

综合收益表

Consolidated Income Statement

截至二零一七年十二月三十一日止年度
for the year ended 31 December 2017

		附注 Notes	2017 千港元 HK\$'000	2016 千港元 HK\$'000
利息收入	Interest income	6	902,333	816,314
利息支出	Interest expense	7	(394,755)	(325,672)
净利息收入	Net interest income		507,578	490,642
已到期保费净额	Net premiums earned	8	352,414	315,004
其他收入	Other income	9	414,484	213,104
经营收入	Operating income		1,274,476	1,018,750
申索产生净额	Net claims incurred	8	(641)	(4,066)
佣金支出净额	Net commission expenses	8	(140,454)	(116,959)
经营支出	Operating expenses	10	(304,196)	(276,693)
未计减值前的经营溢利	Operating profit before impairment		829,185	621,032
贷款减值(拨备)/ 回拨	(Charge)/write-back of loan impairment allowances	13	(453)	713
除税前溢利	Profit before taxation		828,732	621,745
税项	Taxation	14(a)	(22,337)	(17,761)
本年度溢利	Profit for the year		806,395	603,984

第158至248页所载附注为综合财务报表的一部分。 The notes on pages 158 to 248 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

综合全面收益表

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

截至二零一七年十二月三十一日止年度
for the year ended 31 December 2017

	附注 Notes	2017 千港元 HK\$'000	2016 千港元 HK\$'000
本年度溢利	Profit for the year	806,395	603,984
其他全面收益：	Other comprehensive income:		
其后可能重新分类至损益的项目：	Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:		
可供出售证券：	Available-for-sale securities:		
— 未变现收益净额	— net unrealised gains	191,162	733
— 出售时公允价值变动拨入收益表	— fair value changes transferred to income statement on disposal	(83,161)	(122,970)
— 税项	— tax effect	17,195	20,024
12			
14(b)			
本年度其他全面收益／(亏损)，已扣除税项	Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax	125,196	(102,213)
本年度全面收益总额	Total comprehensive income for the year	931,591	501,771

第158至248页所载附注为综合财务报表的一部分。

The notes on pages 158 to 248 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

综合财务状况表

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

于二零一七年十二月三十一日
as at 31 December 2017

		附注 Notes	2017 千港元 HK\$'000	2016 千港元 HK\$'000
资产	ASSETS			
现金及短期资金	Cash and short-term funds	16	25,278,190	23,815,671
应收利息及汇款	Interest and remittance receivables	17	343,978	359,409
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	18	333,727	245,097
贷款组合净额	Loan portfolio, net	19	7,829,441	9,533,961
证券投资：	Investment securities:			
— 可供出售	— available-for-sale	20(a)	7,138,662	6,977,677
— 持有至到期	— held-to-maturity	20(b)	10,347,834	9,931,665
预付款项、按金及其他资产	Prepayments, deposits and other assets	22	67,154	359,809
固定资产	Fixed assets	23	34,329	18,527
递延税项资产	Deferred tax assets	14(b)	295	—
再保险资产	Reinsurance assets	26	164,601	146,027
资产总额	Total assets		51,538,211	51,387,843
负债	LIABILITIES			
应付利息	Interest payable	24	192,133	218,153
应付帐项、应付开支及 其他负债	Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities	25	5,363,263	5,228,393
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	18	119,064	1,702,859
当期税项负债	Current tax liabilities	14(b)	116,288	94,745
递延税项负债	Deferred tax liabilities	14(b)	—	16,660
保险负债	Insurance liabilities	26	1,130,150	1,048,550
已发行债务证券	Debt securities issued	27	34,840,706	34,233,467
负债总额	Total liabilities		41,761,604	42,542,827
权益	EQUITY			
股本	Share capital	28	2,000,000	2,000,000
保留溢利	Retained profits		5,889,254	5,023,307
风险储备	Contingency reserve		1,679,837	1,739,389
公平值储备	Fair value reserve		207,516	82,320
权益总额	Total equity		9,776,607	8,845,016
负债及权益总额	Total liabilities and equity		51,538,211	51,387,843

董事局已于二零一八年四月十三日批准及授权刊行。

Approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 13 April 2018.

陈德霖

Norman T. L. Chan

李令翔

Raymond L. C. Li

副主席兼执行董事 Deputy Chairman and Executive Director 执行董事兼总裁 Executive Director and Chief Executive Officer

第158至248页所载附注为综合财务报表的一部分。

The notes on pages 158 to 248 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

综合权益变动表

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

截至二零一七年十二月三十一日止年度
for the year ended 31 December 2017

		权益持有人应占 Attributable to equity holders				总额 Total 千港元 HK\$'000
		股本 Share capital 千港元 HK\$'000	保留溢利 Retained profits 千港元 HK\$'000	风险储备 Contingency reserve 千港元 HK\$'000	公平值储备 Fair value reserve 千港元 HK\$'000	
于二零一六年一月一日结余	Balance as at 1 January 2016	2,000,000	5,251,052	1,632,660	184,533	9,068,245
本年度溢利	Profit for the year	-	603,984	-	-	603,984
其他全面收益：	Other comprehensive income:					
可供出售证券	Available-for-sale securities	-	-	-	(102,213)	(102,213)
本年度全面收益总额	Total comprehensive income for the year	-	603,984	-	(102,213)	501,771
由保留溢利拨入已过期 风险保费净额的50%或75% 至风险储备	Transfer of 50% or 75% of net risk premium earned from retained profits to contingency reserve	-	(183,043)	183,043	-	-
由风险储备拨回至保留溢利	Release of contingency reserve to retained profits	-	76,314	(76,314)	-	-
已付二零一五年股息	Dividends paid related to 2015	15	(725,000)	-	-	(725,000)
于二零一六年十二月三十一日结余	Balance as at 31 December 2016	2,000,000	5,023,307	1,739,389	82,320	8,845,016
本年度溢利	Profit for the year	-	806,395	-	-	806,395
其他全面收益：	Other comprehensive income:					
可供出售证券	Available-for-sale securities	-	-	-	125,196	125,196
本年度全面收益总额	Total comprehensive income for the year	-	806,395	-	125,196	931,591
由保留溢利拨入已过期 风险保费净额的50%或75% 至风险储备	Transfer of 50% or 75% of net risk premium earned from retained profits to contingency reserve	-	(200,730)	200,730	-	-
由风险储备拨回至保留溢利	Release of contingency reserve to retained profits	-	260,282	(260,282)	-	-
于二零一七年十二月三十一日结余	Balance as at 31 December 2017	2,000,000	5,889,254	1,679,837	207,516	9,776,607

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综合现金流量表

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

截至二零一七年十二月三十一日止年度
for the year ended 31 December 2017

	附注 Notes	2017 千港元 HK\$'000	2016 千港元 HK\$'000
经营业务之现金流量	Cash flows from operating activities		
经营溢利	Operating profit	828,732	621,745
就以下各项作出的调整：	Adjustment for:		
利息收入	Interest income	(924,105)	(834,188)
利息支出	Interest expense	355,859	271,768
股息收入	Dividend income	(82,878)	(83,440)
折旧	Depreciation	14,415	15,885
已发行债务证券折让摊销	Amortisation of discount on debt securities issued	38,896	53,904
贷款减值拨备／(回拨)	Charge/(write-back) of loan impairment allowances	453	(713)
证券投资溢价摊销	Amortisation of premium on investment securities	21,772	17,874
出售投资收益净额	Net gains on disposal of investments	(163,538)	(159,841)
出售固定资产的收益	Gain on disposal of fixed assets	(1)	(20)
金融工具公平值变动	Change in fair value of financial instruments	2,661	10,171
已收利息	Interest received	949,834	798,876
已付利息	Interest paid	(381,879)	(224,468)
未计经营资产及负债变动前 经营业务所得现金流量	Cash flows from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities	660,221	487,553
原到期日超过三个月的 定期存款变动	Change in time deposits with original maturity of more than three months	7,520,837	(4,468,020)
应收汇款变动	Change in remittance receivables	(10,298)	2,681
预付款项、按金及其他 资产变动	Change in prepayments, deposits and other assets	290,684	(271,363)
贷款组合变动	Change in loan portfolio	1,704,067	1,969,064
应付帐项、应付开支及 其他负债变动	Change in accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities	134,870	432,970
保险负债净额变动	Change in insurance liabilities, net	63,026	52,331
汇兑差额	Exchange differences	(122,758)	28,433
经营业务产生／(使用)之现金 已退还／(已付)税项	Cash generated from/(used-in) operation Taxation refund/(paid)	10,240,649 1,417	(1,766,351) (53,785)
经营业务产生／(使用)之 现金净额	Net cash generated from/(used-in) operating activities	10,242,066	(1,820,136)

		附注 Notes	2017 千港元 HK\$'000	2016 千港元 HK\$'000
投资活动之现金流量	Cash flows from investing activities			
购买固定资产	Purchase of fixed assets	23	(30,217)	(7,782)
购买可供出售证券	Purchase of available-for-sale securities	20(a)	(3,144,426)	(4,422,019)
购买持有至到期证券	Purchase of held-to-maturity securities	20(b)	(3,112,996)	(676,237)
出售及赎回可供出售证券 所得款项	Proceeds from sale and redemption of available-for-sale securities		3,293,121	4,112,006
出售及赎回持有至到期证券 所得款项	Proceeds from sale and redemption of held-to-maturity securities		2,746,656	981,760
出售固定资产所得款项	Proceeds from disposal of fixed assets		1	20
已收可供出售证券股息	Dividend received from available-for-sale securities		82,878	83,440
投资活动(使用)/产生之 现金净额	Net cash (used in)/generated from investing activities		(164,983)	71,188
融资活动前现金流入/(流出) 净额	Net cash inflows/(outflows) before financing		10,077,083	(1,748,948)
融资活动之现金流量	Cash flows from financing activities			
银行借款所得款项	Proceeds from bank borrowings		43,250,917	56,834,109
偿还银行借款	Repayment of bank borrowings		(43,250,917)	(56,834,109)
发行债务证券所得款项	Proceeds from issue of debt securities	27	28,397,542	24,501,707
赎回已发行债务证券	Redemption of debt securities issued	27	(29,509,026)	(23,686,351)
已付股息	Dividends paid	15	-	(725,000)
融资活动(使用)/产生之 现金净额	Net cash (used in)/generated from financing activities		(1,111,484)	90,356
现金及等同现金项目增加/ (减少)净额	Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		8,965,599	(1,658,592)
年初现金及等同现金项目	Beginning cash and cash equivalents		6,102,834	7,762,550
汇率对现金及等同现金项目影响	Effect of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents		17,757	(1,124)
年终现金及等同现金项目	Ending cash and cash equivalents	16	15,086,190	6,102,834

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The notes on pages 158 to 248 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

综合财务报表附注

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

1. 编制基准

香港按揭证券有限公司(本公司)及其附属公司(统称**本集团**)的综合财务报表,是按照由香港会计师公会颁布的香港财务报告准则(包括所有适用的个别香港财务报告准则、香港会计准则及诠释)、香港公认的会计原则与香港《公司条例》的规定编制。

本综合财务报表按历史成本惯例编制,并已就以公允价值列帐的可供出售证券投资、金融资产及金融负债(包括衍生金融工具)的重估作出调整。

除另行陈述外,编制此综合财务报表所应用的会计政策及计算方法,与以往呈报的所有年度所应用的贯彻一致。

编制符合香港财务报告准则的财务报表时,须采用若干关键会计估计,而管理层应用本集团会计政策时亦须自行作出判断。涉及大量判断或较复杂的范畴、或假设及估计对综合财务报表属重要的范畴,已在附注4披露。

1. Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements of The Hong Kong Mortgage Corporation Limited (**Company**) and its subsidiaries (collectively the **Group**) have been prepared in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards (**HKFRSS**) which is a collective term and includes all applicable individual Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards (**HKFRS**), Hong Kong Accounting Standards (**HKASs**) and Interpretations) issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants, accounting principles generally accepted in Hong Kong and the requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of available-for-sale investment securities, financial assets and financial liabilities (including derivative financial instruments) carried at fair value.

The accounting policies and the methods of computation used in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with HKFRSS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements, are disclosed in Note 4.

2. 主要会计政策

2.1. 采纳香港财务报告准则

(a) 于二零一七年一月一日起生效的新准则及修订

下列香港财务报告准则修订于二零一七年生效，并与本集团相关：

- 披露计划 — 香港会计准则第7号(修订本)；
- 就未变现亏损确认递延税项资产 — 香港会计准则第12号(修订本)；及
- 披露于分类为持作出售实体的权益 — 香港财务报告准则第12号(修订本)。

这些于二零一七年生效的香港财务报告准则修订对本集团没有重大影响。

(b) 已颁布但尚未生效的新准则、修订及诠释

若干新准则、准则修订及诠释于二零一七年一月一日起的年度后才开始生效，故并未在编制综合财务报表时所采用。除了下列所述外，其余的新准则、修订及诠释预期不会对本集团之综合财务报表产生重大的影响：

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

2.1. Adoption of HKFRSs

(a) New and amended standards effective on 1 January 2017

The following amendments to HKFRSs effective in 2017 are relevant to the Group:

- Disclosure initiative — Amendments to HKAS 7;
- Recognition of deferred tax assets for unrealised losses — Amendments to HKAS 12; and
- Disclosure of interest in entities classified as held for sale — Amendments to HKFRS 12.

The amendments to HKFRSs effective in 2017 have no material impact on the Group.

(b) New standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not yet effective

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2017, and have not been applied in preparing these consolidated financial statements. None of these is expected to have a significant effect on the consolidated financial statements of the Group, except the following set out below:

- 香港财务报告准则第9号「金融工具」针对金融资产和金融负债的分类、计量及终止确认，为对冲会计引入新规则及为金融资产引入新减值模型。

香港财务报告准则第9号载有金融资产三种主要分类类别：(1)以摊销成本、(2)以公允价值变化计入损益及(3)以公允价值变化计入其他全面收益等计量。不符合仅相当于本金及利息测试的债务金融工具(包括含有嵌入式衍生工具)于初始确认时分类为以公允价值变化计入损益。符合仅相当于本金及利息测试的债务金融工具于初始确认时的分类将根据管理该等金融资产的商业模式厘定。股权金融工具须以公允价值变化计入损益计量，而于初始确认时，可作出不可撤回选择将公允价值变动在其他全面收益呈列而不会重新入账(即任何收益/亏损不可重新分类至损益账，而股息则透过损益确认)。本集团已审阅其金融资产及负债，并预期于二零一八年一月一日采纳新准则有以下影响：

- HKFRS 9 “Financial Instruments” addresses requirements for classification, measurement and derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities, introduces new rules for hedge accounting and a new impairment model for financial assets.

