限为 3 年。

Share-based compensation plans of the Bank comprise the Restricted Share Plan and the Share Appreciation Rights Plan. All shares involved are the shares of UOB. As at 31 December 2018, the number of outstanding grants of Restricted Shares was 209,257, the remaining contractual period of 1-3 years. As at 31 December 2018, the number of outstanding grants of Share Appreciation Rights was zero and the remaining contractual period was 3 years.

七、分部报告

本公司根据内部组织结构、管理要求及内部报告制度确定了机构银行业务分部、零售银行业务分部、环球金融业务分部及其他业务及未分配项目共 4 个报告分部。每个报告分部为单独的业务分部，提供不同的产品和劳务。本公司管理层将会定期审阅不同分部的财务信息以决定向其配置资源、评价业绩。

本公司报告分部的主要业务如下：

机构银行业务分部

向各类企业提供包括贷款、贸易融资、存款服务、资金管理、外汇买卖服务等金融服务。

零售银行业务分部

向个人客户提供包括个人贷款、存款服务、银行卡服务、个人理财服务和汇款等服务。

环球金融业务分部

包括于银行间市场进行与资金业务相关的同业拆借交易、回购交易、债务工具投资，以及外汇及贵金属产品、利率衍生产品的交易。

其他业务及未分配项目分部

指不能直接归属上述某个分部或未能合理分配的资产、负债、收入及支出。

为了评价各个分部的业绩及向其配置资源，本公司管理层会定期审阅归属于各分部资产、负债、收入、费用及经营成果，这些信息的编制基础如下：

分部资产主要包括归属于各分部的各项金融资产、有形资产、无形资产和其他长期资产。分部负债包括归属于各分部的各项金融负债，包括各项存款、拆入资金、各项应付款等。

分部经营成果是指各个分部产生的收入（包括对外交易收入及分部间的交易收入），扣除各个分部发生的直接费用（包括归属于各分部的资产发生的折旧和摊销）、根据受益原则被分摊到的间接费用以及资产减值损失。分部之间收入的转移定价按照与其他对外交易相似的条款计算。

7. Segment Information

The Bank is organised into four different operating segments, namely wholesale banking, retail banking, global markets, and others and unallocated based on internal organisational structure, management requirement and internal reporting system. Every reporting segment, which is individual business segment, provides different products and services. Management periodically reviews the financial information of the segments to determine resource allocation and performance assessment.

The main businesses of the segments are as follows:

Wholesale Banking

The wholesale banking segment provides products and services such as corporate loans, trade financing, deposit-taking activities, fund management, foreign exchange services, etc.

Retail Banking

The retail banking segment provides products and services such as retail loans, deposit-taking activities, bank cards, wealth management and remittance services, etc.

Global Markets (GM)

The GM segment is responsible for conducting inter-bank placements, repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions and bond investments in the inter-bank market, and dealing foreign exchanges, precious metals and interest rate related derivatives, etc.

Others and unallocated

This segment represents the assets, liabilities, income and expenses that are not directly attributable or cannot be allocated on a reasonable basis to any of the above segments.

In order to assess the performance of the segments and allocate resources, management will periodically review the assets, liabilities, income, expenses and operating results of the segments, and such information is prepared on the following basis:

Segment assets mainly include financial assets, tangible assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets which are attributable to the segments, while segment liabilities mainly include deposits, borrowings and other payables which are attributable to the segments.

Segment operating results refer to income generated by each segment (including external and inter-segment income), deducted by direct cost (including depreciation and amortisation pertaining to the assets allocated to the segments), indirect cost allocated based on occupation of resources and asset impairment losses. Transactions between segments are priced at similar terms as external transactions.

1. 分部业绩、资产及负债

(1) Segment profit and loss, assets and liabilities

						2018
		机构银行业务	零售银行业务	环球金融业务	其他业务及未分配项目	合计
		Wholesale Banking	Retail Banking	GM	Others and unallocated	Total
一、营业收入	1. Operating income	895,873,258	112,725,778	135,317,211	85,553,857	1,229,470,104
利息净收入	Net interest income	677,092,121	78,342,560	98,328,205	125,436,229	979,199,115
其中：对外利息净收入	Of which: External interest income	666,202,178	221,208,500	422,163,098	(330,374,661)	979,199,115
分部间利息净收入	Internal interest income	10,889,943	(142,865,940)	(323,834,893)	455,810,890	-
手续费及佣金净收入	Net fee and commission income	136,763,516	27,046,367	(43,197,071)	9,700,777	130,313,589
其他净收入	Other net income	82,017,621	7,336,851	80,186,077	(49,583,149)	119,957,400
二、营业支出	2. Operating expenses	(485,125,385)	(249,997,873)	(97,925,082)	(229,638,126)	(1,062,686,466)
其中：资产减值准备	Of which: Allowance for impairment losses	(89,678,006)	(4,529,202)	(4,886,074)	45,881,847	(53,211,435)
三、净营业外收支	3. Net non-operating income/(expenses)	(7,651)	4,711	369,993	1,841,716	2,208,769
四、税前利润	4. Profit before tax	410,740,222	(137,267,384)	37,762,122	(142,242,553)	168,992,407
五、折旧与摊销费用	5. Depreciation and amortisation	6,225,330	12,482,915	1,944,870	42,532,853	63,185,968
六、资本支出	6. Capital expenditure	572,896	17,206,328	620,045	36,574,622	54,973,891
						31-12-2018
七、资产总额	7. Total assets	36,787,526,349	6,838,292,783	30,223,576,493	357,284,909	74,206,680,534
八、负债总额	8. Total liabilities	34,183,871,564	3,418,428,223	14,252,923,056	15,516,936,100	67,372,158,943

						2017
		机构银行业务	零售银行业务	环球金融业务	其他业务及未分配项目	合计
		Wholesale Banking	Retail Banking	GM	Others and unallocated	Total
一、营业收入	1. Operating income	693,301,450	118,280,172	159,106,543	201,751,082	1,172,439,247
利息净收入	Net interest income	505,428,278	86,272,231	(33,396,467)	247,499,918	805,803,960
其中：对外利息净收入	Of which: External interest income	522,989,696	213,816,187	173,171,638	(104,173,561)	805,803,960
分部间利息净收入	Internal interest income	(17,561,418)	(127,543,956)	(206,568,105)	351,673,479	-
手续费及佣金净收入	Net fee and commission income	117,352,918	28,009,727	(29,163,734)	(1,222,629)	114,976,282
其他净收入	Other net income	70,520,254	3,998,214	221,666,744	(44,526,207)	251,659,005
二、营业支出	2. Operating expenses	(361,734,558)	(232,360,029)	(80,199,960)	(344,636,110)	(1,018,930,657)
其中：资产减值准备	Of which: Allowance for impairment losses	(31,656,331)	(5,277,868)	(3,574,574)	(93,669,714)	(134,178,487)
三、净营业外收支	3. Net non-operating income/(expenses)	144,974	6,948	259,640	(10,220,489)	(9,808,927)
四、税前利润	4. Profit before tax	331,711,866	(114,072,909)	79,166,223	(153,105,517)	143,699,663
五、折旧与摊销费用	5. Depreciation and amortisation	5,714,761	11,150,336	2,231,941	28,386,917	47,483,955
六、资本支出	6. Capital expenditure	4,692,646	10,160,222	698,616	44,604,242	60,155,726
						31-12-2017
七、资产总额	7. Total assets	28,342,501,509	6,666,248,616	28,195,580,037	294,726,289	63,499,056,451
八、负债总额	8. Total liabilities	27,782,770,004	2,513,617,797	13,957,040,591	12,452,110,076	56,705,538,468

2. 其他信息

(1) 地理信息

对外营业收入是按照客户所在地为基础分配至相应的国家或地区，本公司按不同地区列示的有关取得的对外营业收入 / (支出) 的信息如下：

		对外营业收入 / (支出) External operation income/(expense)	
		2018	2017
境内	Domestic	1,399,328,181	1,324,895,515
境外	Overseas	(169,858,077)	(152,456,268)
合计	Total	1,229,470,104	1,172,439,247

于资产负债表日，本公司没有中国境外的非流动资产。

(2) 主要客户信息

本公司来源于年末十大企业贷款客户的利息收入为人民币 1.06 亿元 (2017 年度：人民币 1.28 亿元)，占本公司贷款利息收入的 8% (2017 年度：11%)。

(2) Other information

(1) External operation income by geography

External operation income is distributed to respective countries and regions by their geography locations. The external operation income/(expense) which divided by different geography locations is shown as follows:

The Bank does not have any non-current asset held outside Mainland China as at the balance sheet date.

(2) Major customers information

Interest income of the Bank amounting to RMB106 million comes from top ten largest corporate loan customers (2017: RMB128 million), which contributed eight per cent of the total interest income for the year (2017: 11 per cent).

八、承诺及或有负债

1. 财务承诺

资本性支出承诺

		31-12-2018	31-12-2017
已批准但未签约	Approved but not contracted	4,185,791	179,306
已签约但未拨付	Contracted but not provided for	796,573	1,767,266
合计	Total	4,982,364	1,946,572

经营性租赁承诺

本公司作为承租方与出租方签订了房屋和设备的不可撤销经营性租赁合同。于各资产负债表日，本公司须就以下期间缴付的最低租金为：

8. Commitments and contingent liabilities

(1) Commitments

Capital commitments

Operating lease commitments

The Bank leases certain premises under operating lease arrangements. The total future minimum payments in respect of non-cancellable operating leases at the balance sheet date are as follows:

		31-12-2018	31-12-2017
一年以内（含一年）	Within 1 year	84,384,486	102,532,666
一年以上二年内（含二年）	1 to 2 years	23,101,259	92,536,372
二年以上三年以内（含三年）	2 to 3 years	12,806,128	20,167,872
三年以上	After 3 years	10,046,547	2,049,171
合计	Total	130,338,420	217,286,081

2. 信贷承诺

(2) Credit commitments

		31-12-2018	31-12-2017
财务担保合同：	Financial guarantee contracts:		
银行承兑汇票	Banker's acceptance	830,845,770	525,999,273
保函款项	Letter of guarantee	669,177,618	295,500,154
备用信用证	Standby letter of credit	5,697,341,746	4,784,025,990
开出即期信用证	Letter of credit, at sight	248,314,222	80,657,398
开出远期信用证	Letter of credit, usance	442,882,609	153,306,358
小计	Sub-total	7,888,561,965	5,839,489,173
不可撤销的贷款承诺：	Irrevocable loan commitments with original maturity of:		
原到期日在1年或以上	More than one year	2,967,904,638	2,406,556,937
小计	Sub-total	2,967,904,638	2,406,556,937
合计	Total	10,856,466,603	8,246,046,110
信贷承诺的信贷风险加权金额	Weighted credit risk of credit commitments	3,530,586,357	2,755,214,805

财务担保合同具有担保性质，一旦客户未按其与受益人签订的合同偿还债务或履行约定义务时，银行需履行担保责任。

贷款承诺是指本公司作出的在未来为客户提供约定数额贷款的承诺。贷款承诺一般附有有效期或终止条款，可能在到期前无需履行，故合同约定的贷款承诺总金额并不一定代表未来的预期现金流出。

Financial guarantee contracts, with the nature of guarantee, require the Bank to be obliged to fulfil the customers' responsibility as guarantor in case that the customers fail to repay the contracted amount or fail to fulfil their obligations.

Loan commitments represent the commitment made by the Bank to its customer to grant a certain amount of loan in the future. Loan commitments are normally attached with an effective date or termination clause, and it is possible that the Bank may not need to fulfil such commitment on the maturity date. Hence, the amount of the loan commitments does not necessarily represent the future expected cash outflow.

3. 受托业务

(3) Entrusted Business

		31-12-2018	31-12-2017
委托资金	Entrusted deposits	2,488,874,783	2,403,601,304
委托贷款	Entrusted loans	2,488,874,783	2,403,601,304
		31-12-2018	31-12-2017
委托理财资金	Entrusted fund	1,444,434,674	1,394,916,217
委托理财资产	Entrusted asset	1,444,434,674	1,394,916,217

委托资金是指存款者存于本公司的款项，仅用于向存款者指定的第三方发放贷款之用。贷款相关的信贷风险由资金委托人承担。

Entrusted deposits represent funds from depositors, which depositors have instructed the Bank to grant loans to third parties designated by them. The credit risk remains with the depositors.

委托理财业务是指本公司按照与客户事先约定的投资计划和方式，以客户支付的本金进行投资和资产管理，投资收益由本公司代为收取，根据约定条件和实际投资收益向客户支付收益的业务。

Entrusted wealth management business is the investment product according to the agreed investing plan with the clients. The investment principal is paid by the customers, which would be managed by the Bank. The Bank would receive the investment profit on behalf of the customers and pay the profit to the customers based on the agreed conditions.

4. 或有负债

(4) Contingent liabilities

据管理层意见，于 2018 年底，本公司除附注六、23 信贷承诺及财务担保披露的或有负债外，并无其他或有负债。

As at 31 December 2018, according to the management, there was no other contingent liabilities except for items that have been disclosed in Note 6.23.

九、资本管理

9. Capital Management

本公司采用足够能够防范本公司经营业务的固有风险的资本管理办法，并且对于资本的管理符合监管当局的要求。本公司资本管理的目标除了符合监管当局的要求之外，还必须保持能够保障经营的资本充足率和使股东权益最大化。视乎经济环境的变化和面临的风险特征，本公司将积极调整资本结构。

The Bank has adopted a strong capital management method to mitigate the inherent risk in the business operation and complied with the requirements of regulatory authorities on capital management. The Bank also targets to maintain sufficient capital adequacy ratio for operations and optimising shareholders' value. The Bank may adjust its capital structure actively to adapt with the change of economic environment and related risk characteristics.

本公司按照《商业银行资本管理办法（试行）》的规定，进行资本充足率信息披露工作并持续完善信息披露内容。银保监会要求商业银行核心一级资本充足率不得低于 5%，一级资本充足率不得低于 6%，资本充足率不得低于 8%。此外按照中国银保监会关于实施《商业银行资本管理办法（试行）》过渡期安排相关事项的通知的规定，商业银行在 2018 年底前应达到规定的 2.5% 的储备资本要求。

本公司财务部负责对资本项目进行管理。核心一级资本包括实收资本、资本公积可计入部分、其他综合收益可计入部分、盈余公积、一般风险准备和未分配利润；本公司无其他一级资本；二级资本主要包括超额贷款减值准备。

本公司按照《商业银行资本管理办法（试行）》的规定，计算的资本充足率情况如下：

The Bank calculates and discloses capital adequacy ratio according to *Regulations Governing Capital of Commercial Banks (Provisional)*. CBIRC requires that a commercial bank's core tier-one capital adequacy ratio, tier-one capital adequacy ratio and capital adequacy ratio should not be lower than five per cent, six per cent, and eight per cent respectively. In addition, according to the transitional arrangement of implementing the *Regulations Governing Capital of Commercial Banks (Provisional)*, a commercial bank's reserve capital ratio should reach 2.5 per cent by the end of 2018.

The Finance Department is responsible for managing the capital of the Bank. Core tier-one capital includes paid-up capital, qualified capital reserve, qualified other comprehensive income, surplus reserves, general reserves and retained earnings. The Bank has no other tier-one capital. Tier-two capital mainly includes surplus provision for loan impairment.

The capital adequacy ratios calculated by the Bank in accordance with *Regulations Governing Capital of Commercial Banks (Provisional)* are as follows:

		31-12-2018	31-12-2017
核心一级资本	Core tier-one capital	6,834,521,591	6,793,517,983
实收资本	Paid-up capital	5,500,000,000	5,500,000,000
资本公积可计入部分	Qualified capital reserve	11,191,697	9,975,150
其他综合收益可计入部分	Qualified other comprehensive income	20,281,719	(7,477,010)
盈余公积	Surplus reserves	115,075,958	100,026,507
一般风险准备	General reserves	826,398,940	708,458,438
未分配利润	Retained earnings	361,573,277	482,534,898
核心一级资本扣除项目	Core tier-one capital deductions	103,322,284	137,768,137
其他无形资产	Other intangible assets	103,322,284	118,548,684
依赖未来盈利的由经营亏损引起的递延税资产	Deferred tax assets arising from tax losses that rely on future profitability	-	19,219,453
核心一级资本净额	Net core tier-one capital	6,731,199,307	6,655,749,846
一级资本净额	Net tier-one capital	6,731,199,307	6,655,749,846
二级资本	Tier-two capital	473,567,800	342,507,787
超额贷款减值准备	Surplus provision for loan impairment	473,567,800	342,507,787
总资本净额	Net capital	7,204,767,107	6,998,257,633
风险加权资产	Risk-weighted assets	51,416,343,306	40,457,110,650
其中：信用风险加权资产	Of which: Credit risk-weighted assets	42,832,067,993	33,674,338,091
市场风险加权资产	Market risk-weighted assets	6,502,870,500	4,833,322,309
操作风险加权资产	Operational risk-weighted assets	2,081,404,813	1,949,450,250
核心一级资本充足率	Core tier-one capital adequacy ratio	13.1%	16.5%
一级资本充足率	Tier-one capital adequacy ratio	13.1%	16.5%
资本充足率	Capital adequacy ratio	14.0%	17.3%

本公司的资本充足率及相关数据是以按中国会计准则编制的法定财务报表为基础进行计算的。本年度，本公司遵守了监管部门规定的资本要求。

The capital adequacy ratios and related components of the Bank are calculated based on the statutory financial statements prepared under the Chinese Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises. During the period, the Bank has complied with the capital requirements imposed by the regulator.

此外,本公司根据中国银保监会颁布的《商业银行杠杆率管理办法》(银监会令 2011 年第 3 号)计算并披露杠杆率信息。截止 2018 年 12 月 31 日,本公司的杠杆率为 7.4%,符合最低 4% 的法规要求,相关信息如下:

In addition, the Bank calculates and discloses leverage ratio according to *Regulations Governing Leverage Ratio of Commercial Banks* (CBIRC Ordinance [2011] No. 3). As at 31 December 2018, the Bank's leverage ratio was 7.4 per cent which was higher than the minimum regulatory requirement of four per cent. The relevant information is as follows:

		31-12-2018	31-12-2017
核心一级资本	Core tier-one capital	6,834,521,591	6,793,517,983
减: 核心一级资本扣除项目	Less: Core tier-one capital deductions	(103,322,284)	(137,768,137)
核心一级资本净额	Net core tier-one capital	6,731,199,307	6,655,749,846
调整后表内资产余额	Adjusted on balance sheet items	64,723,654,456	56,440,924,824
调整后表外项目余额	Adjusted off balance sheet items	10,941,078,210	8,782,711,930
衍生产品资产余额	Balance of derivatives	12,035,558,882	11,851,321,301
证券融资交易资产余额	Balance of assets in securities financing transactions	3,283,790,000	1,344,195,000
合计	Total	90,984,081,548	78,419,153,055
杠杆率	Leverage ratio	7.4%	8.5%

十、金融风险管理

本公司在日常活动中面临各种金融工具的风险,主要包括是信用风险、流动性风险及市场风险(包括汇率风险、利率风险)。本公司的主要金融工具包括货币资金、存放中央银行款项、存放同业款项、拆出资金、衍生金融资产、买入返售金融资产、发放贷款和垫款、其他债权投资等。与这些金融工具相关的风险,以及本公司为降低这些风险所采取的风险管理策略如下所述。

本公司的金融工具导致的主要风险是信用风险、流动性风险及市场风险。本公司对此的风险管理政策概述如下。

1. 信用风险

1.1 信用风险管理

信用风险是债务人或交易对手违约的风险,主要指银行的借款人或交易对手不能按事先达成的协议履行其义务的潜在可能性。本公司的信用风险主要来自于发放贷款和垫款,表外项目的信用风险主要来自于开出信用证、各项担保款项和贷款承诺。

信用风险的集中程度:当一定数量的客户在进行相同的经营活动时,或处于相同的地理位置上或其行业具有相似的经济特性使其履行合约的能力会受到同一经济变化的影响。信用风险的集中程度反映了银行业绩对某一特定行业或地理位置的敏感程度。

10. Financial Risk Management

The Bank is exposed to different types of risks. The most significant types of risk related to financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk(including foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk). The Bank's financial instruments mainly include cash, deposit with the Central Bank, due from banks and other financial institutions, placements with banks and other financial institutions, derivative financial assets, reverse repurchase financial assets, Loans and advances to customers, other debt instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income, and etc. These risks and the Banks strategy to minimize the negative impacts of the underlying financial risks are described below.

The most significant types of risks to the Bank are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. The Bank's risk management strategy is outlined below.

(1) Credit risk

(1.1) Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk of loss arising from a borrower's or counterparty's inability to meet its obligations as and when they fall due. The Bank's credit risk exposure mainly arises from loans and advances to customers. Credit risk of off balance sheet items mainly arises from the letters of credit/guarantees issued as well as loan commitments.

Credit risk concentration refers to the situation whereby there is a concentration of customers in the same business activities, geographical location, or industry sector with similar economic characteristics such that their repayment ability would be affected by the same economic fluctuations. Credit risk concentration reflects the sensitivity of the Bank's performance to such customer concentration.

本公司严格的授信前审查制度、授权审批制度和贷后的跟踪和上报机制有效地降低和防范了信用风险。本公司定期对客户的经营状况进行检查,对贷款质量进行分析并提取充足的贷款损失准备金。

财务担保及贷款承诺产生的风险在实质上与贷款和垫款的风险相似。因此,该类交易的申请、贷后管理以及抵质押担保要求等需要与贷款和垫款业务相同。

2018 年

信用风险显著增加判断标准

本公司在每个资产负债表日评估相关金融工具的信用风险自初始确认后是否已显著增加。在确定信用风险自初始确认后是否显著增加时,本公司考虑在无须付出不必要的额外成本或努力即可获得合理且有依据的信息,包括基于本公司历史数据的定性和定量分析、外部信用风险评级以及前瞻性信息。本公司以单项金融工具或者具有相似信用风险特征的金融工具组合为基础,通过比较金融工具在资产负债表日发生违约的风险与在初始确认日发生违约的风险,以确定金融工具预计存续期内发生违约风险的变化情况。

当触发以下一个或多个定量、定性标准或上限指标时,本公司认为金融工具的信用风险已发生显著增加:

- 定量标准主要为报告日内部评级较前一年下迁超过一定级数
- 定性标准主要为债务人经营或财务情况出现重大不利变化、行业风险程度、预警客户清单等
- 上限指标为债务人合同付款(包括本金和利息)逾期超过 30 天

已发生信用减值资产的定义

为确定是否发生信用减值,本公司所采用的界定标准,与内部针对相关金融工具的信用风险管理目标保持一致,同时考虑定量、定性指标。本公司评估债务人是否发生信用减值时,主要考虑以下因素:

- 发行方或债务人发生重大财务困难;
- 债务人违反合同,如偿付利息或本金违约或逾期等;
- 债权人出于与债务人财务困难有关的经济或合同考虑,给予债务人在任何其他情况下都不会做出的让步;

The Bank establishes a comprehensive set of policies and procedures which effectively mitigate and control credit risk. The procedures cover credit evaluation, credit approval, credit monitoring as well as reporting. The Bank reviews the borrowers' business operations periodically, analyses the quality of credit portfolio and ensures adequacy of loan loss provisions.

The risk from financial guarantee and loan commitments is similar with that from loans and advances to customers. Hence, the Bank adopts the same policies and procedures for managing credit contingencies which cover application, follow-up monitoring and collateral requirements, etc.

2018

Judgment criteria of significant increase in credit risk

The Bank assesses whether or not the credit risk of the relevant financial instruments has increased significantly since the initial recognition at each financial reporting date. While determining whether the credit risk has increased significantly since the initial recognition, the Bank takes in to account the reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort, including qualitative and quantitative analysis based on the Bank's historical data, external credit risk rating and forward-looking information. Based on a individual financial instrument or a group of financial instruments with similar credit risk characteristics, the Bank compares the risk of default of financial instruments at the financial reporting date with that at initial recognition date to determine the change of default risk of financial instruments during their expected lifetime.

When triggering one or more of the following quantitative, qualitative or backstop criteria have been met, the Bank considers that the credit risk of financial instruments has increased significantly:

- Quantitative criteria are that internal ratings at the financial reporting date have been downgraded by more than a certain series compared with the previous year.
- Qualitative criteria includes significant adverse changes in the debtor's business or financial situation, industry risk level, be listed in the watch-list, etc.
- The backstop criteria limit is that the debtor's contract payment (including principle and interest) are overdue for more than 30 days.

The definition of the credit-impaired financial assets

In order to determine whether a financial assets is credit-impaired is consistent with the internal credit risk management objective. Taking into account both quantitative and qualitative criteria. When assessing whether the debtor has suffered credit impairment, the Bank mainly considers the following factors:

- Significant financial difficulties of the issuer or debtor. A breach of contract by the obligor, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, and etc.
- The creditor granting to the obligor, for economic or legal reasons relating to the obligor's financial difficulty, a concession that the creditor would not otherwise consider.