HKFRS 9 contains three principal classification categories for financial assets: measured at (1) amortised cost, (2) fair value through profit or loss (**FVPL**) and (3) fair value through other comprehensive income (**FVOCI**). Debt financial instruments that do not meet a “solely payment of principal and interest” (**SPPI**) test, including those that contain embedded derivatives, be classified at initial recognition as FVPL. For debt financial instruments that meet the SPPI test, classification at initial recognition will be determined based on the business model under which these financial assets are managed. Equity financial instruments are required to be measured at FVPL with the irrevocable option at inception to present changes in fair value in other comprehensive income not recycling (i.e. any gain/loss could not be recycled to profit or loss while the dividend is recognised through profit or loss). The Group has reviewed its financial assets and liabilities and is expecting the following impact from the adoption of the new standard on 1 January 2018:

本集团持有的债务金融工具包括：

- 债务工具目前分类为可供出售金融资产，基于本集团的业务模式及工具的合约现金流量特征，均符合以公允价值变化计入其他全面收益分类的条件；及
- 债务工具目前呈列为持有至到期金融资产及贷款组合，基于本集团的业务模式及金融资产的合约现金流量特征，均符合按摊销成本分类的条件。

故此，本集团预期新准则将不会影响对该等金融资产的分类及计量。

本集团的其他证券投资包括于交易所买卖基金及房地产投资信托基金目前分类为可供出售，金额为16.578亿港元，将重新分类至以公允价值变化计入损益的金融资产。相关累计公允价值收益2.033亿港元将于二零一八年一月一日相应地由公允价值储备转拨为保留溢利。

The debt financial instruments held by the Group include:

- debt instruments currently classified as available-for-sale financial assets which meet the conditions for classification at FVOCI based on the Group's business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the instruments; and
- debt instruments currently presented as held-to-maturity financial assets and loan portfolio which satisfy the conditions for classification at amortised cost based on the Group's business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets.

Accordingly, the Group does not expect the new standard to affect the classification and measurement of these financial assets.

The Group's other investment securities in exchange-traded funds and real estate investments trusts that are currently classified as available-for-sale amounting to HK\$1,657.8 million will be reclassified to financial assets at FVPL. Related accumulated fair value gains of HK\$203.3 million will be transferred retrospectively as at 1 January 2018 from fair value reserve to retained profits.

就金融负债，除了被界定以公允价值变化计入损益的负债因自身信贷风险的变化须于其他全面收益中确认，公允价值计入损益的债项在分类及计量没有改变。本集团金融负债的分类将大致维持不变。

香港财务报告准则第9号基本上并无改变香港会计准则第39号下有关计量及确认无效的规定。然而，香港财务报告准则第9号取代明确界定对冲效益测试，放宽有关对冲效益的要求及采纳更以原则为本的方法。该准则要求对冲项目及对冲工具须有经济关系，而对冲比率须与管理层真正使用于风险管理时所用的相同。现有的对冲关系将符合香港财务报告准则第9号下对冲要求继续使用。

For financial liabilities there were no changes to classification and measurement except for the recognition of changes in own credit risk in other comprehensive income, for liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss. Classification of financial liabilities will remain largely unchanged for the Group.

HKFRS 9 does not fundamentally change the requirements relating to measuring and recognising ineffectiveness under HKAS 39. However, HKFRS 9 relaxes the requirements for hedge effectiveness by replacing the bright line hedge effectiveness tests and adopting a more principles-based approach. It requires an economic relationship between the hedged item and hedging instrument and for the hedged ratio to be the same as the one management actually use for risk management purposes. The current hedge relationships will qualify as continuing hedges under HKFRS 9.

新减值模式须根据预期信贷亏损确认减值拨备，而非香港会计准则第39号所规定根据已产生信贷亏损确认。根据预期信贷亏损模型，其将不再需要在确认减值亏损前发生亏损事件。相反，实体须就金融资产自初始确认起信贷风险大幅增加或出现客观减值凭证确认及计量：(i)12个月内之预期信贷亏损；或(ii)合约期内之预期信贷亏损。其适用于以摊销成本分类的金融资产及以公允价值计入其他全面收益的债务工具。须根据预期信贷亏损方法为金融资产分为三阶段评估。第一阶段包括自初始确认起信贷风险并无大幅增加的所有非减值金融资产。实体须于损益就第一阶段金融资产确认12个月预期信贷亏损。第二阶段包括自初始确认起信贷风险大幅增加的所有非减值金融资产。倘于初始确认后发生一宗或多宗亏损事件并对金融资产的估计未来现金流量造成负面影响而出现的客观减值凭证，金融资产分类为第三阶段。根据迄今进行的评估，本集团预期分类为第一阶段的金融资产的亏损拨备将增加约280万港元(分类为第二及第三阶段的金融资产并无亏损拨备)，有关数额将计入二零一八年一月一日净资产及保留溢利的年初结余。

The new impairment model requires the recognition of impairment provisions based on expected credit losses (**ECL**) rather than only incurred credit losses as is the case under HKAS 39. Under the ECL model, it will no longer be necessary for a loss event to occur before an impairment loss is recognised. Instead, an entity is required to recognise and measure either: (i) 12-month ECL; or (ii) lifetime ECL for those financial assets which have experienced a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or when there is objective evidence of impairment. It applies to financial assets classified at amortised cost and debt instruments measured at FVOCI. Financial assets subject to ECL methodology are categorised into three stages. Stage 1 is comprised of all non-impaired financial assets which have not experienced a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. Entities are required to recognise 12 months of ECL for Stage 1 financial assets in profit and loss. Stage 2 is comprised of all non-impaired financial assets which have experienced significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. Financial assets are classified as Stage 3 when there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more loss events that have occurred after initial recognition with a negative impact on estimated future cash flows of the financial assets. Based on the assessments undertaken to date, the Group expects an increase in the loss allowance by approximately HK\$2.8 million for those financial assets categorised at Stage 1 (no loss allowance for those financial assets categorised at Stage 2 and 3), which will be made to the opening balances of net assets and retained profits at 1 January 2018.

新准则亦引入更多的披露要求及呈列上的改变。预期这些将改变本集团披露有关其金融工具的性质及程度，特别在于采用新准则的年度内。

此项准则于由二零一八年一月一日或以后开始的会计年度内有效。当此项准则于二零一八年生效，本集团将采纳此项准则而并不会重列比较性的资料。本集团将就任何过渡调整于二零一八年一月一日的保留溢利年初结余或储备予以确认。

- 香港财务报告准则第16号「租赁」，列出租赁的确认、计量、呈列和披露的原则。准则引入单一的承租人会计模式，要求承租人需要为所有租期超过12个月的租赁，确认资产和负债，除非租赁的资产价值很低。承租人必须确认其可使用资产，代表有使用该租赁资产的权利；同时亦需确认其租赁负债，代表有责任作出租赁付款。随著经营及融资租赁的区别被除去，香港财务报告准则第16号，将引致近乎所有租约于财务状况报表被确认。香港财务报告准则第16号，大体上秉承香港会计准则第17号对出租人的会计要求。据此，出租人继续将其租赁归类为经营租赁和融资租赁，并以不同的入帐方式处理这两类租赁。

The new standard also introduces expanded disclosure requirements and changes in presentation. These are expected to change the nature and extent of the Group's disclosures about its financial instruments particularly in the year of the adoption of the new standard.

The standard is effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. The Group will apply the standard when it becomes effective in 2018 without restating comparative information. The Group will recognise any transition adjustments against the opening balance of retained profits or reserves at 1 January 2018.

- HKFRS 16 "Leases" sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases. The standard introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognise assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. A lessee is required to recognise a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying leased asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. HKFRS 16 will result in almost all leases being recognised on the statement of financial position, as the distinction between operating and finance leases is removed. HKFRS 16 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in HKAS 17. Accordingly, a lessor continues to classify its leases as operating leases or finance leases, and to account for those two types of leases differently.

此项准则将主要影响本集团经营租约的会计。于呈报日期，本集团拥有不可注销的经营租约承诺为144,172,000港元（附注30）。本集团仍未评估此项准则对其财务状况及营运结果的全面影响。此项准则由二零一九年一月一日或以后开始的年度强制生效。在此阶段，本集团于生效日期前不计划采纳此准则。

- 香港财务报告准则第17号「保险合同」确立一套全面的环球保险准则，其就保险合同的确认、计量、呈列及披露提供指引。该准则要求实体按现行实现价值计量保险合同负债。本集团尚未评估此项准则对其财务状况及经营结果的全面影响。此项准则由二零二一年一月一日或以后开始的年度生效，除非实际不可行，需追溯应用及重列比较数字。在此阶段，本集团于生效日期前不计划采纳此准则。

预计没有其他尚未生效的香港财务报告准则会对本集团产生重大影响。

The standard will affect primarily the accounting for the Group's operating leases. As at the reporting date, the Group has non-cancellable operating lease commitments of HK\$144,172,000 (Note 30). The Group is yet to assess the full impact of the standard on its financial position and results of operations. The standard is mandatorily effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. At this stage, the Group does not intend to adopt the standard before its effective date.

- HKFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts" establishes a comprehensive global insurance standard which provides guidance on the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosures of insurance contracts. The standard requires entities to measure insurance contract liabilities at their current fulfilment values. The Group is yet to assess the full impact of the standard on its financial position and results of operations. The new standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021 and will be applied retrospectively with restatement of comparatives unless impracticable. At this stage, the Group does not intend to adopt the standard before its effective date.

There are no other HKFRSs that are not yet effective that would be expected to have a material impact on the Group.

2.2. 综合帐目

综合财务报表包括本公司及其所有附属公司截至二零一七年十二月三十一日的财务报表。

附属公司指所有本集团有控制权的公司(包括用以发行按揭证券的结构公司香港按揭证券融资(第一)有限公司及Bauhinia MBS Limited)。当本集团透过参与公司运作而获得或承受不固定回报,并能够行使其权力影响该等回报,本集团被视为控制该公司。附属公司自控制权转移至本集团当日起被全面综合入帐,并自该控制权终止当日停止综合入帐。

本集团成员公司间的交易、结余及未变现交易收益会相互对销。除非有证据显示交易中所转让资产出现减值,否则未变现亏损亦应予以对销。如有需要,附属公司的会计政策需作出调整,以确保与本集团所采用的政策一致。

当本集团失去附属公司的控制权时,会被视为出售该附属公司的全部权益处理,而由此产生的收益或亏损会在损益内确认。

在本公司的财务状况表中,于附属公司的投资按成本扣减任何减值拨备列帐。附属公司之业绩由本公司按已收及应收股息记入本公司帐目。

2.2. Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and all its subsidiaries made up to 31 December 2017.

Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities used for issuing mortgage-backed securities, namely HKMC Funding Corporation (1) Limited and Bauhinia MBS Limited) over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of the subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, it is accounted for as a disposal of the entire interests in that subsidiary, with a resulting gain or loss being recognised in profit or loss.

In the Company's statement of financial position, the investment in the subsidiaries is stated at cost less provision for impairment allowances. The results of the subsidiaries are accounted for by the Company on the basis of dividends received and receivable.

2.3. 利息收入及支出

所有付息金融工具之利息收入及支出均采用实际利息法于收益表内确认。

实际利息法是一种计算金融资产或金融负债之摊销成本、以及摊分有关期间之利息收入或利息支出的方法。实际利率指于金融工具之预计年期或较短时间(如适用)，将估计未来现金支出或收入准确折现至金融资产或金融负债帐面净值的利率。计算实际利率时，本集团会考虑金融工具的所有合约条款以估计现金流量，但不会计及未来信贷亏损。计算范围包括订约双方已支付或已收取且属于实际利率不可分割一部分的一切费用，以及交易成本及所有其他溢价或折让。

当一项金融资产或一组同类金融资产因出现减值亏损而撇减其价值时，将按计算减值亏损时用以折现未来现金流量的利率确认利息收入。

2.4. 其他收入(附注2.22所述由保险与担保合约所产生的除外)

(a) 费用收入

费用通常于提供服务时以应计基准确认。属于实际利率不可分割一部分的前期安排手续费作为对厘定贷款利息收入实际利率的调整确认。

2.3. Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense are recognised in the income statement for all interest bearing financial instruments using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Group estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees and points paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts.

Once a financial asset or a group of similar financial assets has been written down as a result of an impairment loss, interest income is recognised using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

2.4. Other income other than those arising from insurance and guarantee contracts under Note 2.22

(a) Fee income

Fees are generally recognised on an accrual basis when the service has been provided. Upfront arrangement fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate are recognised as an adjustment to the effective interest rate in determining interest income on the loans.

(b) 股息收入

股息收入于取得获派股息权利时确认。

(b) Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

2.5. 金融资产

本集团将金融资产分为：以公允价值变化计入损益的金融资产、贷款及应收款项、持有至到期投资及可供出售投资。分类方式视乎购入金融资产的目的而定。管理层于初始确认时决定金融资产分类。

2.5. Financial assets

The Group classifies its financial assets in the following categories: financial assets at fair value through profit or loss; loans and receivables; held-to-maturity investments; and available-for-sale investments. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

(a) 以公允价值变化计入损益的金融资产

此类别可细分为两类：持作买卖的金融资产、及于初始分类时指定为以公允价值变化计入损益的金融资产。倘金融资产主要为在短期内出售而购入，或该资产为集合管理的可识别金融工具组合之一部分、及有证据显示近期曾实际短期获利，则归类为持作买卖用途。除已指定作对冲用途外，否则衍生工具亦归类为持作买卖用途。

(a) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

This category has two sub-categories: financial assets held for trading, and those designated as at fair value through profit or loss at inception. A financial asset is classified as held for trading if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term or if it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of recent actual pattern of short-term profit-making. Derivatives are also categorised as held for trading unless they are designated as hedges.

符合以下条件之金融资产，一般会初始时被界定为以公允价值变化计入损益类别：

A financial asset is typically classified as fair value through profit or loss at inception if it meets the following criteria:

- (i) 若该界定能消除或大幅减少因按不同基准计量金融资产或金融负债之价值或确认其盈利或亏损，而出现不一致的计量或确认情况(有时称为会计错配)；或

- (i) the designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (sometimes referred to as an accounting mismatch) that would otherwise arise from measuring the financial assets or financial liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases; or

- (ii) 若根据明文规定的风险管理或投资策略，有一组金融资产及／或金融负债需按公平值基准管理及评估表现，而内部亦根据该基准向管理层呈报有关该组金融资产及／或金融负债；或
- (iii) 金融资产，例如所持有债务证券含有一项或多项对现金流量有重大影响的嵌入式衍生工具，可以被指定为以公平值变化计入损益。

(b) 贷款及应收款项

贷款及应收款项为有固定或可确定还款额、并无活跃市场报价，且本集团无意即时或于短期内买卖之非衍生工具金融资产。

(c) 持有至到期投资

持有至到期投资为有固定或可确定还款额及固定还款期，且本集团管理层有明确意向及能力持有至到期的非衍生工具金融资产。若本集团出售或将持有至到期资产重新分类，而(i)并非由于超越本集团所能控制的、非经常性的，不能被本集团合理预期的单一个别事件所引起，例如是发行人的信用状况的显著恶化，或(ii)倘若并非微不足道数额之持有至到期资产，则整个资产类别将重新分类至可供出售。

- (ii) a group of financial assets and/or financial liabilities is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and this is the basis on which information about the financial assets and/or financial liabilities is provided internally to the key management personnel; or
- (iii) financial assets, such as debt securities held, containing one or more embedded derivatives which significantly modify the cash flows, can be designated at fair value through profit or loss.

(b) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and for which the Group has no intention of trading immediately or in the short term.

(c) Held-to-maturity

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Group's management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. Where the Group sold or reclassified held-to-maturity assets (i) other than due to an isolated event that is beyond the Group's control, is non-recurring and could not have been reasonably anticipated by the Group, such as a significant deterioration in the issuer's creditworthiness; or (ii) other than an insignificant amount of held-to-maturity assets, the entire category would be reclassified as available-for-sale.

(d) 可供出售投资

可供出售投资，包括指定为此类别或并无归入任何其他类别的非衍生工具金融资产。可供出售投资为无限定持有时间的投资，可因应流动资金需要或利率、汇率或市价变动而出售。可供出售投资初步按公允价值(包括直接及递增交易成本)确认，其后按公允价值持有。

所有并非以公允价值变化计入损益的金融资产初始时按公允价值加上交易成本确认。以公允价值变化计入损益的金融资产初始时按公允价值确认，而交易成本则在收益表列作支出。

可供出售金融资产及以公允价值变化计入损益的金融资产，其后以公允价值列帐。贷款及应收款项及持有至到期投资，则采用实际利息法以摊销成本列帐。「以公允价值变化计入损益的金融资产」类别的公允价值变动产生的收益及亏损，于产生时计入该期间的收益表。可供出售金融资产公允价值变动产生的未变现收益及亏损于其他全面收益确认，并累计于权益中(公允价值储备)，直至有关金融资产被注销或减值时，则将先前已于权益确认之累计盈亏拨转至收益表。然而，使用实际利息法计算的利息乃于收益表中确认。可供出售股权工具之股息于有关公司取得派股息权利时于收益表确认。

(d) Available-for-sale

Available-for-sale investments are non-derivative financial assets that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories. Available-for-sale investments are those intended to be held for an indefinite period of time, which may be sold in response to needs for liquidity or changes in interest rate, exchange rate or market prices. They are initially recognised at fair value including direct and incremental transaction costs. They are subsequently held at fair value.

Financial assets are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised at fair value, and transaction costs are expensed in the income statement.

Available-for-sale financial assets and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently carried at fair value. Loans and receivables and held-to-maturity investments are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the "financial assets at fair value through profit or loss" category are included in the income statement in the period in which they arise. Unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of available-for-sale financial assets are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity (fair value reserve), until the financial asset is derecognised or impaired at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in equity is reclassified to income statement. However, interest calculated using the effective interest method is recognised in the income statement. Dividends on available-for-sale equity instruments are recognised in the income statement when the entity's right to receive payment is established.

如果按公允价值计量的资产有一个买入价和卖出价，在这个价格范围内的买卖差价最能代表公允价值的情况下，应该用来计量公允价值。倘金融资产的市场并不活跃，本集团会采用估值方法订出公允价值，包括采用近期按公平原则进行的交易、参考其他大致相同的工具、现金流量折现分析及市场参与者广泛采用的其他估值方法厘定公允价值。

倘若本集团有意并有能力在资产重新分类时，持有某些金融资产直至可预见的未来或直至到期日，本集团可以选择将符合贷款及应收款项定义的金融资产，从可供出售类别，重新分类为贷款及应收款项。

重新分类将按重新分类日的公允价值计算。公允价值会成为新的成本或摊销成本(如适用)，而在重新分类日期前的公允价值收益或亏损不作拨回。对于被重新分类为贷款及应收款项和持有至到期类别的金融资产，其实际利率将在重新分类日确定。

If an asset measured at fair value has a bid price and an ask price, the price within the bid-ask spread that is most representative of fair value in the circumstances shall be used to measure fair value. If there is no active market for a financial asset, the Group establishes fair value by using valuation techniques. These include the use of recent arm's length transactions, reference to other instruments that are substantially the same, discounted cash flow analysis and other valuation techniques commonly used by market participants.

The Group may choose to reclassify financial assets that would meet the definition of loans and receivables out of the available-for-sale categories if the Group has the intention and ability to hold these financial assets for the foreseeable future or until maturity at the date of reclassification.

Reclassifications are made at fair value as of the reclassification date. Fair value becomes the new cost or amortised cost as applicable, and no reversals of fair value gains or losses recorded before reclassification date are subsequently made. Effective interest rates for financial assets reclassified to loans and receivables and held-to-maturity categories are determined at the reclassification date.

2.6. 金融资产减值

(a) 以摊销成本列帐之资产

本集团于各呈报期末，评估有否客观证据显示个别金融资产或一组金融资产出现减值。于初始确认后发生一个或多个损失事件以致出现减值之客观证据(损失事件)，且该宗(或该等)损失事件对有关金融资产或一组金融资产之未来现金流量的影响可准确估计，则该金融资产或该组金融资产将视作减值及出现减值亏损。显示个别金融资产或一组资产减值之客观证据包括本集团注意到有关可供观察资料之以下损失事件：

- 发行人或欠债人出现严重财政困难；
- 违约，例如没有支付或拖欠利息或本金还款；
- 借款人因经济或法律原因出现财政困难，本集团给予借款人在一般情况下不予考虑之优惠条件；
- 启动破产程序或其他财务重组；
- 因财政困难至使金融资产之活跃市场消失；或

2.6. Impairment of financial assets

(a) Assets carried at amortised cost

The Group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (**loss event**) and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Objective evidence that a financial asset or group of assets is impaired includes observable data that comes to the attention of the Group about the following loss events:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor;
- a breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;
- the Group granting to the borrower, for economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, a concession that the Group would not otherwise consider;
- initiation of bankruptcy proceedings or other financial reorganisation;
- the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties; or

- 可观察得到的资料显示一组金融资产产生的未来预计现金流将较初始确认时有可量度的下降，即使有关下降未能识别为该组合内之个别金融资产。资料包括：

- 该组合的借款人之还款状况有不利转变；或
- 与组合内资产违约相关之经济状况。

本集团首先评估有否客观证据显示金额重大之个别金融资产出现减值。至于金额非重大之个别金融资产，本集团会个别评估或组合评估减值。若本集团确定并无客观证据显示所评估个别金融资产（不论金额是否重大）出现减值，则将该资产包括于信贷风险特征相若的组合中，以作出组合减值评估。组合减值评估不包括已经个别评估为有减值亏损或将继续确认减值亏损之资产。

如有客观证据显示，以摊销成本列帐之贷款及应收款项，或持有至到期投资出现减值亏损，则亏损额将以资产帐面值与预计未来现金流量（不包括尚未产生的未来信贷亏损），按该金融资产原有实际利率的折现差额计算。资产的帐面值通过拨备帐目而调减，亏损金额则于收益表确认。倘贷款或持有至到期投资按浮动利率计算，则计量减值亏损的折现率为合约厘定的现行实际利率。

- observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a group of financial assets since the initial recognition of those assets, although the decrease cannot yet be identified with the individual financial assets in the group, including:

- adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers in the group; or
- economic conditions that correlate with defaults on the assets in the group.

The Group first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant. For exposures which are not individually significant, the Group will assess impairment either individually or collectively. If the Group determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on loans and receivables or held-to-maturity investments carried at amortised cost has been incurred, 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 (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognised in the income statement. If a loan or held-to-maturity investment has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

不论是否能收回抵押品，对有抵押金融资产预计未来现金流量之现值计算，可反映因收回抵押品后扣除取得及出售抵押品之成本可能产生的现金流量。

整体之组合减值评估而言，金融资产按相若信贷风险特征归类，该等特征与预测该等资产群组之未来现金流量有关，可显示所评估资产在合约条款下其债务人清还所有到期债务的能力。

一组共同进行减值评估的金融资产的未来现金流量，是按群组内资产的合约现金流量，及与其具相若信贷风险特征的资产之过往亏损记录为基准估量。过往亏损记录会根据现时可观察资料予以调整，以反映并没有对过往亏损记录所依据的该期间现有状况的影响，以及消除于过往期间出现但现时并不存在之条件的影响。

估计一组资产未来现金流量的变动时，须反映各期间的相关可观察数据（显示该组资产亏损之可能性及程度的变动），并调整至与其一致。本集团定期检讨估计未来现金流量的方法及假设，以缩减亏损估计与实际亏损的差距。

倘贷款无法收回，则信贷委员会将酌情决定自相关贷款减值亏损拨备撤销贷款。该等贷款将于完成所有必需程序及确定亏损金额后撤销。倘日后收回以往已撤销的款项，将用于减低收益表中之减值亏损。

The calculation of the present value of estimated future cash flows of a collateralised financial asset reflects the cash flows that may result from foreclosure less costs for obtaining and selling the collateral, whether or not foreclosure is probable.

For the purposes of a collective evaluation of impairment, financial assets are grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics which are relevant to the estimation of future cash flows for groups of such assets by being indicative of the debtors' ability to pay all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the assets being evaluated.

Future cash flows in a group of financial assets that are collectively evaluated for impairment are estimated on the basis of the contractual cash flows of the assets in the group and historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics similar to those in the group. Historical loss experience is adjusted on the basis of current observable data to reflect the effects of current conditions that did not affect the period on which the historical loss experience is based and to remove the effects of conditions in the historical period that do not exist currently.

Estimates of changes in future cash flows for groups of assets should reflect and be directionally consistent with changes in related observable data from period to period which are indicative of changes in the probability of losses in the group and their magnitude. The methodology and assumptions used for estimating future cash flows are reviewed regularly by the Group to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

When a loan is uncollectable, it is written off against the related allowance for loan impairment at the discretion of the Credit Committee. Such loans are written off after all the necessary procedures have been completed and the amount of the loss has been determined. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off decrease the amount of the allowance for loan impairment in the income statement.

如日后减值亏损拨备减少，且与确认减值后发生的事件有客观联系，则过往确认的减值亏损会透过调整拨备帐目回拨。回拨的金额于收益表内确认。

(b) 被归类为可供出售投资的资产

本集团在各呈报期末评估有否客观证据显示，个别可供出售投资或一组可供出售投资出现减值。对于债务证券，本集团采用以上(a)所提出的标准。至于被分类为可供出售的股权投资，倘若其公平值大幅或长期低于成本，亦为显示该等资产出现减值的证据。如可供出售金融资产存在该等证据，其累计亏损(即购入成本与现时公平值之差额扣减原先已于收益表确认之金融资产减值亏损)需自权益拨转至收益表。如日后归类为可供出售之工具的公平值增加，并与确认减值后发生之事件有客观联系，则有关减值亏损将按变化程度于收益表回拨。

(c) 已重组贷款

须作组合减值评估或属个别重大的贷款如已重新协商条款，会被视为已重组贷款处理。

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed by adjusting the allowance account. The amount of the reversal is recognised in the income statement.

(b) Assets classified as available-for-sale investments

The Group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that an available-for-sale investment or a group of available-for-sale investments is impaired. For debt securities, the Group uses the criteria referred to in (a) above. In the case of equity investments classified as available-for-sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is also evidence that the assets are impaired. If any such evidence exists for available-for-sale financial assets, the cumulative loss — measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in income statement — is removed from equity and recognised in the income statement. If, in a subsequent period, the fair value of the instrument classified as available-for-sale increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in income statement, the impairment loss to the extent of such change is reversed through the income statement.

(c) Renegotiated loans

Loans that are either subject to collective impairment assessment or individually significant and whose terms have been renegotiated are treated as renegotiated loans.

2.7. 金融负债

金融负债分为两类：以公允价值变化计入损益的金融负债及其他金融负债。所有金融负债于初始时分类，并初步按公允价值确认。

财务状况表所列明的已发行债务证券，包括：(i)根据债务工具发行计划发行的债券；及(ii)根据中期债券发行计划发行的债券(中期债券)。

该等债券初步指定为：(i)以公允价值变化计入损益的金融负债或(ii)其他金融负债。

于初始分类时，当债券(包括已发行嵌入式衍生工具的债券)被指定以公允价值变化计入损益，则按公允价值确认，且公允价值变动记录于收益表。当债券被指定为公允价值对冲之对冲项目，均会就被对冲风险而引起的公允价值变化作出相应调整。

指定为其他金融负债的债券初始时按公允价值确认，即所收代价的公允价值扣减产生的交易成本。债券其后按摊销成本列帐，扣除交易成本后的所得款项净额与赎回价值间的任何差额，于债务证券期间按实际利息法在收益表确认。

凡赎回/回购债券时的损益，即赎回/回购债券的金额与帐面值的差额，于赎回/回购发生期间于收益表入帐确认。

2.7. Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified into two categories: financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and other financial liabilities. All the financial liabilities are classified at inception and recognised initially at fair value.

Debt securities issued in the statement of financial position include (i) notes issued under the Debt Issuance Programme (**DIP**); and (ii) notes issued under the Medium Term Note (**MTN**) Programme.

These notes are initially designated as either (i) financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss; or (ii) other financial liabilities.

The notes (including those issued with embedded derivative instruments) designated as at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition are carried at fair value, with changes in fair value being recorded in the income statement. Those notes which are designated as hedged items under a fair value hedge are adjusted for the fair value changes subject to the risk being hedged.

The notes designated as other financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value, which is the fair value of the consideration received, net of transaction costs incurred. The notes are subsequently stated at amortised costs; any difference between proceeds net of transaction costs and the redemption value is recognised in the income statement over the period of the debt securities using the effective interest method.

On redemption/repurchase of the notes, the resulting gains or losses, being the difference between the redemption/repurchase amount and the carrying amount, are recognised in the income statement in the period in which the redemption/repurchase takes place.