- 债务人很可能破产或进行其他财务重组；
- 发行方或债务人财务困难导致该金融资产的活跃市场消失；
- 以大幅折扣购买或源生一项金融资产，该折扣反映了发生信用损失的事实；

金融资产发生信用减值，有可能是多个事件的共同作用所致，未必是可单独识别的事件所致。

预期信用损失计量的参数

根据信用风险是否发生显著增加以及是否已发生信用减值，本公司对不同的资产分别以 12 个月或整个存续期的预期信用损失计量减值准备。预期信用损失计量的关键参数包括违约概率、违约损失率和违约风险敞口。本公司考虑历史统计数据（如交易对手评级、担保方式及抵质押物类别、还款方式等）的定量分析及前瞻性信息，建立违约概率、违约损失率及违约风险敞口模型。

相关定义如下：

- 违约概率是指债务人在未来 12 个月或在整个剩余存续期，无法履行其偿付义务的可能性。本公司的违约概率以信贷周期指数 Z 值为基础进行调整，加入前瞻性信息，以反映当前宏观经济环境下债务人违约概率；
- 违约损失率是指本公司对违约风险暴露发生损失程度作出的预期。根据交易对手的类型、追索的方式和优先级，以及担保品的不同，违约损失率也有所不同。违约损失率为违约发生时风险敞口损失的百分比；
- 违约风险敞口是指，在未来 12 个月或在整个剩余存续期中，在违约发生时，本公司应被偿付的金额。

前瞻性信息

信用风险显著增加的评估及预期信用损失的计算均涉及前瞻性信息。本公司通过进行历史数据分析，识别出影响各行业、各业务类型信用风险及预期信用损失的关键经济指标。

这些经济指标对违约概率和违约损失率的影响，对不同的行业、业务类型有所不同。本公司在此过程中应用了宏观数据及专家判断开展分析，形成预测模型以及分析范式，每年定期获取新的输入数据，并按照规范考量专家建议，将前瞻性因素作用于违约概率和违约损失率的计算过程中。

- It becoming probable that the borrower will enter into bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation.
- The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.
- The purchase or origination of a financial asset at a deep discount that reflects the incurred credit losses.

A financial asset becoming credit-impaired may be caused by the combined effect of several events, but not a single discrete event.

Parameters for measuring expected credit loss

Depending on whether the credit risk has significantly increased and whether the asset is credit-impaired, the Bank measures the impairment provision for different assets with expected credit loss of 12 months or lifetime, respectively. The key parameters of expected credit loss measurement include probability of default(PD), loss given default(LGD) and exposure at default(EAD). The Bank takes into account the quantitative analysis of historical statistics (such as ratings of counterparties, manners of guarantees and types of collaterals, repayments, etc.) and forward-looking information in order to establish the models for estimating PD, LGD and EAD.

Relative definitions are listed as below:

- The probability of default refers to the possibility that the debtor will not be able to fulfil its obligation of repayment in the next 12 months or the whole remaining lifetime. The Bank's PD is adjusted based on the credit cycle index Z and forward-looking information to reflect the default probability of the debtor under the current macroeconomic environment.
- The loss given default refers to the Bank's expectation of the extent of the loss resulting from the default exposure. Depending on the type of counterparty, the method and priority of the recourse, and the type of collaterals, the LGD varies. The loss given default is the percentage of risk exposure loss when default occurs.
- The exposure at default is the amount that the Bank should be reimbursed in the next 12 months or throughout the remaining lifetime when the default occurs.

Forward-looking information

The assessment of significant increases in credit risk and the calculation of expected credit losses both involve forward-looking information. Through the analysis of historical data, the Bank identifies the key macroeconomic indicators that affect the credit risk and expected credit loss of various industries and business types.

The impact of these economic indicators on probability of default and loss given default varies according to different types of industries and business types. The Bank applies experts' judgement in this analysis, according to the result of experts' judgement, the Bank predicts these economic indicators on a quarterly basis and determines the impact of these economic indicators on the probability of default and the loss given default by conducting regression analysis.

1.2 不考虑任何担保物及其他信用增级措施的最大信用风险敞口于资产负债表日，不考虑任何担保物及其他信用增级措施的最大信用风险敞口详情如下：

(1.2) Maximum credit risk exposure without consideration of any collateral and credit risk mitigation

As at the balance sheet date, the maximum credit risk exposure of the Bank without taking into consideration of collateral and credit risk mitigation is set out below:

		31-12-2018	31-12-2017
存放中央银行款项	Deposits with the Central Bank	6,295,131,421	7,156,303,143
贵金属	Precious metals	470,469,280	-
存放同业款项	Due from banks and other financial institutions	1,834,782,799	5,022,549,834
拆出资金	Placements with banks and other financial institutions	13,970,656,375	9,527,005,249
交易性金融资产	Financial assets held-for-trading	1,472,009,402	2,486,366,862
衍生金融资产	Derivative financial assets	6,332,656,875	5,576,168,427
买入返售金融资产	Reverse repurchase financial assets	3,289,256,524	1,344,195,000
发放贷款和垫款	Loans and advances to customers	32,922,090,260	27,136,596,787
其他债权投资	Other debt instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income	6,970,584,932	-
可供出售金融资产	Available-for-sale financial assets	-	4,369,225,273
其他金融资产	Other financial assets	251,382,732	544,512,868
合计	Total	73,809,020,600	63,162,923,443
信贷承诺信用风险敞口（附注八、2）	Credit commitments (Note 8.2)	10,856,466,603	8,246,046,110
最大信用风险敞口	Maximum credit risk exposure	84,689,641,727	71,408,969,553

1.3 风险集中度

如交易对手集中于某一行业或地区，或共同具备某些经济特性，其信用风险通常会相应提高。此外，不同行业和经济地区的发展有其独特的特点，因此不同的行业和经济地区的信用风险亦不相同。

本公司主要为境内客户提供贷款及财务担保合同。本公司发放贷款和垫款的行业集中度详情，请参看附注六、7.2。

1.4 担保物

本公司根据交易对手的信用风险评估决定所需的担保物金额及类型。本公司对接受担保物建立了相关的指南，包括对担保物评估频度作了明确的要求。

抵押物主要有以下几种类型：

- 对于商业贷款，担保物主要为现金及存款、银行担保、或房地产；
- 对于个人贷款，担保物为居民住宅。

(1.3) Risk concentration

The concentration of borrowers/counterparties in the same industry sector, geographical location or having similar economic characteristics would tend to pose higher credit risk to the Bank. On the other hand, the level of credit risk may be varied from each industry or geographical location in view of their unique economic development characteristics.

The Bank mainly provides loans and commitments/guarantees to domestic customers. Analysis on industry sector concentration for the Bank's loans and advances can be found at Note 6. 7.2.

(1.4) Collateral

The amount and type of the collateral required would depend on the credit risk of the borrowers/counterparties as assessed by the Bank. The Bank has established a guideline on taking collateral including the frequency of collateral valuation.

The main types of collateral include:

- For corporate and commercial loans, main collaterals taken include cash deposits, bank guarantee and properties; and
- For personal loans, collateral taken are mainly residential properties.

管理层要求业务相关部门监测担保物的市场价值并根据相关协议要求追加抵押物，并在进行损失准备的充足性审查时充分考虑担保物的市价变化。

1.5 信用质量

本公司各项金融资产（未扣除减值准备）的信用质量分析如下：

The management requires relevant Business Units to monitor the market value of the collaterals and follow up with the borrowers/counterparties to top up collaterals in accordance with the relevant provisions of the loan agreement. The change in market value of the collateral would also be taken into consideration when reviewing the adequacy of loan loss provisions.

(1.5) Credit quality

The credit quality of financial assets of the Bank (excluding provisions) is analysed as follows:

		既未逾期也未减值	已逾期但未减值	已减值	合计
		Neither overdue nor impaired	Overdue but not impaired	Impaired	Total
31-12-2018					
现金及存放中央银行款项	Cash and deposit with the Central Bank	6,306,043,483	-	-	6,306,043,483
贵金属	Precious metals	470,469,280			470,469,280
存放同业款项	Due from Banks and other financial institutions	1,841,092,170	-	-	1,841,092,170
拆出资金	Placements with banks and other financial institutions	13,984,353,417	-	-	13,984,353,417
交易性金融资产	Financial assets held-for-trading	1,472,009,402	-	-	1,472,009,402
衍生金融资产	Derivative financial assets	6,332,656,875	-	-	6,332,656,875
买入返售金融资产	Reverse repurchase financial assets	3,291,640,111	-	-	3,291,640,111
发放贷款和垫款	Loans and advances to customers	33,380,672,581	8,228,759	247,627,580	33,636,528,920
其他债权投资	Other debt instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income	6,970,584,932	-	-	6,970,584,932
其他金融资产	Other financial assets	250,062,732	-	1,320,000	251,382,732
合计	Total	74,299,584,983	8,228,759	248,947,580	74,556,761,322
31-12-2017					
		既未逾期也未减值	已逾期但未减值	已减值	合计
		Neither overdue nor impaired	Overdue but not impaired	Impaired	Total
现金及存放中央银行款项	Cash and deposit with the Central Bank	7,169,538,272	-	-	7,169,538,272
存放同业款项	Due from banks and other financial institutions	5,025,106,629	-	-	5,025,106,629
拆出资金	Placements with banks and other financial institutions	9,530,563,249	-	-	9,530,563,249
以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2,486,366,862	-	-	2,486,366,862
买入返售金融资产	Reverse repurchase financial assets	1,344,195,000	-	-	1,344,195,000
发放贷款和垫款	Loans and advances to customers	27,454,970,958	18,018,820	211,867,730	27,684,857,508
可供出售金融资产	Available-for-sale financial assets	4,369,225,273	-	-	4,369,225,273
其他金融资产	Other financial assets	544,512,868	-	-	544,512,868
合计	Total	57,924,479,111	18,018,820	211,867,730	58,154,365,661

既未逾期也未减值的发放贷款及垫款

下表按担保方式列示于资产负债表日既未逾期也未减值的贷款：

Loans and advances that are neither overdue nor impaired

The composition of loans that are neither overdue nor impaired by collateral arrangement as at the balance sheet date is as follows:

		31-12-2018	31-12-2017
信用贷款	Unsecured loans	6,412,734,720	4,372,966,635
保证贷款	Loans secured by guarantees	6,226,381,664	4,153,507,095
抵押贷款	Loans secured by mortgage	15,964,443,994	15,022,419,901
质押贷款	Loans secured by pledges	4,777,112,203	3,906,077,327
合计	Total	33,380,672,581	27,454,970,958

已逾期但未减值的发放贷款及垫款

于资产负债表日，已逾期但未减值的发放贷款及垫款账龄分析如下：

Loans and advances that are overdue but not impaired

Aging analysis of loans that are overdue but not impaired as at the balance sheet date is as follows:

		31-12-2018					合计 所持有担保物公允价值 Total Fair value of collaterals
		1 个月以内 Within 1 month	1 个月到 2 个月 1 to 2 months	2 个月到 3 个月 2 to 3 months	3 个月以上 More than 3 months		
贷款及垫款	Loans and advances to customers	8,228,759	-	-	-	8,228,759	167,365,200

		31-12-2017					合计 所持有担保物公允价值 Total Fair value of collaterals
		1 个月以内 Within 1 month	1 个月到 2 个月 1 to 2 months	2 个月到 3 个月 2 to 3 months	3 个月以上 More than 3 months		
贷款及垫款	Loans and advances to customers	17,931,837	86,983	-	-	18,018,820	350,415,000

已减值的发放贷款及垫款

如果有客观证据表明发放贷款及垫款在初始确认后有一项或多项负面情况发生，且该情况对贷款预计未来现金流量有影响且该影响能可靠估计，则该发放贷款及垫款被认为是已减值贷款。这些贷款会被评定为“次级”、“可疑”或“损失”类。

于资产负债表日，本公司持有的已减值贷款的账面价值及涵盖减值贷款的担保物的公允价值列示如下：

Impaired loans and advances

Where there are objective evidences that a single or multiple negative events have occurred after the initial recognition of the loans and the impact from the events on the expected future cash flows can be estimated reliably, the relevant loans should be recognised as impaired loans. These loans are classified as “Substandard”, “Doubtful” or “Loss”.