2.8. 确认和终止确认金融工具

以公允价值变化计入损益的金融资产、可供出售和持有至到期投资于本集团购买或出售的交易日确认。贷款及应收款项于借款人收到现金时确认。当收取金融资产所得现金流量的权利经已届满，或当本集团已转让拥有该项资产的绝大部分风险及回报的权利，金融资产将终止确认。

以公允价值变化计入损益的金融负债，及已发行债务证券于交易日确认。其他金融负债于债务产生时确认。金融负债仅于合约规定的债务已被清偿、已取消或已届满时，才于财务状况表终止确认。

2.9. 衍生金融工具及对冲会计处理

衍生工具最初于订立衍生工具合约之日按公允价值确认，其后按公允价值重新计量。公允价值乃根据活跃市场价厘定，包括最近市场交易及通过使用估值方法(包括现金流量折现模型及期权定价模型)。当衍生工具的公允价值为正数时，均作为资产入帐；而当公允价值为负数时，则作为负债入帐。从衍生工具所产生的应收和应付利息会分别呈列于财务状况表。

于初始确认时，最佳显示该衍生工具之公允价值应为其交易价值(即已付或已收代价之公允价值)。

若干嵌入其他金融工具之衍生工具之经济特征及风险与所属主合约并无密切关系，且主合约并非以公允价值变化计入损益计量时，该等嵌入式衍生工具会作为独立衍生工具处理。该等嵌入式衍生工具以公允价值计量，而公允价值变动则于收益表确认。

2.8. Recognition and de-recognition of financial instruments

Purchases and sales of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, available-for-sale and held-to-maturity investments are recognised on the trade date, the date on which the Group purchases or sells the assets. Loans and receivables are recognised when cash is advanced to the borrowers. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or where the Group has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and debt securities issued are recognised on the trade date. Other financial liabilities are recognised when such obligations arise. Financial liabilities are derecognised from the statement of financial position when and only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired.

2.9. Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at their fair value. Fair values are obtained from market prices in active markets, including recent market transactions, and valuation techniques, including discounted cash flow models and options pricing models, as appropriate. All derivatives are carried as assets when fair value is positive and as liabilities when fair value is negative. Interest receivables and payables arising from derivatives are separately presented in the statement of financial position.

The best evidence of the fair value of a derivative at initial recognition is the transaction price (i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received).

Certain derivatives embedded in other financial instruments are treated as separate derivatives when their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contract and the host contract is not carried at fair value through profit or loss. These embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in the income statement.

确认公允价值损益的方法取决于衍生工具是否指定为对冲工具，如属对冲工具则须取决对冲项目性质。本集团指定若干衍生工具为：(i) 对冲已确认资产或负债或确实承担的公允价值（**公允价值对冲**）；或(ii) 对冲已确认资产或负债或预期交易极有可能产生的未来现金流量（**现金流对冲**）。在符合若干条件的情况下，指定的衍生工具采纳对冲会计方式处理。

本集团会于交易发生时记录对冲工具与对冲项目之关系、风险管理目的以及进行各类对冲交易所采取策略。本集团亦会就对冲活动发生时及所涉期间内评估有关衍生工具能否高度有效地抵销对冲项目之公允价值或现金流量变动作出记录。

(a) 公允价值对冲

被指定为且合格之公允价值对冲之衍生工具的公允价值变动连同被对冲风险之对冲资产或负债之相关公允价值变动，一并于收益表内记录。

若对冲不再符合对冲会计处理的要求，对冲项目之帐面值调整，将按剩余年期以实际利息法摊销至收益表。

(b) 现金流对冲

被指定为且合格之现金流对冲之衍生工具的公允价值变动的有效对冲部分于其他全面收益内确认，并累计于权益中。无效部分的损益即时于收益表确认。

权益的累积数额将于相关对冲项目影响收益表时转出并拨入至收益表。

The method of recognising the resulting fair value gain or loss depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and if so, the nature of the item being hedged. The Group designates certain derivatives as either: (i) hedges of the fair value of recognised assets or liabilities or firm commitments (**fair value hedge**); or (ii) hedges of highly probable future cash flows attributable to a recognised asset or liability, or a forecast transaction (**cash flow hedge**). Hedge accounting is used for derivatives designated in this way provided certain criteria are met.

The Group documents, at the inception of the transaction, the relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as its risk management objective and strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. The Group also documents its assessment, both at hedge inception and on an ongoing basis, of whether the derivatives that are used in hedging transactions are highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of hedged items.

(a) Fair value hedge

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualified as fair value hedges are recorded in the income statement, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

If the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, the adjustment to the carrying amount of a hedged item for which the effective interest method is used, is amortised to income statement over the period to maturity.

(b) Cash flow hedge

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualified as cash flow hedges are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the income statement.

Amounts accumulated in equity are recycled to the income statement in the periods in which the hedged item will affect income statement.

于对冲工具到期或出售，或不再符合对冲会计处理要求时，权益中的任何累计损益仍保留于权益内，直至预期进行的交易最终于收益表确认时始拨入收益表。当预期进行的交易不会落实时，权益所呈报的累计损益随即拨入收益表。

(c) 不符合采用对冲会计方法的衍生工具

凡不合资格采用对冲会计处理的经济对冲的衍生工具，以公平值变化计入损益。任何衍生工具的公平值变动，即时于收益表确认。

When a hedging instrument expires or is sold, or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative gain or loss existing in equity at that time remains in equity and is recognised when the forecast transaction is ultimately recognised in the income statement. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss that was reported in equity is immediately transferred to the income statement.

(c) Derivatives not qualified as hedges for accounting purposes

Derivative instruments entered into as economic hedges that do not qualify for hedge accounting are held at fair value through profit or loss. Changes in the fair value of any derivative instrument are recognised immediately in the income statement.

2.10. 对销金融工具

如金融资产及负债具有法律上可强制执行的权利可对销确认金额及有计划按净额结算，或同时变卖资产及清偿负债，则该金融资产及负债可互相对销，而两者之净额列于财务状况表内。法律上可强制执行的权利不应取决于未来事件，并且必须是在正常业务过程中，以及在本公司或交易对手违约、无力偿付债务或破产的情况下，可强制执行。

2.11. 收回资产

收回抵押资产作为待售资产列帐，并于「其他资产」项下呈报，相关贷款则终止确认。收回抵押资产按帐面值与公平值减销售成本之较低者计量。

2.10. Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

2.11. Repossessed assets

Reposessed collateral assets are accounted as assets held for sale and reported in "Other assets" and the relevant loans are derecognised. The reposessed collateral assets are measured at lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

2.12. 分类报告

经营分类按向首席经营决策者提供的内部报告一致的方式报告。首席经营决策者为分配资源及评估公司经营分类表现的个人或团体。本集团已指定总裁为首席经营决策者。

2.13. 外币换算

(a) 功能及呈列货币

本集团旗下各公司的财务报表中所载项目采用该公司营运所在主要经济环境所用的货币(功能货币)计量。综合财务报表以千港元为单位呈列，即本公司之功能及本公司和本集团之呈列货币。

(b) 交易及结余

外币交易按交易当日之汇率换算为功能货币。结算该等交易产生之汇兑盈亏以及以期末汇率换算外币计价的货币资产及负债而产生的汇兑盈亏在收益表确认。

以外币计价的货币项目，按报告日期的收市汇率换算。以历史成本估值的外币计价的非货币项目，按初始确认日期的汇率换算；以公允价值估值的外币计价的非货币项目，会以确定公平值当日的汇率换算。

2.12. Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker is the person or group that allocates resources to and assesses the performance of the operating segments of an entity. The Group has determined the Chief Executive Officer as its chief operating decision maker.

2.13. Foreign currency translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (**functional currency**). The consolidated financial statements are presented in thousands of units of Hong Kong dollars (**HK\$'000**), which is the Company's functional and the Company's and the Group's presentation currency.

(b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the income statement.

Monetary items denominated in foreign currency are translated with the closing rate as at the reporting date. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are translated with the exchange rate as at the date of initial recognition; non-monetary items in a foreign currency that are measured at fair value are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

当归类为可供出售，并以外币计价的货币项目之公平值变动时，由证券的摊销成本变动所产生的换算差额，及由证券的帐面值的其他变动所产生的换算差额会区别出来。有关摊销成本变动的换算差额会在损益内确认；而除减值外，帐面值的其他变动会在其他全面收益内确认。

持有以公平值变化计入损益的非货币金融工具的换算差额呈报为公平值损益的一部分。归类为可供出售金融资产的非货币金融工具的换算差额计入权益内的公平值储备。

In the case of changes in the fair value of monetary assets denominated in foreign currency classified as available-for-sale, a distinction is made between translation differences resulting from changes in amortised cost of the security and other changes in the carrying amount of the security. Translation differences related to changes in the amortised cost are recognised in profit or loss, and other changes in the carrying amount, except impairment, are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Translation differences on non-monetary financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. Translation differences on non-monetary financial instruments classified as available-for-sale financial assets, are included in the fair value reserve in equity.

2.14. 固定资产

固定资产按历史成本减累计折旧及减值亏损列帐。历史成本包括收购该等项目的直接开支。

该项目的后续成本仅在本集团有可能获得有关项目之未来经济利益，且能准确计量项目成本时，方可计入资产帐面值或确认为独立资产（倘适用）。遭替换部分的帐面值被终止确认。所有其他维修及保养开支均于产生之财务期间于收益表确认。

折旧采用直线法按下列估计可使用年期将成本减剩余价值摊销：

租赁物业装修	租约尚未届满的期间
傢俬及装置	租约尚未届满的期间
电脑	三年
办公室设备	三年
汽车	四年

2.14. Fixed assets

Fixed assets are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or are recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost to their residual values over their estimated useful lives.

Leasehold improvements	over the unexpired period of the lease
Furniture and fixtures	over the unexpired period of the lease
Computer	3 years
Office equipment	3 years
Motor vehicle	4 years

资产的剩余价值及可使用年期于各呈报期末检讨并于适当时调整。

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

出售之收益及亏损按所得款项与帐面值的差额于收益表确认。

Gain and loss on disposal is determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. It is included in the income statement.

2.15. 于附属公司的投资的减值

2.15. Impairment of investment in subsidiaries

于附属公司收取股息后，倘若出现下述情况，需就附属公司的投资进行减值测试。如在股息宣布周期，股息超越附属公司的总全面收益。又或是附属公司在本公司的财务状况表所显示的帐面值，超越附属公司在综合财务状况表的净资产值（包括商誉）。

Impairment testing of the investment in a subsidiary is required upon receiving a dividend from that subsidiary if the dividend exceeds the total comprehensive income of the subsidiary concerned in the period the dividend is declared or if the carrying amount of the subsidiary in the Company's statement of financial position exceeds the carrying amount of the subsidiary's net assets including goodwill in the consolidated statement of financial position.

2.16. 当期及递延税项

2.16. Current and deferred tax

期内税项支出包括当期及递延税项。税项会在收益表内确认，除非涉及确认于其他全面收益的项目或直接在权益内确认。在这种情况下，税项也会在其他全面收益或直接在权益确认。

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the income statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

当期税项根据呈报期末已颁布或实际颁布的税率计算。

Current tax is calculated on the basis of the tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period.

递延税项采用负债法按资产及负债的税基与综合财务报表所呈列帐面值之暂时差额作全数拨备。递延税项采用各呈报期末已颁布或实际颁布并预期在相关递延税项资产变现或递延税项负债结算时适用之税率厘定。

Deferred tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

倘可能有未来应课税溢利与可动用暂时差额抵销，则确认递延税项资产。除非暂时差异的拨回由本集团控制，并有可能在可预见将来不会拨回暂时差额，就投资附属公司而产生的暂时差额需作递延税项拨备。

就可供出售投资的公平值重新计量并直接在其他全面收益中扣除或计入相关的递延税项，亦应直接在其他全面收益中计入或扣除，其后连同递延盈亏在收益表中确认。

2.17. 雇员福利

(a) 雇员可享有的假期

雇员所享年假于雇员得到有关假期时确认。按截至各呈报期末就雇员所提供服务的估计享有的年假及长期服务假期的承担列为应计项目。

雇员可享有的病假、产假及侍产假，于雇员休假时确认。

(b) 花红计划

本集团根据一项程式以考虑若干调整后所得溢利确认花红负债及开支。本集团根据合约责任或过往经验建立推定责任时，确认有关拨备。

Deferred tax assets are recognised where it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences arising from investment in the subsidiary, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Group and it is probable that the difference will not be reversed in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax related to fair value re-measurement of available-for-sale investments, which are charged or credited directly to other comprehensive income, is also credited or charged directly to other comprehensive income and is subsequently recognised in the income statement together with the deferred gain or loss.

2.17. Employee benefits

(a) Employee leave entitlements

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised when they accrue to employees. An accrual is made for the estimated liability for annual leave and long-service leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to the end of each reporting period.

Employee entitlements to sick leave, maternity or paternity leave are recognised when the absence occurs.

(b) Bonus plans

The Group recognises a liability and an expense for bonuses, based on a formula that takes into consideration the profit after certain adjustments. The Group recognises a provision where contractually obliged or where there is a past practice that has created constructive obligations.

(c) 退休金承担

本集团设立强制性公积金计划及界定供款计划，计划相关资产通常由独立信托人所管理之基金持有。该等退休金计划通常由雇员及本集团供款。

本集团对强制性公积金计划及界定供款计划的供款于产生时列作支出。

(c) Pension obligations

The Group offers a mandatory provident fund scheme and a defined contribution scheme, the assets of which are generally held in separate trustee — administered funds. These pension plans are generally funded by payments from employees and by the Group.

The Group's contributions to the mandatory provident fund scheme and defined contribution scheme are expensed as incurred.

2.18. 拨备

倘本集团现时因过往事件而涉及法律或推定责任，而履行责任很可能须耗用资源，且可合理估计款项时，则确认拨备。

当金额的时间值影响属重大的，拨备按预期偿付责任所需开支以除税前比率（反映当前市场对责任特定之时间值及风险之评估）计算之现值计量。

2.18. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events where it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount has been reliably estimated.

Where the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation.

2.19. 租约

(a) 经营租约

经营租约指由出租人承担拥有权绝大部分风险及回报之租约。本集团主要以承租人身份订立经营租约。经营租约租金（扣除出租人给予的任何优惠后）于租期内以直线法自收益表扣除。

倘经营租约于租约期满前终止，则任何须付出出租人的罚款将于终止发生期间确认为开支。

2.19. Leases

(a) Operating leases

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. The Group entered into operating leases primarily as lessee. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

When an operating lease is terminated before the lease period has expired, any payment required to be made to the lessor by way of penalty is recognised as an expense in the period in which termination takes place.

(b) 融资租赁

融资租赁指由本集团承担拥有权的绝大部分风险及回报之资产租约。本集团主要以出租人身份订立融资租赁。融资租赁于租赁开始时按租赁物业公允价值或最低租金现值之较低者拨作应收款项。应收款项总额与应收款项现值的差额确认为未赚取融资收入。租约收入于租期内按反映固定回报率之净投资法确认。具有融资租赁特性的租购合约按融资租赁相同方式列帐。减值拨备按附注2.6所载会计政策列帐。

(b) Finance leases

Leases of assets where the Group has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. The Group entered into finance leases primarily as lessor. Finance leases are capitalised as receivables at the lease's commencement at the lower of the fair value of the leased property and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The difference between the gross receivable and the present value of the receivable is recognised as unearned finance income. Lease income is recognised over the term of the lease using the net investment method, which reflects a constant periodic rate of return. Hire purchase contracts having the characteristics of a finance lease are accounted for in the same manner as finance leases. Impairment allowances are accounted for in accordance with the accounting policies set out in Note 2.6.