As at the balance sheet date, the carry amount of impaired loans and the fair value of collateral of impaired loans held by the Bank are as follows:

		31-12-2018	31-12-2017
减值贷款	Impaired loans		
— 次级	- Substandard	186,046,618	136,746,839
— 可疑	- Doubtful	61,580,962	75,120,891
— 损失	- Loss	-	-
合计	Total	247,627,580	211,867,730
减值贷款的担保物	The collateral value of impaired loans	319,800,000	256,264,404

上述抵押物的公允价值为本公司根据目前抵押物处置经验和市场状况对最新可得的外部评估价值进行调整的基础上确定。

经重组的发放贷款及垫款

本公司为了最大可能地回收贷款及管理客户关系，设立了贷款重组政策，即与客户重新商定合同条款。

于资产负债表日，本公司并未发生此类业务。

2. 流动性风险

本公司保持充足的流动性以保障银行日常运营的开展，满足存款的提款和贷款的发放，投资新项目以及支付到期的借款。因此，流动性管理的主旨在于应付银行确定的及不可确定的资金需求。

本公司流动性风险管理是在完整的风险管理框架下进行的，包含经由资产负债委员会和执行委员会批准的各项政策、控制流程、风险限额。这些政策、控制流程及风险限额确保本公司在不同的市场环境下有充足的资金以应对流动性需求。这些措施包括通过多样化资金的来源及其期限将资金集中度降至最小，以及持有高流动性债券。

本公司在流动性风险管理方面采取保守立场，持续的吸收核心存款，严格遵守流动性风险额度，保留充足的流动资产等措施来防范可能出现的资金短缺。

本公司通过主动分散存款的来源，以保持成本效率的均衡，资金的持续可获得以及资金来源的多样化。通过竞争性定价管理银行的核心存款以及维护客户的信心。

本公司通过预测银行现金流来度量和和管理流动性风险，现金流的预测是基于“正常业务情景”和“压力情景”来进行。本公司设置现金流错配限额来控制银行流动性风险敞口的同时，还采用流动性早期预警指标和警戒线以揭示可能出现的危机状况。本公司在建立的流动性应急计划中运用一系列的预警指标揭示可能发生的流动性危机。在该应急计划中，本公司通过设立危机上报流程及包括融资、沟通等危机处理策略来减少流动性危机所带来的负面影响。

The fair value of collateral that the Bank holds is determined from the latest external valuation with necessary adjustment made after considering the Bank's own experience in collateral disposal as well as the current market conditions.

Restructured loans and advances

The Bank has formulated a set of loan restructuring policies to renegotiate the contractual terms with customers in order to maximise the recovery of impaired loans as well as to manage customer relationships.

No transactions were conducted by the Bank as at the balance sheet date.

(2) Liquidity risk

The Bank maintains sufficient liquidity to fund day-to-day operations, to meet deposit withdrawals and loan disbursements, to participate in new investments, and to repay borrowings. Hence, liquidity is managed in a manner to address both anticipated and unanticipated cash funding needs.

Liquidity risk is managed in accordance with a complete framework of risk management, including policies, controls and limits approved by the Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO). These policies, controls and limits are established to ensure that the Bank to have sufficient funding to manage liquidity risk over a range of market conditions. These include minimising excessive funding concentrations by diversifying the sources and terms of funding as well as maintaining a portfolio of debt securities with high quality and good liquidity.

The Bank takes a conservative stance in liquidity management by continuing to gather core deposits, strictly complying with liquidity limits and retaining adequate liquid assets to prevent any possible cash shortfall.

The Bank actively dispersed the sources of deposits to maintain a balance of cost efficiency, continued availability of funds and diversification of funding sources. Important factors in ensuring liquidity are competitive pricing, proactive management of the bank's core deposits and the maintenance of customer confidence.

Liquidity risk is measured and managed on projected cash flow basis. Cash flow projection is monitored under both business-as-usual and stress scenarios. Cash flow mismatch limits are established to limit the bank's liquidity exposure. The bank has also employed liquidity early warning indicators and trigger points to signal possible contingency situations. Contingency funding plans have been set up to identify potential liquidity crises by using a series of warning indicators. Crisis management processes and various strategies including funding and communication have been developed to minimise the negative impact of any liquidity crunch.

The Bank's undiscounted maturity profile of financial assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2018 is as follows:

154

于 2017 年 12 月 31 日，本公司的金融资产及金融负债的未经折现的到期日分析如下：

The Bank's undiscounted maturity profile of financial assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2017 is as follows:

31-12-2017								
	逾期 / 即时偿还	1 个月内	1 至 3 个月	3 个月至 1 年	1 至 5 年	5 年以上	无期限	合计
	Overdue / On demand	Within 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	5 years above	undated	Total
金融资产：								
Financial assets:								
现金及存放中央 银行款项	1,848,742,884	-	-	-	-	-	5,323,381,452	7,172,124,336
存放同业款项	1,481,296,462	2,966,858,681	600,000,000	-	-	-	-	5,048,155,143
拆出资金	-	2,533,767,888	1,924,272,484	5,152,264,486	76,232,333	-	-	9,686,537,191
交易性金融资产	-	551,821,913	1,348,259,929	582,169,458	5,385,000	29,259,540	-	2,516,895,840
衍生金融资产	-	1,227,718,688	1,345,742,569	2,668,325,386	334,381,784	-	-	5,576,168,427
买入返售金融资产	-	1,347,234,572	-	-	-	-	-	1,347,234,572
发放贷款和垫款	229,016,420	1,893,877,567	4,142,344,975	10,016,661,545	10,230,279,565	6,211,770,487	-	32,723,950,559
可供出售金融资产	-	1,139,214,281	1,358,473,226	1,682,416,344	295,118,100	-	-	4,475,221,951
其他金融资产	-	279,525,604	-	25,245,589	-	-	-	304,771,193
金融资产合计	3,559,055,766	11,940,019,194	10,719,093,183	20,127,082,808	10,941,396,782	6,241,030,027	5,323,381,452	68,851,059,212
	逾期 / 即时偿还	1 个月内	1 至 3 个月	3 个月至 1 年	1 至 5 年	5 年以上	无期限	合计
	Overdue / On demand	Within 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	5 years above	undated	Total
金融负债：								
Financial liabilities:								
同业及其他金融机构 存放款项	874,169,707	2,649,979	-	-	-	-	-	876,819,686
拆入资金	-	2,281,821,629	4,904,153,488	11,952,831,442	375,716,500	-	-	19,514,523,059
衍生金融负债	-	1,158,817,952	1,497,601,077	2,679,679,165	323,721,621	-	-	5,659,819,815
吸收存款	8,423,789,338	8,646,111,248	5,375,566,819	7,581,938,965	595,100,060	-	-	30,622,506,430
其他金融负债	-	563,641	-	184,146,569	-	-	-	184,710,210
金融负债合计	9,297,959,045	12,089,964,449	11,777,321,384	22,398,596,141	1,294,538,181	-	-	56,858,379,200
流动性净额	(5,738,903,279)	(149,945,255)	(1,058,228,201)	(2,271,513,333)	9,646,858,601	6,241,030,027	5,323,381,452	11,992,680,012
表外承诺事项	7,667,788	206,062,216	1,881,143,133	3,407,952,812	2,637,693,091	7,581,246	979,458,824	8,246,046,110

3. 市场风险

本公司面临的市场风险主要来自利率和汇率产品的敞口头寸。本公司的交易性业务及非交易性业务均可产生市场风险。本公司市场风险管理的目标是避免收入和权益由于市场风险产生的过度损失，同时降低本公司受金融工具内在波动性风险的影响。

本公司由风险管理部总览全行的市场风险敞口，并负责拟制相关市场风险管理政策报送资产负债委员会和执行委员会批准，并定期将银行市场风险敞口汇报给资产负债委员会和董事会风险管理委员会。

本公司按照既定标准和当前管理能力监管市场风险，其主要的监管方法包括敏感性分析，风险价值，压力测试等。在新产品或新业务上线前，该产品和业务中的市场风险将按照规定予以辨识。

本公司根据不同账户的各自特点将表内外资产负债划分为交易账户或银行账户。交易账户主要包括因交易目的或者是为规避交易账户其他项目风险而持有的可自由交易的金融工具和商品头寸。交易账户中的市场风险取决于交易的工具，包括利率、汇率、信贷利差、商品价格、外汇波动率等。银行账户包括除交易账户外的其他金融工具。银行账户中的主要风险是利率和信贷利差风险。

3.1 汇率风险

主要是由于本公司资产和负债的货币错配以及外汇交易无法及时规避风险敞口以至于暴露于市场波动而引起的风险。

(3) Market risk

The Bank is exposed to market risk mainly from foreign exchange rate and interest rate related products arising from trading as well as non-trading businesses. The objective of market risk management is to minimise the negative impact of volatility of financial instruments on the Bank's earnings and equity.

The Risk Management Division monitors the Bank's market risk exposure and formulates market risk policies for approval by the Asset Liability Committee and the Executive Committee. Risk profile reports are submitted to the Asset Liability Committee and Board Risk Management Committee on a regular basis.

The Bank measures and manages its market risk in accordance with a framework of policies and practices which include sensitivity analysis, Value-at-Risk measure, stress testing etc. In addition, the market risk associated with any new product/business is required to be identified and addressed prior to launch.

The Bank divides the balance sheet assets and liabilities into the trading book or banking book according to the characteristics of different accounts. Trading book mainly includes free trading financial instruments and commodity positions held for the purpose of trading or for avoiding the risk of other items in the transaction account. The market risk in trading book depends on the tools of the transactions, including interest rates, exchange rates, credit spreads, commodity prices and foreign exchange volatility, etc. Banking book includes other financial instruments outside the trading book. The main risk in the banking book is the risk of interest rates and credit spreads.

(3.1) Currency risk

The Bank's currency risk arises mainly from currency mismatches of assets and liabilities as well as foreign exchange trading business whereby the open positions are subject to exchange rate fluctuations.

于 2018 年 12 月 31 日，本公司的有关资产及负债按币种列示如下：

As at 31 December 2018, the Bank's assets and liabilities by currency is as follows:

		31-12-2018			
		美元 USD (RMB equivalent)	人民币 RMB	其他 Others (RMB equivalent)	合计 Total (RMB equivalent)
资产：	Assets:				
现金及存放中央银行款项	Cash and deposit with the Central Bank	908,618,609	5,394,193,399	1,425,390	6,304,237,398
贵金属	Precious metals	-	470,469,280	-	470,469,280
存放同业款项	Due from banks and other financial institutions	692,998,538	1,000,674,252	141,110,009	1,834,782,799
拆出资金	Placements with banks and other financial institutions	10,757,664,926	2,974,071,498	238,919,951	13,970,656,375
交易性金融资产	Financial Assets held-for-trading	138,237,636	1,333,771,766	-	1,472,009,402
衍生金融资产	Derivative financial assets	45,790,112	6,286,866,763	-	6,332,656,875
买入返售金融资	Reverse repurchase financial assets	-	3,289,256,524	-	3,289,256,524
发放贷款和垫款	Loans and advances to customers	5,342,135,210	26,748,541,753	831,413,297	32,922,090,260
其他债权投资	Other debt instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	6,970,584,932	-	6,970,584,932
其他金融资产	Other financial assets	13,973,811	236,300,130	1,108,791	251,382,732
金融资产合计	Total financial assets	17,899,418,842	54,704,730,297	1,213,977,438	73,818,126,577
负债：	Liabilities:				
同业存放及 其他金融机构存放款项	Due to banks and other financial institutions	417,234	571,314,146	-	571,731,380
拆入资金	Placements from banks and other financial institutions	15,093,932,262	750,378,333	919,983,679	16,764,294,274
交易性金融负债	Financial liabilities held-for-trading	1,013,224,623	1,707,270,592	-	2,720,495,215
衍生金融负债	Derivative financial liabilities	81,970,145	6,089,946,884	-	6,171,917,029
吸收存款	Customer deposits	5,805,005,872	31,035,212,200	414,419,960	37,254,638,032
应付债券	Debt securities issued	-	2,652,640,383	-	2,652,640,383
卖出回购金融资产款	Repurchase agreements	-	270,207,863	-	270,207,863
其他金融负债	Other financial liabilities	149,675,179	513,198,871	35,431,750	698,305,800
金融负债合计	Total financial liabilities	22,144,225,315	43,590,169,272	1,369,835,389	67,104,229,976
资产负债净头寸	Net position	(4,244,806,473)	11,114,561,025	(155,857,951)	6,713,896,601
衍生金融工具名义金额	Notional amounts of derivative financial instruments	257,460,713,790	386,420,316,368	4,869,480,163	648,750,510,321
信贷承诺	Commitments	1,904,330,862	5,426,966,065	3,525,169,676	10,856,466,603

于 2017 年 12 月 31 日，本公司的有关资产及负债按币种列示如下：

As at 31 December 2017, the Bank's assets and liabilities by currency is as follows:

		31-12-2017			
		美元 USD (RMB equivalent)	人民币 RMB	其他 Others (RMB equivalent)	合计 Total (RMB equivalent)
资产：	Assets:				
现金及存放中央银行款项	Cash and deposit with the Central Bank	1,241,415,402	5,920,165,672	7,957,198	7,169,538,272
存放同业款项	Due from banks and other financial institutions	619,231,755	4,274,563,254	128,754,825	5,022,549,834
拆出资金	Placements with banks and other financial institutions	6,215,843,278	2,941,927,659	369,234,312	9,527,005,249
以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	2,486,366,862	-	2,486,366,862
衍生金融资产	Derivative financial assets	108,403,957	5,467,764,470	-	5,576,168,427
买入返售金融资产	Reverse repurchase financial assets	-	1,344,195,000	-	1,344,195,000
发放贷款和垫款	Loans and advances to customers	5,219,854,662	21,097,540,160	819,201,965	27,136,596,787
可供出售金融资产	Available-for-sale financial assets	-	4,369,225,273	-	4,369,225,273
其他金融资产	Other financial assets	44,724,138	496,596,307	3,192,423	544,512,868
金融资产合计	Total financial assets	13,449,473,192	48,398,344,657	1,328,340,723	63,176,158,572
负债：	Liabilities:				
同业及其他金融机构存放款项	Due to banks and other financial institutions	382,306,070	478,811,093	13,040,196	874,157,359
拆入资金	Placements from banks and other financial institutions	16,154,032,340	2,398,121,879	722,662,785	19,274,817,004
衍生金融负债	Derivative financial liabilities	67,213,631	5,592,606,184	-	5,659,819,815
吸收存款	Customer deposits	2,048,416,008	27,773,044,841	451,351,366	30,272,812,215
其他金融负债	Other financial liabilities	178,470,821	268,175,872	36,460,453	483,107,146
金融负债合计	Total financial liabilities	18,830,438,870	36,510,759,869	1,223,514,800	56,564,713,539
资产负债净头寸	Net position	(5,380,965,678)	11,887,584,788	104,825,923	6,611,445,033
衍生金融工具名义金额	Notional amounts of derivative financial instruments	324,760,717,865	304,471,086,339	408,629,125	629,640,433,329
信贷承诺	Commitments	1,383,590,514	4,253,793,620	2,608,661,976	8,246,046,110

以下是在其他变量不变的情况下，外币对本位币汇率可能发生的合理变动对税前利润的影响：

Holding all other variables constant, the impact from a change in foreign exchange rates on profit before tax of the Bank is as follows:

		31-12-2018	31-12-2017
变量变动	Change in Foreign Exchange Rate	对税前利润影响 Impact on profit	对税前利润影响 Impact on profit
对本位币贬值 1%	-1% change against RMB	44,006,644	52,761,398
对本位币升值 1%	+1% change against RMB	(44,006,644)	(52,761,398)

以上敏感性分析基于资产和负债具有静态的汇率风险结构，其计算了当其他因素不变时，外币对人民币汇率的合理可能变动对税前利润的影响。

有关的分析基于以下假设：

- (1) 汇率敏感度是指各币种对人民币于报告日当天收盘（中间价）汇率绝对值波动 1% 造成的汇兑损益；
- (2) 各币种汇率变动是指各币种对人民币汇率同时同向波动；
- (3) 该汇率风险敞口不包含资产负债表表外科目。

由于基于上述假设，汇率变化导致本公司汇兑净损益出现的实际变化可能与此敏感性分析的结果不同。

3.2 利率风险

交易账户

本公司目前使用标准法计量监管要求下的市场风险资本，使用内部模型法计量和监控交易账簿市场风险。

本公司在内部市场风险管理中采用 99% 置信区间下测算日风险价值 (VaR -Value at Risk) 的历史模拟法。该方法认为诸如利率、汇率和商品价格等风险因子在未来的变动特征可以通过观察其历史数据得到。

虽然 VaR 是衡量市场风险的重要工具，但有关模型的假设存在一定限制条件，例如：

- 在绝大多数情况下，可在 1 个交易日的观察期内进行仓盘套期或出售的假设合理，但在市场长时期严重流动性不足的情况下，1 个交易日的观察期假设可能不符合实际情况；

The sensitivity analysis above is performed on the basis that assets and liabilities have static currency risk structure. It shows the impact of a change in other currency rates against RMB on the Bank's profit before tax, given other variables remain constant.

The analysis is based on below assumptions:

- (1) Exchange rate sensitivity refers to the gains and losses caused by one per cent change of the closing rate (mid rate) of the different foreign currencies against RMB as at the balance sheet date;
- (2) Exchange rate fluctuation refers to the fluctuation against RMB in the same direction simultaneously;
- (3) Off-balance sheet items are excluded.

Due to the above assumptions, the actual impact of exchange rate fluctuation on the Bank's earnings may differ from above sensitivity analysis.

(3.2) Interest rate risk

Trading Book

The Bank currently adopts the Standardised Approach for the calculation of regulatory market risk capital but uses the Internal Models Approach to measure and to control trading market risks.

The Bank adopts a daily VaR (VaR-Value at Risk) to estimate market risk within a 99 per cent confidence interval using the historical simulation method for its trading book. The method assumes that possible future changes of risk factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and commodity prices may be implied by observed historical data.

Although VaR is an significant tool to measure market risk, there are some restrictions on the assumptions of the model, such as:

- In most cases, the hypothesis that warehouse hedging or sale can be carried out within the observation period of one trading day is reasonable, however, in the case of severe liquidity shortage in the market for a long time, the observation period hypothesis of one trading day may not be in line with the actual situation;

- 99% 的置信水平并不反映在这个水平以外可能引起的亏损。甚至是在所用的模型内，有 1% 的机会可能亏损超过 VaR；
- VaR 按当日收市基准计算，并不反映交易当天持仓可能面对的风险；
- 历史数据用作确定将来结果的可能范围的基准，不一定适用于所有可能情况，特别是例外事项。
- 风险价值 (VaR) 是计量潜在损失的统计测量方法，通过回溯测试比较交易账簿的损益与风险价值 (VaR) 的差异来验证该方法的可靠性。通过对回溯测试结果的分析，找出是否是因为模型缺陷或市场波动导致其中不符合预期的结果，所有回溯测试反映的问题及解决方案都将汇报至资产负债委员会。
- 为弥补风险价值 (VaR) 测量法的不足，本公司借助压力测试及情景测试，找出银行在面对某些极端情景时可能出现的损失。这些测试为主动市场风险管理提供了早期预警信息，以应对可能的极端损失。
- 本公司 2018 年 12 月 31 日的日风险价值 (VaR) 为人民币 567 万元 (2017 年 12 月 31 日：人民币 534 万元)。

银行账户

资产负债委员会负责总揽利率风险管理框架的有效性。资产负债风险管理部协助资产负债委员会负责监测银行账户下的利率风险。

利率风险管理的主要目标就是在多样化的经济环境中，通过管理银行的净利息收入来保护并促进银行资本和经济价值的增长。

本公司使用分析工具，包括重定价期限和敏感性分析定量测算银行账户利率风险敞口。通过对利率敏感资产负债相对于利率变动的分析，揭示利率变动对利息收入及经济价值潜在影响。利率敏感度受重新定价期限、币种及隐含的期权的影响。相比于短期错配，长期的利率错配对利率头寸价值的影响更大。

本公司亦采用如净利息收入和净资产经济价值定量分析方法定期进行利率风险压力测试，以管理银行的资本金应对因为利率的大幅波动对银行资产负债表的影响。同时，该压力测试也用于对极端情况下可能发生高额损失的早期预警并促进银行在快速波动的市场环境下积极地管理利率风险。

由于利率，汇率和股权价格变化带来交易账户下的风险通过市场风险管理框架来进行管理和监控。

- The 99 per cent confidence interval does not reflect the loss that may arise outside this level. Even in the model used, there is a one per cent possibility that the actual loss will exceed VaR;
- VaR is calculated according to the closing benchmark of the day, which does not reflect the risk that the position may face on the trading day; and
- Historical data, used as a benchmark for determining the possible range of future outcomes, may not apply to all situations, especially exceptions.
- As VaR is the statistical measure for potential losses, the VaR measures are backtested against profit and loss of the trading book to validate the robustness of the methodology. The backtesting process analyses whether the exceptions are due to model deficiencies or market volatility. All backtesting exceptions are tabled at the ALCO with recommended actions and resolutions.
- To complement the VaR measure, the Bank perform stress and scenario tests to identify the vulnerability to event risk. These tests serve to provide early warnings of plausible extreme losses for which proactive management of market risk is taken.
- As at 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017, the daily VaR of the Bank is RMB5.67 million and RMB5.34 million, respectively.

Banking book

The ALCO maintains oversight of the effectiveness of the interest rate risk management structure. The Balance Sheet Risk Management (BSRM) Division supports the ALCO in monitoring the interest rate risk profile of the banking book.

The primary objective of interest rate risk management is to protect and to enhance capital or economic net worth through adequate, stable and reliable growth in net interest earnings under a broad range of possible economic conditions.

Banking book interest rate risk exposure is quantified using analysis tools include repricing schedules and sensitivity analysis. They provide indications of the potential impact of interest rate changes on interest income and economic value through the analysis of the sensitivity of assets and liabilities to changes in interest rates. Interest rate sensitivity varies with different repricing periods, currencies and embedded options mismatches in the longer tenor will experience greater impact in the price-value of interest rate positions than similar positions in the shorter tenor.

The Bank also performs quantitative analysis method of net interest income and economic value of net assets regularly to determine the adequacy of capital in meeting the impact of extreme interest rate movements on the balance sheet. Such tests are also performed to provide early warnings of potential extreme losses, facilitating the proactive management of interest rate risks in an environment of rapid financial market changes.

The risks arising from the trading book, such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and equity prices are managed and controlled under the market risk framework.

于 2018 年 12 月 31 日，本公司银行账户包含的所有的资产及负债按合同重定价日或到期日两者较早者分析如下：

As at 31 December 2018, the Bank's assets/liabilities of banking book re-pricing profiles (based on the earlier of maturity date and re-pricing date) is as follows:

		31-12-2018					合计 Total
		3 个月内 Within 3 months	3 个月至 1 年 3 months to 1 year	1 至 5 年 1 to 5 years	5 年以上 5 years above	不计息 Non-interest bearing	
资产：	Assets:						
现金及存放中央银行款项	Cash and deposit with the Central Bank	5,998,412,914	-	-	-	305,824,484	6,304,237,398
存放同业款项	Due from banks and other financial institutions	1,221,613,188	-	-	-	1,322,741	1,222,935,929
拆出资金	Placements with banks and other financial institutions	10,671,910,843	3,194,023,813	-	-	104,721,719	13,970,656,375
买入返售金融资产	Reverse repurchase financial assets	3,281,412,098	-	-	-	7,844,426	3,289,256,524
发放贷款及垫款	Loans and advances to customers	25,573,129,818	6,047,602,918	38,209,509	4,128,037	369,506,466	32,032,576,748
其他债权投资	Other debt instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,103,737,940	2,789,405,830	1,999,841,390	-	77,599,772	6,970,584,932
其他金融资产	Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	64,133,115	64,133,115
金融资产合计	Total financial assets	48,850,216,801	12,031,032,561	2,038,050,899	4,128,037	930,952,723	63,854,381,021
负债：	Liabilities:						
同业及其他金融机构存放款项	Due to banks and other financial institutions	169,434,195	401,000,000	-	-	1,297,185	571,731,380
拆入资金	Placement from banks and other financial institutions	13,603,989,834	3,073,414,143	-	-	86,890,297	16,764,294,274
吸收存款	Customer deposits	26,253,378,816	9,581,199,099	1,139,584,346	-	280,475,771	37,254,638,032
卖出回购金融资产	Repurchase agreements	270,000,000	-	-	-	207,863	270,207,863
应付债券	Debt securities issued	746,146,467	874,187,603	997,323,573	-	34,982,740	2,652,640,383
其他金融负债	Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	119,050,206	119,050,206
金融负债合计	Total financial liabilities	41,042,949,312	13,929,800,845	2,136,907,919	-	522,904,062	57,632,562,138
衍生金融资产（注）	Derivative financial assets(Note)	6,719,845,416	2,608,258,632	-	-	8,408,129	9,336,512,177
衍生金融负债（注）	Derivative financial liabilities(Note)	6,657,859,983	2,634,802,951	-	-	7,679,310	9,300,342,244
利率风险缺口	Net position	7,869,252,922	(1,925,312,603)	(98,857,020)	4,128,037	408,777,480	6,257,988,816

注：本公司银行账户包含的衍生金融资产 / 负债按名义本金的合同重定价日或到期日两者较早者进行分析。

Note: The derivative financial assets/liabilities of banking book are analysed based on the earlier of re-pricing date and maturity date of the nominal principle.