2.20. 现金及等同现金项目

就现金流量表而言，现金及等同现金项目包括于获取之日起计三个月内到期的结余，包括现金和银行结余。这些结余是易于转换为已知金额的现金，而其价值变动的风险不高。

2.20. Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise balances with less than three months' maturity from the date of acquisition, including cash and balances with banks that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

2.21. 财务担保合约

财务担保合约，本集团须向持有人支付定额款项以补偿指定欠款人未能支付到期款项所产生损失。

财务担保合约，按附注2.22(b)所载会计政策，列帐为保险合同。

2.21. Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantees are contracts that require the Group to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due.

Financial guarantee contracts are accounted for as insurance contracts in accordance with the accounting policies set out in Note 2.22 (b).

2.22. 保险和其他担保合约

(a) 按揭保险合同

本集团按揭保险计划下的按揭保险业务，根据年度会计基准入帐。依照年度会计处理法，本集团按未来收支的可靠预测作出拨备，厘定本会计年度的承保业绩。承保业绩包括更正过往估计而作出的任何修订。

毛保费指本会计年度透过在《银行业条例》下定义之认可机构参与直接承保业务的保费。扣除折扣及退款后的毛保费包括向核准再保险公司支付再保险费、本集团应收风险保费及服务费。保险费净额于保险生效期间，以时间比例确认为收入。

未到期保费为各呈报期末，估计承担风险及服务所需保费净额部分。

于各呈报期末，就未决申索、已产生但未申报申索及亏损储备作拨备。至于风险分摊业务方面，根据有关监管指引，取决于相关产品，将年内已到期风险保费净额的50%或75%，在一段时间内，预留作为风险储备。期内可自风险储备提取以应付超额申索。于各呈报期末，风险储备的未动用结余可拨回至保留溢利。

2.22. Insurance and other guarantee contracts

(a) Mortgage insurance contracts

The mortgage insurance business under the Mortgage Insurance Programme of the Group is accounted for on the annual accounting basis. Under the annual accounting approach, the Group makes provisions based on credible estimates of future income and outgoings to determine the underwriting result for the current accounting period. The underwriting result includes any adjustments arising from the correction of the previous estimates.

Gross premiums represent direct business written through Authorized Institutions (**AIs**) as defined in accordance with the Banking Ordinance during an accounting period. The gross premiums after deduction of discounts and refunds, include the reinsurance premiums to be paid to the approved reinsurers, the risk premiums and servicing fees earned by the Group. The net premiums are recognised as income on a time-apportioned basis during the time the insurance coverage is effective.

Unearned premiums represent that portion of net premiums written which are estimated to relate to risks and services subsequent to the end of each reporting period.

Provisions are made for outstanding claims, claims incurred but not reported and loss reserve at the end of each reporting period. For risk-sharing business, 50% or 75% of the net risk premiums earned in a year depending on the respective product is set aside as a Contingency Reserve for a period of time in accordance with relevant regulatory guidelines. Withdrawals from the Contingency Reserve can be made to meet excess claims at any time during the period. At the end of the reporting period, the unutilised balance of the Contingency Reserve can be released to retained profits.

再保险合同指本集团与再保险公司订立的合约，据此本集团就本集团发出的一份或以上保险合同获赔偿损失。本集团根据再保险合同下所获利益，确认为再保险资产。该等资产包括从再保险公司可收回的申索及应收款项（根据有关再保险合同所预期的申索及利息）。从再保险公司可收回款项或应付再保险公司金额的计量均与再保险合同相关金额及每份再保险合同的条款一致。再保险资产主要为再保险合同的保费。

再保险资产初始确认后，倘若有关客观证据显示，本集团可能不会收回合约条款内的全数款项，而本集团从再保险公司之收回款项亦能准确计量，则会对该再保险资产减值。

已产生的佣金在收益表内确认。

(b) 其他担保和保险合同

本集团为合资格的中小企业（**中小企**）和非上市企业取得的贷款提供财务担保，并收取担保费；亦为长者的安老按揭贷款，以及为资助房屋计划业主而设、主要用于补地价的一笔过贷款，提供保险保障，并收取保险保费。

本集团会根据当前合约的未来现金流量估算，在每个呈报期日评估其已确认的负债是否足够。如果评估显示其担保和保险负债的帐面值不足应付预计的未来现金流量，不足之数额在收益表中确认。

Reinsurance contracts refer to contracts entered into by the Group with reinsurers under which the Group is compensated for losses on one or more insurance contracts issued by the Group. Benefits to which the Group is entitled under its reinsurance contracts held are recognised as reinsurance assets. These assets consist of claims recoverable from reinsurers and receivables that are dependent on the expected claims and benefits arising under the related reinsured insurance contracts. Amounts recoverable from or due to reinsurers are measured consistently with the amounts associated with the reinsured insurance contracts and in accordance with the terms of each reinsurance contract. Reinsurance assets are primarily premiums for reinsurance contracts.

A reinsurance asset is impaired if there is objective evidence, as a result of an event that occurred after initial recognition of the reinsurance asset, that the Group may not receive all amounts due to it under the terms of the contract, and the impact on the amounts that the Group will receive from the reinsurer can be reliably measured.

Commissions are recognised in the income statement as incurred.

(b) Other guarantee and insurance contracts

The Group provides financial guarantees for loan facilities provided to eligible small and medium enterprises (**SMEs**) and non-listed enterprises, in return for a guarantee fee, insurance coverage on reverse mortgage loans provided to elderly people and on lump-sum loans provided to owners of properties of subsidised housing schemes primarily for land premium settlement, in return for an insurance premium.

The Group will assess if its recognised liabilities are adequate on each reporting date, using the current estimates of future cash flows under these contracts. If the assessment shows that the carrying amount of its guarantee and insurance liabilities are inadequate in the light of the estimated future cash flows, the shortfall shall be recognised in the income statement.

根据有关监管指引及在董事认为适当的情况下，年内已满期的担保费的50%和保险保费的75%，在一段时间内，预留作为风险储备。期内可自风险储备提取款项以应付超额申索。于各呈报期末，风险储备的未动用结余可拨回至保留溢利。

50% of the guarantee fee earned and 75% of the insurance premium earned in a year is set aside as a Contingency Reserve for a period of time in accordance with relevant regulatory guidelines and as considered by directors to be appropriate. Withdrawals from the Contingency Reserve can be made to meet excess claims at any time during the period. At the end of the reporting period, the unutilised balance of the Contingency Reserve can be released to retained profits.

2.23. 股息分配

于呈报期末后拟派或宣派的股息，当股东批准该股息时，会作为该时期的负债披露。

2.23. Dividend distribution

Dividend proposed or declared after the end of each reporting period is disclosed as a liability in the period in which the dividends are approved by shareholders.

3. 财务风险管理

3. Financial risk management

3.1. 采用金融工具策略

本集团的主要业务为(i)购买按揭或贷款组合；(ii)透过发行债券为购买资产筹集资金；(iii)向认可机构所承造以香港住宅物业作抵押的按揭贷款，提供按揭保险；(iv)向认可机构所承造的香港中小企及非上市公司贷款，提供财务担保；(v)向认可机构为长者所承造的安老按揭，提供保险保障；(vi)向认可机构为资助房屋计划业主用于补地价的一笔过贷款，提供保险保障；及(vii)提供一个中央平台以支援小型贷款的运作。根据其性质，本集团业务主要使用金融工具包括现金、贷款、债务及衍生工具。

3.1. Strategy in using financial instruments

The major activities of the Group are (i) to purchase portfolios of mortgages or loans; (ii) to raise financing for its purchase of assets through issuance of debt securities; (iii) to provide mortgage insurance cover to AIs in respect of mortgage loans originated by such AIs and secured on residential properties in Hong Kong; (iv) to provide financial guarantee cover to AIs in respect of loans originated by such AIs to SMEs and non-listed enterprises in Hong Kong; (v) to provide insurance cover to AIs in respect of reverse mortgage loans originated by such AIs to elderly people; (vi) to provide insurance cover to AIs in respect of lump-sum loans to owners of properties of subsidised housing schemes for land premium settlement; and (vii) to operate a centralised microfinance platform to support microfinance loans. By their nature, the Group's activities are principally related to the use of financial instruments including cash, loans, debts and derivatives.

本集团的业务面对多种财务风险，该等业务涉及分析、评估、承担及管理一定程度的风险或风险组合。本集团于维持财务表现过程中审慎管理风险。

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks and those activities involve the analysis, evaluation, acceptance and management of some degree of risk or combination of risks. The Group manages the risks in a prudent manner in sustaining the Group's financial performance.

企业风险管理委员会乃于企业层面设立监督企业范围内的风险事项(包括财务及非财务风险)。各类风险的政策及限额由各管理委员会(包括信贷委员会、资产负债管理委员会、交易核准委员会及营运风险管理委员会)监控及定期检讨,并向企业风险管理委员会报告。

信贷委员会监察资产收购、按揭保险、中小企担保业务及小型贷款计划的信贷政策及标准。资产负债管理委员会监察经董事局批准的市场风险管理及投资指引的执行情况。交易核准委员会负责根据最新市况及董事局批准的业务策略,深入分析业务交易的定价基础及风险。营运风险管理委员会负责确保所有运作部门,都采取有效的营运风险及内部监控机制。该委员会也会负责就运作部门在政策、监控和管理等运作事宜发生问题时,提供指引和解决方法。倘若有审核结果涉及营运风险和内部监控,该委员会会确保尽快采取恰当的纠正措施。此外,内部审计部负责独立审查本公司的内部监控系统。最重要的风险类型为信贷风险、流动资金风险及市场风险(包括货币风险、利率风险及股票价格风险)。

3.2. 信贷风险

本集团主要金融资产为其贷款组合、证券投资、现金及短期资金。流动资金及证券投资的信贷风险有限,因为交易对手主要是主权国、半主权国机构、银行及公司,其信贷评级须符合按照董事局批准的投资指引的最低要求。

The Corporate Risk Management Committee is set up at corporate level to provide oversight of the enterprise-wide risk matters including financial and non-financial risks. The policies and limits for various risks are monitored and reviewed regularly by various management committees, including the Credit Committee, Asset and Liability Committee (**ALCO**), Transaction Approval Committee (**TAC**) and Operational Risk Committee (**ORC**) which report to the Corporate Risk Management Committee.

The Credit Committee oversees the credit policies and standards for asset acquisition, mortgage insurance, SME guarantee business and Microfinance Scheme. The ALCO oversees the implementation of market risk management and investment guidelines approved by the Board of Directors. The TAC conducts an in-depth analysis of pricing economics and associated risks for business transactions, whilst taking into consideration the latest market conditions and business strategies approved by the Board. The ORC is responsible for ensuring that all business entities and line functions maintain an effective operational risk and internal control framework. The ORC is also responsible for providing directions and resolving issues related to policies, controls and management of operational issues referred to by line functions, as well as ensuring prompt and appropriate corrective action in response to audit findings related to operational risks or internal controls. In addition, Internal Audit Department is responsible for the independent review of the internal control systems of the Company. The most important types of risks are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk which includes currency risk, interest rate risk and equity price risk.

3.2. Credit risk

The Group's principal financial assets are its loan portfolio, investment securities, cash and short-term funds. The credit risk on liquid funds and investment securities is limited because the credit ratings of the counterparties, mainly sovereigns, quasi-sovereign agencies, banks and companies, should meet the minimum requirement in accordance with the investment guidelines approved by the Board of Directors.

本集团的信贷风险主要来自其贷款组合，即借款人于款项到期时未能全数偿还的风险。本集团就于呈报期末已产生的亏损作出减值拨备。

经济及本地物业市场出现的重大转变可能导致的亏损有别于呈报期末之拨备。因此本集团就管理信贷风险订下审慎政策。

为维持资产组合的素质，本集团采取四项策略：(i) 按既定准则挑选核准卖方；(ii) 采取审慎的资产购买准则；(iii) 进行有效的尽职审查程序；及(iv) 确保较高风险的资产或交易有足够的保障。

本集团的按揭贷款信贷风险分散于众多客户及交易对手，而本集团按揭风险之相关抵押品则坐落于香港。

本集团尤其注重对问题贷款进行持续信贷审查。业务部门将监控该等贷款，并尽力为收回款项采取如与借款人制定宽减计划从而加强贷款回收力度。根据信贷委员会批准的指引为贷款定期进行减值评估，减值拨备亦于收益表扣除。

抵押品及其他信贷安排加强措施

本集团已实施关于接受用以减低信贷风险的特定类别的抵押品的指引。该等指引定期进行检讨。

The Group's credit risk is primarily attributable to its loan portfolio, which is the risk that a loan borrower will be unable to pay amounts in full when due. Allowance for impairment is provided for losses that have been incurred at the end of the reporting period.

Significant changes in the economy and local property market could result in losses that are different from those provided for at the end of the reporting period. The Group therefore has a prudent policy for managing its exposure to credit risk.

To maintain the quality of the asset portfolios, the Group adheres to a four-pronged approach to (i) select Approved Sellers with established criteria; (ii) adopt prudent asset purchasing criteria; (iii) conduct effective due diligence reviews; and (iv) ensure adequate protection for higher-risk assets or transactions.

Credit risk exposures on mortgage loans of the Group are spread over a large number of customers and counterparties. The underlying collaterals on the Group's mortgage exposures are located in Hong Kong.

The Group undertakes ongoing credit review with special attention paid to problem loans. Operation units will monitor these loans and take recovery action such as establishing relief plan with borrowers in order to maximise recoveries. Loan impairment assessment is performed regularly and impairment allowance is charged to income statement in accordance with the guidelines approved by the Credit Committee.

Collateral and other credit enhancements

The Group has implemented guidelines on the acceptability of specific classes of collateral on credit risk mitigation, which are subject to regular review.

贷款组合

按揭贷款组合的主要抵押品类型包括物业及递延代价(附注25)。至于融资租赁应收帐款的抵押品类型包括的士和公共小巴牌照。按揭贷款组合和融资租赁应收帐款一般有充足的抵押。目前物业抵押品的价值是以公开指数按组合基础而确定。至于其他非按揭贷款组合，一般并不寻求抵押品。

银行定期存款和证券投资

银行定期存款一般不寻求抵押，因为其交易对手的性质，和短期内到期，故被视为低风险。证券投资一般没有抵押。

衍生金融工具

本集团与所有衍生工具之交易对手签订国际掉期及衍生工具协会主协议。按照该协议，倘若其中一方出现违约事件，另一方可以净额结算所有未平仓的金额。本集团亦跟其主要交易对手，与主协议同时执行信贷支持附件。根据信贷支持附件，双方可以透过转移抵押品，减轻未平仓时存在的交易对手风险。

至于金融工具，如衍生工具，本集团按照投资指引及信贷风险政策所制定的交易对手风险限额予以监察。交易对手风险限额由信贷风险委员会每年定期检讨。无论于何时，交易对手风险的上限为对本集团有利的工具(即公平值为正数的资产)的现有公平值，就衍生工具而言，公平值仅占合约价值或用于反映未平仓工具数量的估算价值的小部分。交易对手风险作为交易对手整体信贷限额的一部分，与市场波动的潜在风险一并管理。

Loan portfolio

The principal collateral types for mortgage portfolio mainly consist of properties and the deferred consideration (Note 25). For finance lease receivable, the collateral types include taxi and public light bus licenses. Mortgage portfolio and finance lease receivable are generally fully secured by collateral. The current collateral value of properties is determined with the use of public indices on a portfolio basis. For other non-mortgage portfolio, no collateral is generally sought.

Time deposits with banks and investment securities

Collaterals are generally not sought for time deposits with banks as the exposures are considered to be low risk due to the nature of the counterparties and short term maturity. Investment securities are generally unsecured.

Derivative financial instruments

The Group enters into International Swaps and Derivatives Association master agreement with all counterparties for derivative transactions where each party will be able to settle all outstanding amounts on a net basis in the event of default of the other party. The Group also executed Credit Support Annex (**CSA**) with its major counterparties in conjunction with the master agreement. Under CSA, collateral is passed between the parties to mitigate the counterparty risk inherent in outstanding positions.

For financial instruments such as derivatives, exposures are monitored against counterparty risk limits established in accordance with the investment guidelines and credit risk policy of the Group. These counterparty risk limits are subject to regular review by the Credit Committee on an annual basis. At any one time, the amount subject to counterparty risk is limited to the current fair value of instruments favourable to the Group (i.e. assets with positive fair value), which in relation to derivatives is only a small fraction of the contract, or notional values used to express the volume of instruments outstanding. This counterparty risk exposure is managed as part of the overall credit limits with counterparties, together with potential exposures from market movements.

按揭保险合同、其他担保和保险合同

Mortgage insurance contracts, other guarantee and insurance contracts

详情在附注 3.5 披露。

The details are disclosed in Note 3.5.

结算风险存在于任何以现金、证券或股票支付并期望收取相应现金、证券或股票的情况。为涵盖本集团于任何单一日期因市场交易产生的所有结算风险的总额，对每名交易对手均设有每日结算限额。

Settlement risk arises in any situation where a payment in cash, securities or equities is made in the expectation of a corresponding receipt in cash, securities or equities. Daily settlement limits are established for each counterparty to cover the aggregate of all settlement risk arising from the Group's market transactions on any single day.

- (a) 未计所持有抵押品或其他信贷安排加强措施的最高信贷风险分析如下：

- (a) Maximum exposures to credit risk before taking into account of collateral held or other credit enhancements are analysed as follows:

本集团金融资产最高信贷风险与其帐面金额相等。在未计再保险安排下，本集团资产负债表外的最高信贷风险分析如下：

The maximum exposures to credit risk of the financial assets of the Group are equal to their carrying amounts. The maximum exposures to credit risk of the off-balance sheet exposures of the Group before taking into account of reinsurance arrangements are as follows:

		于二零一七年 十二月三十一日 As at 31 December 2017 千港元 HK\$'000	于二零一六年 十二月三十一日 As at 31 December 2016 千港元 HK\$'000
风险投保总额	Total risk-in-force		
— 按揭保险业务	— mortgage insurance business	21,100,756	16,839,822
— 其他担保及保险业务	— other guarantee and insurance business	6,876,730	4,332,713
		27,977,486	21,172,535

(b) 贷款组合的信贷素质分析如下：

(b) Credit quality of the loan portfolio is analysed as follows:

		于二零一七年 十二月三十一日 As at 31 December 2017 千港元 HK\$'000	于二零一六年 十二月三十一日 As at 31 December 2016 千港元 HK\$'000
未逾期亦未减值	Neither past due nor impaired	7,652,233	9,302,729
逾期但未减值	Past due but not impaired	177,213	230,997
已减值	Impaired	381	1,100
贷款组合总额	Gross loan portfolio	7,829,827	9,534,826
贷款减值拨备	Allowance for loan impairment	(386)	(865)
		7,829,441	9,533,961

于呈报期末未逾期亦未减值的贷款组合的信贷素质，可参考本集团采纳的内部评级系统进行评估。

The credit quality of loans that were neither past due nor impaired as at the end of the reporting period can be assessed by reference to the internal rating system adopted by the Group.

		于二零一七年 十二月三十一日 As at 31 December 2017 千港元 HK\$'000	于二零一六年 十二月三十一日 As at 31 December 2016 千港元 HK\$'000
级别：	Grades:		
1至3	1 to 3	7,648,227	9,294,014
4	4	—	—
5	5	4,006	8,715
		7,652,233	9,302,729

1至3级包括无重大信贷风险或近期无逾期还款记录的贷款，并持有不同水平的信贷安排加强措施，及持有作为担保按揭贷款组合和融资租约应收帐款的抵押品。

4级包括近期有逾期还款记录的贷款，并持有不同水平的信贷安排加强措施，及持有作为担保按揭贷款组合和融资租约应收帐款的抵押品。

5级包括近期有逾期还款记录的贷款，并持有作为担保按揭贷款组合和融资租约应收帐款的抵押品。

(c) 逾期但未减值的贷款

以下为于呈报期末逾期但未减值的贷款总额分析：

Grades 1 to 3 include loans with either insignificant credit risk or no recent past due history; and with different levels of credit enhancements in addition to the collateral held as security for mortgage portfolio and finance lease receivable.

Grade 4 includes loans with recent past due history and with different levels of credit enhancement in addition to the collateral held as security for mortgage portfolio and finance lease receivable.

Grade 5 includes loans with recent past due history and with collateral held as security for mortgage portfolio and finance lease receivable.

(c) Loans past due but not impaired

The analysis below shows the gross amount of loans that were past due but not impaired at the end of the reporting period:

		于二零一七年 十二月三十一日 As at 31 December 2017 千港元 HK\$'000	于二零一六年 十二月三十一日 As at 31 December 2016 千港元 HK\$'000
逾期：	Past due:		
三个月或以下	Three months or less	176,723	229,008
六个月或以下， 但超过三个月	Six months or less but over three months	77	133
六个月以上	Over six months	413	1,856
总额	Total	177,213	230,997
其中抵押品的公平值	Of which fair value of collateral	2,409,667	2,348,154

(d) 个别减值的贷款

本集团未计所持有抵押品产生的现金流量的个别减值贷款为381,000港元(二零一六年:1,100,000港元)。

本集团为个别减值贷款所持相关抵押品的公平值为零(二零一六年:零)。

(e) 收回物业

本集团收回作为担保的抵押品的资产。收回物业将在实际可行情况下尽快出售,所得款项用于减少未偿还债项。收回物业于财务状况表内归类于「其他资产」项目下。如果在偿还债务后尚有剩余款项,将根据适用的法律,分配给资产的受益人。

(f) 现金及短期资金

根据董事局批准的投资指引,本集团仅可存款于发钞银行或达到特定最低信贷评级的银行。于二零一七年十二月三十一日及二零一六年十二月三十一日,可接受的最低短期信贷评级为A-2(标准普尔)、P-2(穆迪)和F-2(惠誉)。

(d) Individually impaired loans

Individually impaired loans of the Group before taking into account the cash flows from collateral held amounted to HK\$381,000 (2016: HK\$1,100,000).

The fair value of related collateral held for individually impaired loans of the Group was nil (2016: nil).

(e) Repossessed properties

The Group obtained assets by taking possession of collateral held as security. Repossessed properties are sold as soon as practicable, with the proceeds used to reduce the outstanding indebtedness and are classified in the statement of financial position within "Other assets". If excess funds arise after repayment of the outstanding indebtedness, they are distributed to the beneficiaries of the assets under the applicable laws.

(f) Cash and short-term funds

According to the investment guidelines approved by the Board of Directors, the Group can only place deposits with note-issuing banks or banks with a certain minimum credit rating. As at 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016, the minimum acceptable short-term credit ratings are A-2 (Standard and Poor's), P-2 (Moody's) and F-2 (Fitch).

(g) 证券投资

根据董事局批准的投资指引，本集团仅可投资于达到特定最低信贷评级的债务证券。资产负债管理委员会对按级别划分的投资比例进行监察及检讨。

根据外部信贷机构的评级方法（标准普尔、穆迪及惠誉），下列为呈报期末按评定级别对债务证券所作分析。如证券本身没有评级，则采用证券发行人的评级呈报。

(g) Investment securities

According to the investment guidelines approved by the Board of Directors, the Group can only invest in debt securities with a certain minimum credit rating. The proportion of investments according to rating categories is monitored and reviewed by ALCO.

The table below presents an analysis of debt securities by rating designation as at the end of the reporting period, based on external credit agency's ratings (Standard and Poor's, Moody's and Fitch). In the absence of issue-specific ratings, the ratings for the issuers are reported.

		可供出售证券 Available-for-sale securities	持有至到期证券 Held-to-maturity securities	总额 Total
		千港元 HK\$'000	千港元 HK\$'000	千港元 HK\$'000
于二零一七年十二月三十一日 As at 31 December 2017				
AAA/Aaa	AAA/Aaa	56,861	858,547	915,408
AA- 至AA+/Aa3至Aa1	AA- to AA+/Aa3 to Aa1	3,468,224	3,147,190	6,615,414
A- 至A+/A3至A1	A- to A+/A3 to A1	1,955,827	6,342,097	8,297,924
总额	Total	5,480,912	10,347,834	15,828,746

		可供出售证券 Available-for-sale securities	持有至到期证券 Held-to-maturity securities	总额 Total
		千港元 HK\$'000	千港元 HK\$'000	千港元 HK\$'000
于二零一六年十二月三十一日 As at 31 December 2016				
AAA/Aaa	AAA/Aaa	73,661	1,432,431	1,506,092
AA- 至AA+/Aa3至Aa1	AA- to AA+/Aa3 to Aa1	3,273,891	6,456,545	9,730,436
A- 至A+/A3至A1	A- to A+/A3 to A1	1,249,639	2,042,689	3,292,328
总额	Total	4,597,191	9,931,665	14,528,856

3.3. 市场风险

本集团承担的市场风险是指金融工具的公平值或未来现金流量因市价变动而波动的风险。市场风险乃因利率、货币及股票产品的未平仓合约而产生。所有该等合约均面对一般及特定市场变动及市场比率或市价(如利率、信贷差、汇率及股价)波动水平变动的风险。本集团所面对市场风险主要来自对公司具有不同价格重订特性的金融工具的利率管理而产生，或者是以外币定价的金融工具的净风险。本集团亦采用公平值对冲，透过利率掉期对冲发行定息债券大部分现有利率风险，将浮息资金与浮息资产作出更好配对。本集团亦采用跨货币掉期，分别用作公平值对冲和经济对冲，藉以对冲以外币定价发行的债券的净风险。

市场风险主要由库务部采用董事局批准的风险限额进行管理。关于利率风险管理、融资、对冲、投资的策略由资产负债管理委员会制定。该委员会定期举行会议对金融市场及资产负债组合的近期状况进行检讨。库务部负责监察金融市场变动以及根据资产负债管理委员会制定的策略在现金、衍生工具、债务和投资市场执行交易。中台部门监察对风险限额的遵守情况及进行压力测试以评估在极端状况下可能产生的亏损规模。压力测试结果由资产负债管理委员会进行检讨。

3.3. Market risk

The Group takes on exposure to market risks, which is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risks arise from open positions in interest rate, currency and equity products, all of which are exposed to general and specific market movements and changes in the level of volatility of market rates or prices such as interest rates, credit spreads, foreign exchange rates and equity prices. The Group's exposures to market risk primarily arise from the interest rate management of the entity's financial instruments of different repricing characteristics, or from the net exposure of the foreign currency denominated financial instruments. The Group hedges a major proportion of its existing interest rate risk of the fixed-rate bond issuance using fair value hedges in the form of interest rate swaps by swapping into floating-rate funding to better match the floating-rate assets. The Group also hedges the net exposure of the foreign-currency denominated debts issued by the use of cross-currency swaps as fair value hedges and economic hedges respectively.

The management of market risk is principally undertaken by the Treasury Department using risk limits approved by the Board of Directors. Strategies on interest rate risk management, financing, hedging, investments are formulated by ALCO. Regular meetings are held to review the latest conditions in the financial markets and the asset-liability portfolio mix. The Treasury Department is responsible for monitoring financial market movements and executing transactions in the cash, derivatives, debt and investment markets in accordance with the strategies laid down by ALCO. The middle office monitors the compliance of risk limits and performs stress tests to assess the potential size of losses that could arise in extreme conditions. The results of the stress tests are reviewed by ALCO.

利率风险管理主要指对利息收入净额对不同利率的敏感度进行监察，并透过对冲措施减低不利影响。利率曲线于二零一七年十二月三十一日平行下移20个基点，将使未来12个月的利息收入净额增加约200万港元(二零一六年：600万港元)。类似的平行上移，将使未来12个月的利息收入净额减少约200万港元(二零一六年：600万港元)。

于二零一七年十二月三十一日，如该日利率平行下移20个基点，年内溢利将上调约20万港元(二零一六年：下调少于10万港元)，于二零一七年十二月三十一日的公平值储备增加约300万港元(二零一六年：600万港元)。如利率平行上移20个基点，年内溢利将减少约30万港元(二零一六年：增加少于10万港元)，而公平值储备将下调约300万港元(二零一六年：600万港元)。

于二零一七年十二月三十一日，在所有其他可变因素保持不变的情况下，如港元兑美元汇率下跌100点子，年内溢利将增加约1,700万港元(二零一六年：2,100万港元)。反之，如港元兑美元汇率上升100点子，则年内溢利将减少约1,700万港元(二零一六年：2,100万港元)。

于二零一七年十二月三十一日，在所有其他可变因素保持不变的情况下，如港元兑美元以外的其他外币汇率下跌100点子，年内溢利将增加约200万港元(二零一六年：400万港元)。反之，如港元兑美元以外的其他外币汇率上升100点子，年内溢利将减少约200万港元(二零一六年：400万港元)。

A principal part of the interest rate risk management is to monitor the sensitivity of projected net interest income under different interest rate scenarios and to mitigate the negative impact through hedging operations. A 20 basis points parallel downward shift of the interest rate curve as at 31 December 2017 would increase the future net interest income for the next twelve months by around HK\$2 million (2016: HK\$6 million) and decrease by around HK\$2 million (2016: HK\$6 million) for a similar upward parallel shift.