于 2017 年 12 月 31 日，本公司银行账户及交易账户包含的所有的资产及负债按合同重定价日或到期日两者较早者分析如下：

As at 31 December 2017, the Bank's assets/liabilities of banking book re-pricing profiles (based on the earlier of maturity date and re-pricing date) is as follows:

		31-12-2017					合计 Total
		3 个月内 Within 3 months	3 个月至 1 年 3 months to 1 year	1 至 5 年 1 to 5 years	5 年以上 5 years above	不计息 Non-interest bearing	
资产：	Assets:						
现金及存放中央银行款项	Cash and deposit with the Central Bank	5,920,165,672	-	-	-	1,249,372,600	7,169,538,272
存放同业款项	Due from banks and other financial institutions	3,816,853,905	-	-	-	576,929,062	4,393,782,967
拆出资金	Placements with banks and other financial institutions	8,119,873,224	1,407,132,025	-	-	-	9,527,005,249
买入返售金融资产	Reverse repurchase financial assets	1,344,195,000	-	-	-	-	1,344,195,000
发放贷款及垫款	Loans and advances to customers	22,272,342,809	4,292,293,340	394,653	4,013,434	211,867,730	26,780,911,966
其他债权投资	Other debt instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,421,673,844	1,652,433,330	295,118,099	-	-	4,369,225,273
其他金融资产	Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	259,596,401	259,596,401
金融资产合计	Total financial assets	43,895,104,454	7,351,858,695	295,512,752	4,013,434	2,297,765,793	53,844,255,128
负债：	Liabilities:						
同业及其他金融机构存放款项	Due to banks and other financial institutions	820,370,999	-	-	-	53,786,360	874,157,359
拆入资金	Placement from banks and other financial institutions	13,300,723,162	2,214,515,964	-	-	-	15,515,239,126
吸收存款	Customer deposits	22,384,666,852	7,184,832,407	636,980,733	-	66,332,223	30,272,812,215
其他金融负债	Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	472,036,899	472,036,899
金融负债合计	Total financial liabilities	36,505,761,013	9,399,348,371	636,980,733	-	592,155,482	47,134,245,599
衍生金融资产（注）	Derivative financial assets (Note)	8,707,301,633	1,565,307,720	410,000,000	-	34,248,032	10,716,857,385
衍生金融负债（注）	Derivative financial liabilities (Note)	8,752,637,891	1,602,487,200	390,000,000	-	32,669,864	10,777,794,955
利率风险缺口	Net position	7,344,007,183	(2,084,669,156)	(321,467,981)	4,013,434	1,707,188,479	6,649,071,959

注：本公司银行账户包含的衍生金融资产 / 负债按名义本金的合同重定价日或到期日两者较早者进行分析。

Note: The derivative financial assets/liabilities of banking book are analysed based on the earlier of re-pricing date and maturity date of the nominal principal.

本公司对浮动利率工具按照重定价日，对固定利率工具按照到期日管理计息金融资产及计息金融负债的重定价情况。

以下是在其他变量不变的情况下，利率可能发生的合理变动对净损益、其他综合收益的税后净额及所有者权益方面的影响。

		31-12-2018	31-12-2017
变量变动	Change in interest rate	对净损益的影响 Impact on net profit	对净损益的影响 Impact on net profit
利率增加 100 个基点	+ 100 basis points	46,227,031	42,331,915
利率减少 100 个基点	- 100 basis points	(46,227,031)	(42,331,915)

以上敏感性分析基于资产和负债具有静态的利率风险结构。有关分析仅衡量一年内利率变化，反映为一年内本公司资产和负债的重新定价对本公司按年化计算利息收入的影响，基于以下假设：

- (1) 所有在三个月内及三个月后但一年内重新定价或到期的资产和负债均假设在有关期间中间重新定价或到期；
- (2) 收益率曲线随利率变化而平行移动；
- (3) 资产和负债组合并无其他变化；
- (4) 此利率风险敞口不包含除衍生金融工具以外的资产负债表表外科目。

由于基于上述假设，利率增减导致本公司利息净收入出现的实际变化可能与此敏感性分析的结果不同。

4. 公允价值

公允价值，是指市场参与者在计量日发生的有序交易中，出售一项资产所能收到或者转移一项负债所需支付的价格。在交易活跃之市场（例如认可证券交易所）存在的条件下，市价乃金融工具公允价值之最佳证明。然而，本公司所持有及发行之部分金融资产及负债并无市价。因此，对于该部分无市价可依之金融工具，以如下所述之现值或其他估计方法估算公允价值。但是，运用此等方法所计之价值会受有关未来现金流量数额，时间性假设，以及所采用之折现率影响。

The Bank profiles its interest bearing assets and liabilities based on maturity date for fixed rate items or re-pricing date for floating rate items.

Holding other variables constant, the impact of interest rate movement on the Bank's net profit, other comprehensive income after tax and equity is as follows:

The sensitivity analysis above is performed on the basis that assets and liabilities have static interest rate risk structure. It reflects the impact of interest rate movement on the Bank's net interest income over a one-year period. The key assumptions are as follows:

- (1) All assets and liabilities with re-pricing date less than three months or between three months and one year are assumed to be re-priced in the middle of the respective time bucket;
- (2) Yield curve shifts in parallel with interest rate change;
- (3) Assets and liabilities are not subject to other changes; and
- (4) Off-balance sheet items except derivative financial instruments.

Due to the above assumptions, the actual impact of net interest income from interest rate movement may differ from above sensitivity analysis.

(4) Fair value of financial instruments

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Subject to the existence of an active market, such as an authorised securities exchange, the market value is the best reflection of the fair value of financial instruments. As there is no available market value for some of the financial assets and liabilities held and issued by the Bank, the discounted cash flow method or other valuation methods described below are adopted to determine the fair value of these assets and liabilities. However, the value determined by such methods would depend on the amount of future cash flows, time period assumption and discount rates used.

所采用之方法及假设如下：

- (i) 以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产／金融负债（包括衍生金融资产／金融负债）乃参考可供参照之市价计算其公允价值。倘无可供参照之市价，则将现金流量折现估算公允价值或参照交易对方的报价确定公允价值。公允价值等于此等项目之账面金额；
- (ii) 于12个月内到期之其他金融资产金融负债由于期限较短，它们的账面价值与公允价值相若；
- (iii) 凡定息贷款按当时适用于类似贷款之市场利率贷出，其公允价值以参照市场利率方法估算。贷款组合中信贷质量之变化在确定总公允价值时不予考虑，因为信贷风险之影响将单独作为贷款损失，从账面值及公允价值中扣除；
- (iv) 客户存款乃按不同品种使用固定或浮动利率。活期存款及无指定届满期之储蓄账户假设结算日按通知应付金额为公允价值。有固定期限之存款的公允价值以现金流量折现法估算，折现率为与该定期存款的剩余期限对应的现行存款利率。

本公司确定公允价值的方法可以归结为以下两种：

- (i) 市值计价：计价是运用独立并未经调整的市场报价；
- (ii) 估值计价：计价是运用估值技术进行估值。

估值调整作为实现公允价值的一个必要组成，要求根据客观情况，对交易价格进行调整以确保公允价值的准确性。本公司遵循的估值调整方法考虑到不同的因素，例如买卖价差估值调整和模型估值调整，以确保计价的合理有效。

本公司建立了内部控制机制来确保公允价值的合理性。如果采用模型式估值，模型中的假设和技术都会事先经过独立专家小组的专门验证。此外，模型中的价格、输入参数、假设和估值调整方法都会经过核实和复查。其他的估值控制还包括复核和分析日常盈亏。

The following methods and assumptions are used in estimating fair values:

- (i) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (including derivative assets/liabilities) are stated at fair value by reference to the quoted market prices when available. If quoted market prices are not available, the fair value is estimated using discounted cash flows or quoted price from the counter parties. The carrying amounts of these items reflect the fair value as at the balance sheet date;
- (ii) The fair values of other financial assets and liabilities maturing within 12 months are assumed to be equal to their carrying amounts in view of their short maturity;
- (iii) The fair value of fixed rate loans priced at market rate at the time the loans are extended shall be determined using prevailing market rates of similar loans. Changes in the credit quality of loans within the portfolio are not taken into account in determining the fair values as the impact of credit risk is recognised separately as impairment provision which shall be deducted from the carrying amounts and fair value;
- (iv) Customer deposits are priced based on fixed rate or floating rate depending on the product type. The fair value of demand deposits and saving deposits without specific maturity date is determined based on the amount payable on demand. The fair value of fixed deposits are estimated using discounted cash flows method with the prevailing deposit rate for the remaining tenor of the fixed deposit as the discount rate.

The method of determining a fair value in the Bank can be categorised into two main approaches:

- (i) Mark to Market - where the valuation uses independent unadjusted quoted market prices;
- (ii) Mark to Model - where valuation techniques are used to determine the valuation.

Valuation adjustments are an integral part of the fair value process that requires the exercise of judgment to ensure correct fair value representation. In making appropriate valuation adjustments, the Bank follows the methodologies that consider factors such as bid-offer spread valuation adjustment and model valuation adjustment.

The Bank has established internal control procedures over the valuation process to provide assurance over the appropriateness of the fair values applied. If fair value is determined by valuation models, the assumptions and techniques within the models are independently validated by a specialist group. In addition, price and parameter inputs, assumptions and valuation adjustments are subject to verification and review processes. Other valuation control includes review and analysis of daily profit and loss.

本公司将所有进行公允价值估值的金融产品划分为三个层次：

第一层次：公开市场价格

这种估值技术运用相同资产和负债的活跃市场报价得出估值金额。被归纳此层次的金融产品包括由中央国债登记结算有限公司每日公布市场价格的债券。

第二层次：估值输入参数可以通过市场观察得到的估值技术

这种估值方式是通过标准模型确定，而输入的主要参数都能在市场上直接观察。这种技术包括现金流折现分析、期权定价模型和一些市场参与者普遍使用和接受的技术。被纳入这个层次的金融产品主要为外汇远期，外汇互换，贵金属远期／互换及柜台交易的衍生品（如货币市场拆借、利率互换、外汇期权、买断式转贴现），并包括公允价值由交易对手提供的金融产品（如背对背对冲结构性产品）。

第三层次：当主要参数不能直接观察得到时采用的估值技术

这种估值技术运用合理市场假设的基础上获取主要不可观察参数。目前本公司还没有相关的金融产品被归纳在这个层次。

以上各假设及方法乃为本公司资产及负债之公允价值提供一致之计算准则。然而，由于其他机构或会使用不同之方法及假设，各金融机构所披露之公允价值未必完全具有可比性。

The Bank classifies all the fair value instruments according to the following hierarchy:

Level 1: Quoted market price

This valuation technique uses recent unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets where the price represents actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. Financial instruments included in this class are bonds with the marked-to-market prices actively made available and announced by China Central Depository and Clearing Co. Ltd.

Level 2: Valuation technique using observable inputs

This valuation technique is used for financial instruments where the prices are derived from standard valuation models, and significant inputs to these models are directly observable. The valuation techniques include the use of discounted cash flow analysis, option pricing models and other valuation techniques widely used and accepted by market participants. The financial instruments included in this category are mainly foreign exchange forward and foreign exchange swaps, precious metals forward and swaps, and OTC derivatives (namely money market deposit and placement, interest rate swap, FX option, rediscounted bills) and financial instruments with fair value derived from counterparty (for structured products arranged on back-to-back basis).

Level 3: Valuation technique with significant non-observable inputs

This valuation technique is used where at least one significant input is not observable and reliance is placed on reasonable assumptions made on market conditions. There is currently no financial instrument being classified under such category.

All the assumptions and methods mentioned above provide a consistent basis for the calculation of fair value of the Bank's assets and liabilities. However, other institutions may use different assumptions and methods. Therefore, the fair values disclosed by different financial institutions may not be entirely comparable.

下表列示了以公允价值计量的金融工具的公允价值层次：

The following table shows the fair value hierarchy of financial instruments measured in fair value:

		公允价值计量使用的输入值 Inputs in fair value measurement			合计 Total
		活跃市场报价 Active market quotes (第一层次) (Level 1)	重要可观察输入值 Significant observable inputs (第二层次) (Level 2)	重要不可观察输入值 Significant non-observable inputs (第三层次) (Level 3)	
31-12-2018					
贵金属	Precious metals	-	470,469,280	-	470,469,280
交易性金融资产	Financial assets held-for-trading	-	1,472,009,402	-	1,472,009,402
衍生金融资产	Derivative financial assets	-	6,332,656,875	-	6,332,656,875
发放贷款和垫款 - 黄金租借	Loans and advances to customers-gold loan	-	885,500,931	-	885,500,931
其他债权投资	Other debt instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	6,970,584,932	-	6,970,584,932
可供出售金融资产	Available-for-sale financial assets	-	-	-	-
金融资产合计	Total financial assets	-	16,131,221,420	-	16,131,221,420
交易性金融负债	Financial liabilities held-for-trading	-	2,720,495,215	-	2,720,495,215
拆入资金	Placements from banks and other financial institutions	-	-	-	-
指定以公允价值计量的存款	Deposits designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-
衍生金融负债	Derivative financial liabilities	-	6,171,917,029	-	6,171,917,029
金融负债合计	Total financial liabilities	-	8,892,412,244	-	8,892,412,244

		公允价值计量使用的输入值 Inputs in fair value measurement			合计 Total
		活跃市场报价 Active market quotes (第一层次) (Level 1)	重要可观察输入值 Significant observable inputs (第二层次) (Level 2)	重要不可观察输入值 Significant non-observable inputs (第三层次) (Level 3)	
31-12-2017					
交易性金融资产	Financial assets held-for-trading	-	2,486,366,862	-	2,486,366,862
衍生金融资产	Derivative financial assets	-	5,576,168,427	-	5,576,168,427
发放贷款和垫款 - 黄金租借	Loans and advances to customers-gold loan	-	355,684,822	-	355,684,822
可供出售金融资产	Available-for-sale financial assets	-	4,369,225,273	-	4,369,225,273
金融资产合计	Total financial assets	-	12,787,445,384	-	12,787,445,384
拆入资金	Placements from banks and other financial institutions	-	3,759,577,878	-	3,759,577,878
指定以公允价值计量的存款	Deposits designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	995,287,361	-	995,287,361
衍生金融负债	Derivative financial liabilities	-	5,659,819,815	-	5,659,819,815
金融负债合计	Total financial liabilities	-	10,414,685,054	-	10,414,685,054

本年度，本公司未发生以公允价值计量的第一层次和第二层次金融资产和负债之间的转换。

管理层认为，于年末，本公司的其他金融资产和金融负债的公允价值与相应的账面价值并无重大差异。

During the year, the Bank had no transfers between level 1 and level 2 of the fair value hierarchy for financial assets and liabilities which were recorded at fair value.