As at 31 December 2017, if interest rates at that date had experienced a 20 basis points parallel shift downwards, profit for the year would have been higher by around HK\$0.2 million (2016: lower by less than HK\$0.1 million) and the fair value reserve would have been higher by around HK\$3 million (2016: HK\$6 million) as at 31 December 2017. If interest rates had experienced a 20 basis points parallel shift upwards, profit for the year would have been lower by around HK\$0.3 million (2016: higher by less than HK\$0.1 million) and the fair value reserve would have been lower by around HK\$3 million (2016: HK\$6 million).

As at 31 December 2017, with all other variables held constant, if the Hong Kong dollars had weakened by 100 price interest points against the US dollars, profit for the year would have been around HK\$17 million higher (2016: HK\$21 million). Conversely, if the Hong Kong dollars had strengthened by 100 price interest points against the US dollars, profit for the year would have been around HK\$17 million lower (2016: HK\$21 million).

As at 31 December 2017, with all other variables held constant, if the Hong Kong dollars had weakened by 100 price interest points against foreign currencies other than US dollars, profit for the year would have been around HK\$2 million higher (2016: HK\$4 million). Conversely, if the Hong Kong dollars had strengthened by 100 price interest points against foreign currencies other than US dollars, profit for the year would have been around HK\$2 million lower (2016: HK\$4 million).

于二零一七年十二月三十一日，在所有其他可变因素保持不变的情况下，如交易所买卖基金及房地产投资信托基金的价格下跌1%，公平值储备将减少约1,700万港元(二零一六年：2,400万港元)。反之，如交易所买卖基金和房地产投资信托基金的价格上升1%，公平值储备将增加约1,700万港元(二零一六年：2,400万港元)。

上升或下降反映管理层对利率、汇率及股价在十二个月期间可能的合理变动所作出评估。

(a) 外币风险

本集团因现行外币市场汇率波动对其财务状况及现金流量的影响而承担风险。董事局设定可准许用于投资目的的外币。资产负债管理委员会设定可承受外币风险的限额，并每日进行监察。在融资方面，中期债券发行计划下多种货币的特质，容许本集团发行包括美元、人民币、新加坡元、英镑、澳元、欧元及日圆等主要货币的债券。所有外币债券均全数对冲为港元。

As at 31 December 2017, with all other variables held constant, if the price of exchange-traded funds and real estate investment trusts had decreased by 1%, the fair value reserve would have been around HK\$17 million lower (2016: HK\$24 million). Conversely, if the price of exchange-traded funds and real estate investment trusts had increased by 1%, the fair value reserve would have been around HK\$17 million higher (2016: HK\$24 million).

The increase or decrease represents management's assessment of a reasonably possible change in interest rates, exchange rates and equity prices for a 12-month period.

(a) Foreign currency exposure

The Group takes on exposure to effects of fluctuations in the prevailing foreign currency exchange rate on its financial position and cash flows. The Board sets allowable currencies for investment purposes. The ALCO sets limits on the currency exposure that may be undertaken, which is monitored daily. At funding side, the multi-currency feature of the MTN programme enables the Group to issue notes in major currencies, including US dollars, renminbi, Singapore dollars, British pounds, Australian dollars, euro and Japanese yen. All foreign currency-denominated debts are fully hedged into Hong Kong dollars.

下表概列本集团的外币汇率风险。表内所载为按帐面值列示的资产与负债，并按货币种类分类。

The tables below summarise the Group's exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk. Included in the tables are the assets and liabilities at carrying amounts, categorised by currency.

		港元 HKD 千港元 HK\$'000	美元 USD 千港元 HK\$'000	其他外币 Other foreign currencies 千港元 HK\$'000	总额 Total 千港元 HK\$'000
于二零一七年十二月三十一日 As at 31 December 2017					
资产 Assets					
现金及短期资金	Cash and short-term funds	23,703,585	1,371,906	202,699	25,278,190
应收利息及汇款	Interest and remittance receivables	215,386	85,954	42,638	343,978
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	182,820	4,617	146,290	333,727
贷款组合净额	Loan portfolio, net	7,829,441	-	-	7,829,441
证券投资：	Investment securities：				
— 可供出售	— available-for-sale	2,859,419	4,279,243	-	7,138,662
— 持有至到期	— held-to-maturity	2,487,871	7,775,932	84,031	10,347,834
预付款项、按金及其他资产	Prepayments, deposits and other assets	37,000	30,054	100	67,154
固定资产	Fixed assets	34,329	-	-	34,329
递延税项资产	Deferred tax assets	295	-	-	295
再保险资产	Reinsurance assets	164,601	-	-	164,601
资产总额	Total assets	37,514,747	13,547,706	475,758	51,538,211
负债 Liabilities					
应付利息	Interest payable	162,124	3,592	26,417	192,133
应付帐项、应付开支及其他负债	Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities	5,098,896	264,367	-	5,363,263
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	68,163	-	50,901	119,064
当期税项负债	Current tax liabilities	116,288	-	-	116,288
保险负债	Insurance liabilities	1,130,150	-	-	1,130,150
已发行债务证券	Debt securities issued	27,424,606	2,048,751*	5,367,349**	34,840,706
负债总额	Total liabilities	34,000,227	2,316,710	5,444,667	41,761,604
持仓净额	Net position	3,514,520	11,230,996	(4,968,909)	9,776,607
资产负债表外净名义持仓#	Off-balance sheet net notional position #	(7,302,494)	2,046,666	5,281,689	25,861

「资产负债表外净名义持仓」指外币衍生金融工具(主要用以减低本集团于货币波动的风险)的名义金额与其公平值的差额。

* 全数对冲为港元。

** 总额包括26亿港元的英镑债务证券、17亿港元的澳元债务证券及10亿港元的人民币债务证券，并全数对冲为港元。

"Off-balance sheet net notional position" represents the difference between the notional amounts of foreign currency derivative financial instruments, which are principally used to reduce the Group's exposure to currency movements and their fair values.

* Fully hedged into Hong Kong dollars.

** Amounts included debt securities issued in British pounds of HK\$2.6 billion, Australian dollars of HK\$1.7 billion and renminbi of HK\$1 billion, fully hedged into Hong Kong dollars.

		港元 HKD 千港元 HK\$'000	美元 USD 千港元 HK\$'000	其他外币 Other foreign currencies 千港元 HK\$'000	总额 Total 千港元 HK\$'000
于二零一六年十二月三十一日	As at 31 December 2016				
资产	Assets				
现金及短期资金	Cash and short-term funds	18,380,846	5,431,538	3,287	23,815,671
应收利息及汇款	Interest and remittance receivables	225,749	85,349	48,311	359,409
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	245,097	-	-	245,097
贷款组合净额	Loan portfolio, net	9,533,961	-	-	9,533,961
证券投资：	Investment securities：				
— 可供出售	— available-for-sale	2,553,300	4,424,377	-	6,977,677
— 持有至到期	— held-to-maturity	3,556,967	5,962,873	411,825	9,931,665
预付款项、按金及其他资产	Prepayments, deposits and other assets	51,665	308,052	92	359,809
固定资产	Fixed assets	18,527	-	-	18,527
再保险资产	Reinsurance assets	146,027	-	-	146,027
资产总额	Total assets	34,712,139	16,212,189	463,515	51,387,843
负债	Liabilities				
应付利息	Interest payable	187,771	319	30,063	218,153
应付账款、应付开支及 其他负债	Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities	5,221,640	6,753	-	5,228,393
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	1,702,859	-	-	1,702,859
当期税项负债	Current tax liabilities	94,745	-	-	94,745
递延税项负债	Deferred tax liabilities	16,660	-	-	16,660
保险负债	Insurance liabilities	1,048,550	-	-	1,048,550
已发行债务证券	Debt securities issued	28,604,607	379,982*	5,248,878**	34,233,467
负债总额	Total liabilities	36,876,832	387,054	5,278,941	42,542,827
持仓净额	Net position	(2,164,693)	15,825,135	(4,815,426)	8,845,016
资产负债表外净名义持仓 [#]	Off-balance sheet net notional position [#]	(7,218,109)	379,904	5,197,487	(1,640,718)

[#] 「资产负债表外净名义持仓」指外币衍生金融工具(主要用以减低本集团于货币波动的风险)的名义金额与其公平值的差额。

* 全数对冲为港元。

** 总额包括44亿港元的澳元债务证券及8亿港元的人民币债务证券，并全数对冲为港元。

[#] “Off-balance sheet net notional position” represents the difference between the notional amounts of foreign currency derivative financial instruments, which are principally used to reduce the Group’s exposure to currency movements and their fair values.

* Fully hedged into Hong Kong dollars.

** Amounts included debt securities issued in Australian dollars of HK\$4.4 billion and renminbi of HK\$0.8 billion, fully hedged into Hong Kong dollars.

(b) 现金流量及公平值利率风险

现金流量利率风险指金融工具的未来现金流量，将随著市场利率改变而波动的风险。公平值利率风险乃指金融工具的价值将随著市场利率改变而波动的风险。现行市场利率水平的波动会造成本集团的公平值利率风险及现金流量利率风险。由于利率变动，息差可能会扩阔，但倘若发生未能预计的波动，则亦会收窄或引致亏损。资产负债管理委员会设定息率错配水平的限额，并定期对该限额进行监控。

下表概述本集团所面对的利率风险，并按帐面值列示的资产及负债，而资产及负债则按重新定息日或到期日（以较早者为准）分类。衍生金融工具（主要用于减低本集团于利率波动承担的风险）的帐面值列于「不计息」项目中。

(b) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group takes on exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on both its fair value and cash flow risks. Interest margins may increase as a result of such changes but may reduce or create losses in the event that unexpected movements arise. The ALCO sets limits on the level of interest rate mismatch that may be undertaken, which is monitored regularly.

The tables below summarise the Group's exposure to interest rate risks. Included in the tables are the assets and liabilities at carrying amounts, categorised by the earlier of contractual repricing or maturity dates. The carrying amounts of derivative financial instruments, which are principally used to reduce the Group's exposure to interest rate movements, are included under the heading "Non-interest bearing".

		一个月以上 至三个月	三个月以上 至一年	一年以上 至五年	五年以上	不计息	总额
		一个月内 Up to 1 month	Over 1 month to 3 months	Over 3 months to 1 year	Over 1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years	Non-interest bearing
		千港元 HK\$'000	千港元 HK\$'000	千港元 HK\$'000	千港元 HK\$'000	千港元 HK\$'000	千港元 HK\$'000
于二零一七年十二月三十一日 As at 31 December 2017							
资产 Assets							
现金及短期资金	Cash and short-term funds	10,914,798	10,289,000	3,968,000	-	-	25,278,190
应收利息及汇款	Interest and remittance receivables	-	-	-	-	-	343,978
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	333,727
贷款组合净额	Loan portfolio, net	7,777,557	26,167	10,666	14,835	216	7,829,441
证券投资：	Investment securities:						
— 可供出售	— available-for-sale	1,137,784	3,044,884	715,015	583,229	-	1,657,750
— 持有至到期	— held-to-maturity	117,253	1,008,538	464,018	4,802,050	3,955,975	10,347,834
预付款项、按金及其他资产	Prepayments, deposits and other assets	29,315	-	-	-	-	37,839
固定资产	Fixed assets	-	-	-	-	-	34,329
递延税项资产	Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-	-	295
再保险资产	Reinsurance assets	-	-	-	-	-	164,601
资产总额	Total assets	19,976,707	14,368,589	5,157,699	5,400,114	3,956,191	51,538,211
负债 Liabilities							
应付利息	Interest payable	-	-	-	-	-	192,133
应付帐项、应付开支及 其他负债	Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities	5,208,780	-	-	-	-	154,483
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	119,064
当期税项负债	Current tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	116,288
保险负债	Insurance liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	1,130,150
已发行债务证券	Debt securities issued	9,410,453	9,501,755	4,750,551	7,564,434	3,613,513	34,840,706
负债总额	Total liabilities	14,619,233	9,501,755	4,750,551	7,564,434	3,613,513	41,761,604
利息敏感度缺口总额*	Total interest sensitivity gap*	5,357,474	4,866,834	407,148	(2,164,320)	342,678	
利率衍生工具 (持仓净额的名义金额)	Interest rate derivatives (notional amounts of net position)	(345,007)	(2,155,968)	360,132	790,986	1,375,718	

* 未计入衍生金融工具对已发行
债务证券重定息的影响。

* before the repricing effect of derivative financial instruments
on the debt securities issued.

		一个月内	一个月以上 至三个月	三个月以上 至一年	一年以上 至五年	五年以上	不计息	总额
		Up to 1 month	1 month to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years	Non-interest bearing	Total
		千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
于二零一六年十二月三十一日	As at 31 December 2016							
资产	Assets							
现金及短期资金	Cash and short-term funds	5,067,139	12,916,172	5,762,665	-	-	69,695	23,815,671
应收利息及汇款	Interest and remittance receivables	-	-	-	-	-	359,409	359,409
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	245,097	245,097
贷款组合净额	Loan portfolio, net	9,469,814	33,185	8,142	22,588	232	-	9,533,961
证券投资：	Investment securities:							
— 可供出售	— available-for-sale	-	1,445,290	2,016,905	1,134,996	-	2,380,486	6,977,677
— 持有至到期	— held-to-maturity	155,806	299,968	2,284,802	4,063,715	3,127,374	-	9,931,665
预付款项、按金及其他资产	Prepayments, deposits and other assets	307,955	-	-	-	-	51,854	359,809
固定资产	Fixed assets	-	-	-	-	-	18,527	18,527
再保险资产	Reinsurance assets	-	-	-	-	-	146,027	146,027
资产总额	Total assets	15,000,714	14,694,615	10,072,514	5,221,299	3,127,606	3,271,095	51,387,843
负债	Liabilities							
应付利息	Interest payable	-	-	-	-	-	218,153	218,153
应付帐项、应付开支及 其他负债	Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities	5,095,356	-	-	-	-	133,037	5,228,393
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	1,702,859	1,702,859
当期税项负债	Current tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	94,745	94,745
递延税项负债	Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	16,660	16,660
保险负债	Insurance liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	1,048,550	1,048,550
已发行债务证券	Debt securities issued	5,769,091	8,857,902	8,464,300	7,660,354	3,481,820	-	34,233,467
负债总额	Total liabilities	10,864,447	8,857,902	8,464,300	7,660,354	3,481,820	3,214,004	42,542,827
利息敏感度缺口总额*	Total interest sensitivity gap*	4,136,267	5,836,713	1,608,214	(2,439,055)	(354,214)		
利率衍生工具 (持仓净额的名义金额)	Interest rate derivatives (notional amounts of net position)	(7,735,888)	(12,331,156)	8,453,000	7,582,576	2,390,750		

* 未计入衍生金融工具对已发行
债务证券重定价的影响。

* before the repricing effect of derivative financial instruments
on the debt securities issued.