In the opinion of the management, the difference between the fair value and the carrying amount of the other financial assets and financial liabilities is not material as at the balance sheet date.

十一、关联方关系及交易

1. 关联方的认定标准

于本年度，下列各方构成本公司的关联方：

- (1) 本公司的母公司；
- (2) 本公司的子公司；
- (3) 与本公司受同一母公司控制的其他企业；
- (4) 对本公司实施共同控制的投资方；
- (5) 对本公司施加重大影响的投资方；
- (6) 本公司的合营企业；
- (7) 本公司的联营企业；
- (8) 本公司的主要投资者个人及与其关系密切的家庭成员；
- (9) 本公司的关键管理人员或母公司关键管理人员，以及与其关系密切的家庭成员；
- (10) 本公司的主要投资者个人、关键管理人员或与其关系密切的家庭成员控制、共同控制的其他企业；
- (11) 本公司设立的企业年金基金。

2. 本公司母公司

名称 Name	业务性质 Business Nature	注册地 Registered Address	股本 Share Capital	拥有权益比例 Shareholding
大华银行有限公司	银行及金融服务	新加坡	70.14 亿新币	100%
United Overseas Bank Limited	Banking and Financial Service	Singapore	SGD 7.014 Billion	100%

11. Related party transactions

(1) Criteria of identifying related parties

Details of the Bank's major related parties in 2018 are as follows:

- (1) Parent company of the Bank;
- (2) Subsidiary of the Bank;
- (3) Entities under control of the same parent company;
- (4) Investors exercise joint control over the Bank;
- (5) Investors exercise significant influence over the Bank;
- (6) Joint ventures of the Bank.
- (7) Affiliated company of the Bank;
- (8) Main individual investors of the Bank or the close family members;
- (9) Key management personnel of the Bank or parent company, and the close family members;
- (10) Other companies controlled or jointly controlled by the Bank's major investors, key management personnel or close family members;
- (11) Annuity established by the Bank.

(2) Parent company of the Bank

3. 于本年内与本公司有关联交易的其他关联方

(3) The related parties which the Bank had transactions during the year are as follows

同受母公司控制的公司 Company under the common control of parent company				
名称 Name	业务性质 Business Nature	注册地 Registered Address	注册资本 Registered Capital	法定代表人 Legal Representative
大华银行（马来西亚）有限公司 United Overseas Bank (Malaysia) Bhd.	银行及金融服务 Banking and Financial Service	马来西亚 吉隆坡 Kuala Lumpur Malaysia	马来西亚林吉特 20 亿元 RM 2 Billion	黄金松 Wong Kim Choong
大华银行（泰国）有限公司 United Overseas Bank (Thai) Public Company Limited	银行及金融服务 Banking and Financial Service	泰国 曼谷 Bangkok Thailand	泰铢 248.6 亿元 THB 24.86 Billion	Tan Choon Hin
大华银行（印度尼西亚）有限公司 PT Bank UOB Indonesia	银行及金融服务 Banking and Financial Service	印度尼西亚 雅加达 Jakarta Indonesia	印尼盾 2,388,471 百万元 IDR 2,388,471 Million	Lam Sai Yoke
上海华新置业有限公司 UOB Property China Co., Ltd.	房地产开发、经营、租赁和管理 Real estate development, operating, leasing and management	中国 上海 Shanghai China	人民币 22.59 亿元 RMB 2.259 Billion	Lee Wai Fai
优欧弼投资管理（上海）有限公司 UOB Venture Management (Shanghai) Co., Ltd	投资管理，自有资产管理， 投资咨询 Consulting and investment management	中国 上海 Shanghai China	美元 1,555 万元 USD 15.55 Million	谢建伟 Seah Kian Wee
大华资产管理有限公司 UOB Asset Management Ltd.	资产管理 Investment management	新加坡 Singapore	新币 6,300 万元 SGD 63,000,000	Thio Boon Kiat
UOB Holdings (USA) Inc.	控股公司 Holding company	美国 纽约 New York USA	美元 650 万元 USD 6.5 Million	Rayson Li Kin Hung
受母公司重大影响的公司 Company under the significant influence of the parent company				
名称 Name	业务性质 Business Nature	注册地 Registered Address	注册资本 Registered Capital	法定代表人 Legal Representative
益诺丰企业管理咨询（北京）有限公司 InnoVen Enterprise Management Consulting (Beijing) Co., Ltd.	企业管理咨询服务 Business Management Consulting Service	中国 北京 Beijing China	美元 150 万元 USD 1.5 million	曹映雪 Cao Ying Xue

本公司的关键管理人员

key management personnel

关键管理人员，包括本公司的董事、监事及高级管理人员。

Key management personnel include directors, supervisor and senior management.

受本公司关键管理人员重大影响的公司

Company under the significant influence of the Bank's key management

名称 Name	业务性质 Business Nature	注册地 Registered Address	注册资本 Registered Capital	法定代表人 Legal Representative
华业（厦门）酒店有限公司 Hua Ye Xiamen Hotel Limited	经营管理酒店 Hotel management	中国 厦门 Xiamen China	美元 3,700 万元 USD 37 Million	梁顺合 Neo Soon Hup
天津华业希望房地产开发有限公司 Tianjin UOL Xiwang Real Estate Co., Ltd.	房地产开发 Real estate development	中国 天津 Tianjin China	人民币 10.3 亿元 RMB 1.03 Billion	陈建守 Tan Kian Siew
庆隆（上海）投资管理有限公司 Kheng Leong (Shanghai) Investment Management Co., Ltd	商务信息、企业管理及 投资管理咨询 Business information consulting, Corporate management consulting, Investment management consulting	中国 上海 Shanghai China	美元 650 万元 USD 6.5 Million	黄一超 Wee Ee Chao
厦门虎标医药有限公司 Xiamen Tiger Medicals Co., Ltd.	制造和销售国药产品 Manufacture and sale of Chinese pharmaceutical products	中国 厦门 Xiamen China	美元 820 万元 USD 8.2 Million	吴美蓉 Goh Bee Leong
虎豹企业有限公司 Haw Par Corporation Limited	投资控股 Investment holding	新加坡 Singapore	新币 264,173,166 元 SGD 264,173,166	黄祖耀 Wee Cho Yaw
新嘉置地（成都）发展有限公司 Singland (Chengdu) Development Co., Ltd.	房地产开发、经营、租赁和管理 Real estate development, operating, leasing and management	中国 成都 Chengdu China	美元 2,400 万元 USD 24 Million	Lee Ngai Hon
上海锦鹏置业有限公司 Shanghai Jin Peng Realty Co., Ltd.	房地产开发及经营 Real estate development and operation	中国 上海 Shanghai China	人民币 23 亿元 RMB 2.3 Billion	Lim Beng Teong
御道津旅（天津）发展有限公司 UIC JinTravel (Tianjin) Co., Ltd.	新型建筑材料生产、写字楼、公寓酒店、商业设施的销售、租赁、管理 Manufacturing of new construction materials, sale, lease and management of office buildings, apartment hotel, commercial facilities	中国 天津 Tianjin China	人民币 2.406 亿元 RMB 240.6 Million	林福山 Lim Hock San
上海锦骏置业有限公司 Shanghai Jin Jun Realty Co., Ltd.	房地产开发及经营 Real estate development and operation	中国 上海 Shanghai China	人民币 7.19 亿元 RMB 719 Million	Lim Beng Teong
泛太平洋（上海）酒店管理有限公司 Pan Pacific (Shanghai) Hotel Management Co., Ltd.	酒店管理、投资咨询、企业管理咨询 Hotel management, investment consulting and corporate management consulting	中国 上海 Shanghai China	美元 5 万元 USD 50,000	梁顺合 Neo Soon Hup



4. 本公司与关联方之主要交易

(4) Main transactions between the Bank and related parties

发放贷款和垫款		Loans and advances to customers		31-12-2018		31-12-2017	
		余额 Balance	占同类交易余额比例 Contribution (%)	余额 Balance	占同类交易余额比例 Contribution (%)		
御道津旅（天津）发展有限公司	UIC JinTravel (Tianjin) Co., Ltd.	56,538,557	0.17	60,000,000	0.22		
上海锦骏置业有限公司	Shanghai Jin Jun Realty Co., Ltd.	32,470,416	0.10	20,850,274	0.08		
合计	Total	89,008,973	0.27	80,850,274	0.30		

存放及拆放款项		Due from and placement with Banks		31-12-2018		31-12-2017	
		余额 Balance	占同类交易余额比例 Contribution (%)	余额 Balance	占同类交易余额比例 Contribution (%)		
大华银行有限公司	United Overseas Bank Limited	227,486,146	1.44	484,092,213	3.33		
大华银行（马来西亚）有限公司	United Overseas Bank (Malaysia) Bhd.	665,704	-	517,566	-		
大华银行（泰国）有限公司	United Overseas Bank (Thai) Public Company Limited.	93,121	-	-	-		
合计	Total	228,244,971	1.44	484,609,779	3.33		

存入及拆入款项		Due to and placements from Banks and other financial institutions		31-12-2018		31-12-2017	
		余额 Balance	占同类交易余额比例 Contribution (%)	余额 Balance	占同类交易余额比例 Contribution (%)		
大华银行有限公司	United Overseas Bank Limited	15,496,227,923	89.39	19,626,327,280	97.41		
大华银行（泰国）有限公司	United Overseas Bank (Thai) Public Company Limited	252,125	-	20,922	-		
合计	Total	15,496,480,048	89.39	19,626,348,202	97.41		

吸收存款	Customer deposits	31-12-2018		31-12-2017	
		余额 Balance	占同类交易余额比例 Contribution (%)	余额 Balance	占同类交易余额比例 Contribution (%)
上海锦鹏置业有限公司	Shanghai Jin Peng Realty Co., Ltd	505,017,859	1.36	609,150,489	2.01
上海华新置业有限公司	UOB Property China Co., Ltd.	346,130,276	0.93	307,052,392	1.01
优欧弼投资管理（上海）有限公司	UOB Venture Management (Shanghai) Co., Ltd	228,933,152	0.61	238,972,746	0.79
新嘉置地（成都）发展有限公司	Singland (Chengdu) Development Co., Ltd.	127,403,635	0.34	58,925,275	0.19
虎豹企业有限公司	Haw Par Corporation Limited	102,797,136	0.28	98,587,527	0.33
泛太平洋（上海）酒店管理有限公司	Pan Pacific (Shanghai) Hotel Management Co., Ltd.	10,205,312	0.03	5,691,714	0.02
华业（厦门）酒店有限公司	Hua Ye Xiamen Hotel Limited	9,495,032	0.03	1,083,156	-
庆隆（上海）投资管理有限公司	Kheng Leong (Shanghai) Investment Management Co., Ltd.	6,865,431	0.02	8,088,365	0.03
御道津旅（天津）发展有限公司	UIC Jin Travel (Tianjin) Co., Ltd.	5,846,943	0.02	5,644,254	0.02
厦门虎标医药有限公司	Xiamen Tiger Medicals Co., Ltd.	2,476,826	0.01	5,241,967	0.02
益诺丰企业管理咨询（北京）有限公司	InnoVen Enterprise Management Consulting (Beijing) Co., Ltd.	1,966,770	0.01	3,081,094	0.01
天津华业希望房地产开发有限公司	Tianjin UOL Xiwang Real Estate Co., Ltd.	672,560	-	1,183,669	-
上海锦骏置业有限公司	Shanghai Jin Jun Realty Co., Ltd.	1,504	-	1,547	-
关键管理人员	Key Management Personnel	24,133,656	0.06	19,526,797	0.06
合计	Total	1,371,946,092	3.70	1,362,230,992	4.49

应收利息	Interest receivables	31-12-2018		31-12-2017	
		余额 Balance	占同类交易余额比例 Contribution (%)	余额 Balance	占同类交易余额比例 Contribution (%)
御道津旅（天津）发展有限公司	UIC JinTravel (Tianjin) Co., Ltd.	-	-	572,594	0.24
大华银行有限公司	United Overseas Bank Limited	-	-	173,039	0.07
上海锦骏置业有限公司	Shanghai Jin Jun Realty Co., Ltd.	-	-	30,262	0.01
合计	Total	-	-	775,895	0.32



应付利息	Interest payables	31-12-2018		31-12-2017	
		余额 Balance	占同类交易余额比例 Contribution (%)	余额 Balance	占同类交易余额比例 Contribution (%)
大华银行有限公司	United Overseas Bank Limited	-	-	38,805,310	13.00
上海华新置业有限公司	UOB Property China Co., Ltd.	-	-	3,613,960	1.21
上海锦鹏置业有限公司	Shanghai Jin Peng Realty Co., Ltd.	-	-	2,305,042	0.77
虎豹企业有限公司	Haw Par Corporation Limited	-	-	395,572	0.13
优欧弼投资管理（上海）有限公司	UOB Venture Management (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	-	-	390,279	0.13
御道津旅（天津）发展有限公司	UIC JinTravel (Tianjin) Co., Ltd.	-	-	29,911	0.01
新嘉置地（成都）发展有限公司	Singland (Chengdu) Development Co., Ltd.	-	-	20,583	0.01
厦门虎标医药有限公司	Xiamen Tiger Medicals Co., Ltd.	-	-	3,846	-
庆隆（上海）投资管理有限公司	Kheng Leong (Shanghai) Investment Management Co., Ltd.	-	-	1,006	-
泛太平洋（上海）酒店管理有限公司	Pan Pacific (Shanghai) Hotel Management Co., Ltd.	-	-	583	-
华业（厦门）酒店有限公司	Hua Ye Xiamen Hotel Limited	-	-	129	-
天津华业希望房地产开发有限公司	Tianjin UOL Xiwang Real Estate Co., Ltd.	-	-	127	-
益诺丰企业管理咨询（北京）有限公司	InnoVen Enterprise Management Consulting (Beijing) Co., Ltd.	-	-	89	-
大华银行（泰国）有限公司	United Overseas Bank (Thai) Public Company Limited	-	-	2	-
关键管理人员	Key Management Personnel	-	-	85,643	0.03
合计	Total	-	-	45,652,082	15.29

应收款项 - 其他应收款	Receivables- other receivables	31-12-2018		31-12-2017	
		余额 Balance	占同类交易余额比例 Contribution (%)	余额 Balance	占同类交易余额比例 Contribution (%)
上海华新置业有限公司	UOB Property China Co., Ltd.	12,892,048	5.79	12,892,048	4.09
大华资产管理有限公司	UOB Asset Management Ltd.	1,974,154	0.89	-	-
大华银行有限公司	United Overseas Bank Limited	1,812,454	0.81	1,914,124	0.61
合计	Total	16,678,656	7.49	14,806,172	4.70

应付款项 - 其他应付款	Payables - other liabilities	31-12-2018		31-12-2017	
		余额 Balance	占同类交易余额比例 Contribution (%)	余额 Balance	占同类交易余额比例 Contribution (%)
大华银行有限公司	United Overseas Bank Limited	31,387,014	4.49	36,601,109	19.82

交易性金融资产	Financial assets held-for-trading	31-12-2018		31-12-2017	
		余额 Balance	占同类交易余额比例 Contribution (%)	余额 Balance	占同类交易余额比例 Contribution (%)
大华银行有限公司	United Overseas Bank Limited	138,237,636	9.39	-	-
交易性金融负债	Financial liabilities held-for-trading	31-12-2018		31-12-2017	
		余额 Balance	占同类交易余额比例 Contribution (%)	余额 Balance	占同类交易余额比例 Contribution (%)
大华银行有限公司	United Overseas Bank Limited	2,720,495,215	100.00	-	-
利息收入	Interest income	2018		2017	
		金额 Amount	占同类交易金额比例 Contribution (%)	金额 Amount	占同类交易金额比例 Contribution (%)
大华银行有限公司	United Overseas Bank Limited	11,018,288	0.49	4,763,635	0.29
御道津旅（天津）发展有限公司	UIC JinTravel (Tianjin) Co., Ltd.	2,915,487	0.13	3,085,478	0.19
上海锦骏置业有限公司	Shanghai Jin Jun Realty Co., Ltd.	1,394,905	0.06	612,676	0.04
上海锦鹏置业有限公司	Shanghai Jin Peng Realty Co., Ltd.	-	-	4,113,178	0.25
合计	Total	15,328,680	0.68	12,574,967	0.77



利息支出	Interest expense	2018		2017	
		金额 Amount	占同类交易金额比例 Contribution (%)	金额 Amount	占同类交易金额比例 Contribution (%)
大华银行有限公司	United Overseas Bank Limited	413,633,827	32.86	242,521,764	29.13
上海锦鹏置业有限公司	Shanghai Jin Peng Realty Co., Ltd.	25,097,788	1.99	4,975,627	0.60
上海华新置业有限公司	UOB Property China Co., Ltd.	5,974,665	0.47	5,236,147	0.63
优欧弼投资管理（上海）有限公司	UOB Venture Management (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	4,131,518	0.33	4,253,640	0.51
虎豹企业有限公司	Haw Par Corporation Limited	1,445,672	0.11	587,295	0.07
新嘉置地（成都）发展有限公司	Singland (Chengdu) Development Co., Ltd.	1,317,120	0.10	413,617	0.05
御道津旅（天津）发展有限公司	UIC Jin Travel (Tianjin) Co., Ltd.	99,338	0.01	100,061	0.01
庆隆（上海）投资管理有限公司	Kheng Leong (Shanghai) Investment Management Co., Ltd.	85,932	0.01	78,759	0.01
华业（厦门）酒店有限公司	Hua Ye Xiamen Hotel Limited	44,433	-	20,936	-
泛太平洋（上海）酒店管理有限公司	Pan Pacific (Shanghai) Hotel Management Co., Ltd.	25,802	-	13,440	-
厦门虎标医药有限公司	Xiamen Tiger Medicals Co., Ltd.	9,702	-	15,907	-
益诺丰企业管理咨询（北京）有限公司	InnoVen Enterprise Management Consulting (Beijing) Co., Ltd.	4,086	-	865	-
天津华业希望房地产开发有限公司	Tianjin UOL Xiwang Real Estate Co., Ltd.	2,575	-	5,855	-
大华银行（泰国）有限公司	United Overseas Bank (Thai) Public Company Limited	1,378	-	227	-
上海锦骏置业有限公司	Shanghai Jin Jun Realty Co., Ltd.	226	-	347	-
关键管理人员	Key Management Personnel	333,457	0.03	310,560	0.04
合计	Total	452,207,519	35.91	258,535,047	31.05

手续费及佣金收入	Fee and commission income	2018		2017	
		金额 Amount	占同类交易金额比例 Contribution (%)	金额 Amount	占同类交易金额比例 Contribution (%)
大华银行有限公司	United Overseas Bank Limited	21,768,348	11.54	2,915,362	1.94
大华资产管理有限公司	UOB Asset Management Ltd.	6,970,727	3.69	2,693,158	1.79
厦门虎标医药有限公司	Xiamen Tiger Medicals Co., Ltd.	250,547	0.13	16,866	0.01
上海锦骏置业有限公司	Shanghai Jin Jun Realty Co., Ltd.	75,472	0.04	76,226	0.05
大华银行（泰国）有限公司	United Overseas Bank (Thai) Public Company Limited	10,529	0.01	7,963	0.01
华业（厦门）酒店有限公司	Hua Ye Xiamen Hotel Limited	3,994	-	7,472	-
上海华新置业有限公司	UOB Property China Co., Ltd.	3,331	-	2,204	-
天津华业希望房地产开发有限公司	Tianjin UOL Xiwang Real Estate Co., Ltd.	2,163	-	4,956	-
泛太平洋（上海）酒店管理有限公司	Pan Pacific (Shanghai) Hotel Management Co., Ltd.	1,226	-	1,002	-
益诺丰企业管理咨询（北京）有限公司	InnoVen Enterprise Management Consulting (Beijing) Co., Ltd.	1,015	-	263	-
优欧弼投资管理（上海）有限公司	UOB Venture Management (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	512	-	14	-
新嘉置地（成都）发展有限公司	Singland (Chengdu) Development Co., Ltd.	290	-	62	-
上海锦鹏置业有限公司	Shanghai Jin Peng Realty Co., Ltd.	-	-	75,536	0.05
御道津旅（天津）发展有限公司	UIC JinTravel (Tianjin) Co., Ltd.	-	-	53,019	0.04
合计	Total	29,088,154	15.41	5,854,103	3.89

手续费及佣金支出	Fee and commission expense	2018		2017	
		金额 Amount	占同类交易金额比例 Contribution (%)	金额 Amount	占同类交易金额比例 Contribution (%)
大华银行有限公司	United Overseas Bank Limited	7,249,275	12.42	47,551	0.13
大华银行（印度尼西亚）有限公司	PT Bank UOB Indonesia	149,260	0.26	-	-
合计	Total	7,398,535	12.68	47,551	0.13

投资收益	Investment Income	2018		2017	
		金额 Amount	占同类交易金额比例 Contribution (%)	金额 Amount	占同类交易金额比例 Contribution (%)
大华银行有限公司	United Overseas Bank Limited	32,754,206	23.81	-	-

业务及管理费	General and administrative expenses	2018		2017	
		金额 Amount	占同类交易金额比例 Contribution (%)	金额 Amount	占同类交易金额比例 Contribution (%)
信息技术支持费	IT support				
– 大华银行有限公司	-United Overseas Bank Limited	37,411,868	3.75	34,727,973	3.97
房屋租金及服务费	Rental and service fee				
– 上海华新置业有限公司	-UOB Property China Co., Ltd.	39,931,714	4.01	36,605,665	4.19
– 大华银行有限公司	-United Overseas Bank Limited	893,303	0.09	885,015	0.10
– 华业（厦门）酒店有限公司	-Hua Ye Xiamen Hotel Limited	296,133	0.03	115,874	0.01
合计	Total	78,533,018	7.88	72,334,527	8.27

开发软件	Software development	2018		2017	
		金额 Amount	占同类交易金额比例 Contribution (%)	金额 Amount	占同类交易金额比例 Contribution (%)
大华银行有限公司	United Overseas Bank Limited	18,802,582	76.18	12,128,439	53.09

受托业务	Fiduciary activities	31-12-2018		31-12-2017	
		委托资金 Entrusted deposits	占同类交易余额比例 Contribution (%)	委托资金 Entrusted deposits	占同类交易余额比例 Contribution (%)
厦门虎标医药有限公司	Xiamen Tiger Medicals Co., Ltd.	11,040,000	0.44	11,040,000	0.46

不可撤销的贷款承诺	Irrevocable loan commitments	31-12-2018		31-12-2017	
		余额 Balance	占同类交易余额比例 Contribution (%)	余额 Balance	占同类交易余额比例 Contribution (%)
上海锦骏置业有限公司	Shanghai Jin Jun Realty Co., Ltd.	242,581,342	8.11	254,149,726	10.56
御道津旅（天津）发展有限公司	UIC JinTravel (Tianjin) Co., Ltd.	28,000,000	0.94	28,000,000	1.16
合计	Total	270,581,342	9.05	282,149,726	11.72

衍生金融工具合约	Derivatives	31-12-2018		31-12-2017	
		余额 Balance	占同类交易余额比例 Contribution (%)	余额 Balance	占同类交易余额比例 Contribution (%)
大华银行有限公司	United Overseas Bank Limited	14,550,745,495	2.24	33,139,208,426	5.26

除上述交易外，本公司支付给关键管理人员薪金福利如下：

Key management personnel's salaries and benefits are as follows:

		2018	2017
雇员薪金及其他短期福利	Employee salaries and other short-term incentives	82,922,707	63,626,561

与本公司年金计划的交易情况如下：

本公司与本年设立的企业年金基金除正常的供款业务外，本年未发生其他关联交易。

十二、资产负债表日后事项

截至本财务报表批准报出日止，本公司没有其他任何需作披露或调整的重大资产负债表日后事项。

十三、比较数据

若干比较数据乃经过重新编排，以符合本年度之列报要求。

十四、财务报表之批准

本财务报表业经本公司董事会于 2019 年 3 月 29 日决议批准。

Transactions between the Bank and the annuity are as follows:

No transactions other than normal contribution to the annuity were conducted between the Bank and the annuity established by the Bank.

12. Post balance sheet events

As at the date on which the financial statements are approved, there is no material post balance sheet event that needs to be disclosed or adjusted by the Bank.

13. Comparative amounts

Certain comparative amounts have been adjusted to conform with the current year's presentation.

14. Approval of the financial statements

The financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 29 March 2019.



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