3.4. 流动资金风险

流动资金风险指本集团未能偿还其债项或未能为己承诺购买的贷款提供资金的风险。本集团每日监测资金流入及流出，并按所有到期期限列序预计远期资金流入及流出。本集团建立多样化的资金来源支持其业务增长及维持均衡的负债组合。资产负债管理委员会定期对流动资金来源进行检讨。

(a) 未折现现金流量分析

下表列示本集团于呈报期末按剩余合约年期有关非衍生工具金融负债、以净额基准结算的衍生工具金融负债及以总额基准结算的衍生金融工具的应付现金流量。表内披露的金额为预测合约未折现的现金流量，包括根据最早的可能合约到期日计算的将来利息支付款项。本集团的衍生工具包括按净额基准结算的利率掉期以及按总额基准结算的跨货币掉期。

3.4. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk represents the risk of the Group not being able to repay its payment obligations or to fund committed purchases of loans. Liquidity risk is managed by monitoring the actual inflows and outflows of funds on a daily basis and projecting longer-term inflows and outflows of funds across a full maturity spectrum. The Group has established diversified funding sources to support the growth of its business and the maintenance of a balanced portfolio of liabilities. Sources of liquidity are regularly reviewed by ALCO.

(a) Undiscounted cash flows analysis

The tables below present cash flows payable by the Group under non-derivative financial liabilities, derivative financial liabilities that will be settled on a net basis and derivative financial instruments that will be settled on gross basis by remaining contractual maturities as at the end of the reporting period. The amounts disclosed in the tables are the projected contractual undiscounted cash flows including future interest payments on the basis of their earliest possible contractual maturity. The Group's derivatives include interest rate swaps that will be settled on net basis; and cross currency swaps that will be settled on gross basis.

(i) 非衍生工具现金流出

(i) Non-derivative cash outflows

		一个月以上 至三个月	三个月以上 至一年	一年以上 至五年	五年以上	总额
		Over	Over	Over	Over	Total
		Up to 1 month	1 month to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 5 years	5 years
		千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
于二零一七年十二月三十一日	As at 31 December 2017					
负债	Liabilities					
已发行债务证券	Debt securities issued	(4,926,521)	(2,155,632)	(12,005,961)	(13,525,066)	(4,532,062)
						(37,145,242)
<hr/>						
		一个月以上 至三个月	三个月以上 至一年	一年以上 至五年	五年以上	总额
		Over	Over	Over	Over	Total
		Up to 1 month	1 month to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 5 years	5 years
		千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
于二零一六年十二月三十一日	As at 31 December 2016					
负债	Liabilities					
已发行债务证券	Debt securities issued	(2,580,695)	(7,867,440)	(9,952,782)	(11,668,629)	(4,400,077)
						(36,469,623)

(ii) 衍生工具现金流入/(流出)

(ii) Derivative cash inflows/(outflows)

		一个月以上	三个月以上	一年以上	五年以上	总额
		至三个月	至一年	至五年		
一个月内	Over	Over	Over	Over		
Up to	1 month to	3 months	1 year to	5 years	Over	Total
1 month	3 months	to 1 year	5 years	5 years	5 years	Total
千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元
HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
于二零一七年十二月三十一日	As at 31 December 2017					
按下列基准结算的	Derivative financial					
衍生金融工具：	instrument settled:					
— 净额基准	— on net basis	985	(11,490)	31,536	(13,181)	(22,708)
— 总额基准	— on gross basis					
流出总额	Total outflow	(172,843)	(1,304,591)	(3,649,074)	(993,568)	(7,660,261)
流入总额	Total inflow	172,508	1,323,759	3,790,465	1,102,945	7,922,137
		650	7,678	172,927	96,196	239,168

		一个月以上	三个月以上	一年以上	五年以上	总额
		至三个月	至一年	至五年		
一个月内	Over	Over	Over	Over		
Up to	1 month to	3 months	1 year to	5 years	Over	Total
1 month	3 months	to 1 year	5 years	5 years	5 years	Total
千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元
HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
于二零一六年十二月三十一日	As at 31 December 2016					
按下列基准结算的	Derivative financial					
衍生金融工具：	instrument settled:					
— 净额基准	— on net basis	(3,207)	(8,013)	38,676	(29,801)	(57,336)
— 总额基准	— on gross basis					
流出总额	Total outflow	(571,927)	(5,045,173)	(21,651)	(711,097)	(7,503,423)
流入总额	Total inflow	556,450	3,669,019	33,581	712,533	5,993,802
		(18,684)	(1,384,167)	50,606	(28,365)	(1,566,957)

(b) 到期日分析

下表根据呈报期末至合约到期日剩余期间，分析有关资产及负债到期组别。

(b) Maturity analysis

The table below analyses the assets and liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the end of the reporting period to the contractual maturity date.

		即时到期	一个月以上 至三个月	三个月以上 至一年	一年以上 至五年	五年以上	无限期	总额	
		Repayable on demand	Up to 1 month	Over 3 months to 1 year	Over 3 months to 1 year	Over 5 years	Over 5 years	Undated	Total
		千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
于二零一七年十二月三十一日		As at 31 December 2017							
资产		Assets							
现金及短期资金	Cash and short-term funds	93,799	10,927,391	10,289,000	3,968,000	-	-	-	25,278,190
贷款组合	Loan portfolio	3,426	61,580	132,817	543,114	2,466,304	4,621,873	713	7,829,827
证券投资	Investment securities								
— 可供出售	— available-for-sale	-	551,833	291,063	819,816	3,818,200	-	1,657,750	7,138,662
— 持有至到期	— held-to-maturity	-	117,253	-	464,018	5,810,588	3,955,975	-	10,347,834
再保险资产	Reinsurance assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	164,601	164,601
		97,225	11,658,057	10,712,880	5,794,948	12,095,092	8,577,848	1,823,064	50,759,114
负债		Liabilities							
保险负债	Insurance liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,130,150	1,130,150
已发行债务证券	Debt securities issued	-	4,871,829	2,060,057	11,647,747	12,647,560	3,613,513	-	34,840,706
		-	4,871,829	2,060,057	11,647,747	12,647,560	3,613,513	1,130,150	35,970,856
于二零一六年十二月三十一日		As at 31 December 2016							
资产		Assets							
现金及短期资金	Cash and short-term funds	58,444	5,078,390	12,916,172	5,762,665	-	-	-	23,815,671
贷款组合	Loan portfolio	2,904	71,198	153,904	628,962	2,895,570	5,780,807	1,481	9,534,826
证券投资	Investment securities								
— 可供出售	— available-for-sale	-	-	46,526	1,535,103	3,015,562	-	2,380,486	6,977,677
— 持有至到期	— held-to-maturity	-	155,806	299,968	2,284,802	4,063,715	3,127,374	-	9,931,665
再保险资产	Reinsurance assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	146,027	146,027
		61,348	5,305,394	13,416,570	10,211,532	9,974,847	8,908,181	2,527,994	50,405,866
负债		Liabilities							
保险负债	Insurance liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,048,550	1,048,550
已发行债务证券	Debt securities issued	-	2,523,337	7,758,031	9,614,218	10,856,061	3,481,820	-	34,233,467
		-	2,523,337	7,758,031	9,614,218	10,856,061	3,481,820	1,048,550	35,282,017

除上述外，应收利息及汇款、预付款项及其他资产、应付利息、应付帐项、应付开支及当期税项负债，预期将在呈报期日起计的十二个月内收回或偿还。而在综合财务状况表的其他资产和负债，则预期由呈报期日起计需要逾十二个月才能收回或偿还。

此外，外汇基金承诺透过循环信贷安排向本集团提供300亿港元循环信贷。这个安排使本集团可在异常经济环境下保持平稳营运，因而更有效地履行促进香港银行及金融稳定的任务。

3.5. 保险风险

本集团的主要保险业务是按揭保险，为认可机构就所承造香港住宅物业贷款之信贷亏损风险提供最高可达40%的保险额，惟批出贷款时贷款额与物业价值比率为90%或以下，或按当时所指定的其他限制。本集团亦就认可机构给予香港的中小企及非上市企业的贷款，提供高达50%–70%的财务担保保障；以及就认可机构给予以住宅物业作为担保的安老按揭，和就认可机构给予资助房屋计划的业主，以其资助物业作为担保的一笔过、主要用于补地价的贷款，提供保险保障。

任何保险合约的风险为已投保事件发生的可能性及所引致的申索金额的不确定性。根据保险合约本身的特质，此类风险属随机，因此不能预计。

对一组保险合约而言，按机会率的理论应用予定价及拨备时，本集团保险合约面对的主要风险为实际申索超出保险负债帐面值。当申索的次数及金额超过预计时，上述情况便可能发生。保险事件为随机，而申索及赔偿的实际次数及金额每年有所不同，同时亦可能有异于使用统计方法得出的估计数字。

Apart from the above, interest and remittance receivables, prepayments and other assets, interest payable, accounts payable, accrued expenses and current tax liabilities are expected to be recovered or settled within twelve months from the reporting date. Other assets and liabilities included in the consolidated statement of financial position are expected to be recovered or settled in a period more than twelve months after the reporting date.

In addition, the Exchange Fund has committed to providing the Group with a HK\$30 billion revolving credit under the Revolving Credit Facility, which enables the Group to maintain smooth operation under exceptional circumstances, so that it can better fulfil its mandate to promote banking and financial stability in Hong Kong.

3.5. Insurance risk

The main insurance business of the Group is the mortgage insurance which provides cover to the AIs for first credit losses of up to 40% of the property value of a residential mortgage loan in Hong Kong with loan-to-value ratio 90% or below at origination, or other thresholds as specified from time to time. The Group also provides financial guarantee cover to AIs up to 50% — 70% of the banking facilities granted to SMEs and non-listed enterprises in Hong Kong, insurance cover to AIs in respect of reverse mortgage loans originated by such AIs and secured on residential properties, and in respect of lump-sum loans advanced by such AIs to owners of properties of subsidised housing schemes primarily for land premium settlement and secured on these properties.

The risk under any one insurance contract is the possibility that the insured event occurs and the uncertainty of the amount of the resulting claim. By the very nature of an insurance contract, this risk is random and therefore unpredictable.

For a portfolio of insurance contracts where the theory of probability is applied to pricing and provisioning, the principal risk that the Group faces under its insurance contracts is that the actual claims exceed the carrying amount of the insurance liabilities. This could occur because the frequency or severity of claims are greater than estimated. Insurance events are random and the actual number and amount of claims and benefits will vary from year to year from the estimate established using statistical techniques.

经验显示类似保险合约的组合越大，预期后果的相对可变性则越低。此外，越是多元化的组合，越是不会由于组合内任何一组分组变动而使整体受影响。本集团已制定业务策略，以分散所接纳保险风险种类，并在每个主要类别内归纳足够宗数，从而降低预期后果的可变性。

申索的次数及金额可受多项因素影响。最主要因素为经济衰退、本港物业市场下滑及借款人死亡率低。经济衰退可能引致拖欠付款增加，影响申索次数和抵押品价值。物业价格下跌，会使抵押品价值低于按揭贷款未偿还余额，因而增加索偿金额。安老按揭借款人死亡率低意味着更长的年金付款期，贷款金额随著时间亦愈高。这将影响申索的次数及金额，因为会带来物业价值在未来并不足以偿还贷款的风险。

本集团采纳一套审慎的保险承保资格准则管理有关风险。为确保预留充足拨备应付未来索偿付款，本集团以审慎负债估值假设及按监管指引内规定的方法计算技术储备。本集团亦向核准再保险公司按比例投保摊分再保险，致力减少按揭保险所面对的风险。本集团进行综合评估，包括按信贷委员会制定的核准筛选架构，评估按揭再保险公司的财政实力及信贷评级。本集团会定期检讨核准再保险公司。至于就提供给认可机构的财务担保保障，本集团依赖贷款人审慎评估借款人的信贷，从而减低拖欠风险；任何贷款安排导致的损失将在平等基础上由本集团与贷款人按比例摊分，藉以减低道德风险。安老按揭贷款假设的死亡率会定期作出检讨，以评估营运时实际和预期结果的较大偏差所导致的风险。

Experience shows that the larger the portfolio of similar insurance contracts, the smaller the relative variability about the expected outcome will be. In addition, a more diversified portfolio is less likely to be affected across the board by a change in any subset of the portfolio. The Group has developed a business strategy to diversify the type of insurance risks accepted and within each of the key categories to achieve a sufficiently large population of risks to reduce the variability of the expected outcome.

The frequency and severity of claims can be affected by several factors. The most significant are a downturn of the economy, a slump in the local property market and a low mortality rate of borrowers. Economic downturn, which may cause a rise in defaulted payment, affects the frequency of claims and collateral value. A drop in property prices, where the collateral value falls below the outstanding balance of the mortgage loan, will increase the severity of claims. Low mortality rate of reverse mortgage borrowers means longer payout period and larger loan balance will be over time. This will affect the frequency and severity of claims as there is a risk of the property value insufficient to cover the outstanding loan balance in the future.

The Group manages these risks by adopting a set of prudent insurance underwriting eligibility criteria. To ensure sufficient provision is set aside for meeting future claim payments, the Group calculates technical reserves on prudent liability valuation assumptions and the method prescribed in the regulatory guidelines. The Group also takes out quota-share reinsurance from its approved mortgage reinsurers in an effort to limit its risk exposure under the mortgage insurance business. The Group conducts comprehensive assessment including the financial strength and credit ratings of the mortgage reinsurers in accordance with the approved selection framework set by the Credit Committee. The approved mortgage reinsurers are subject to periodic reviews. For financial guarantee cover provided to AIs, the Group relies on the lenders' prudent credit assessment on the borrowers to mitigate default risk and any loss in the loan facility will be shared proportionately between the Group and the lender on a pari passu basis to minimise moral hazards. The mortality assumptions of reverse mortgages are also reviewed on a regular basis, to assess the risk of larger deviation between the actual and expected operating results.

于二零一七年十二月三十一日，如综合比率增加1%，本年度溢利将减少300万港元(二零一六年：300万港元)。如综合比率下降1%，本年度溢利将增加300万港元(二零一六年：300万港元)。

As at 31 December 2017, if combined ratio had increased by 1%, profit for the year would have been HK\$3 million (2016: HK\$3 million) lower. If combined ratio had decreased by 1%, profit for the year would have been HK\$3 million (2016: HK\$3 million) higher.

3.6. 金融资产及负债的公平值

(a) 公平值估计

下表列示按公平值(根据估值方法估算)确认的金融工具。公平值架构级别定义如下：

- 于活跃市场中有相同资产或负债之报价(第一层)；
- 除第一层所包括之报价外，就资产或负债能直接(如价格)或间接(如从价格推断)可观察之数据(第二层)；及
- 有关资产或负债并非基于可观察之市场数据(不可观察之数据)(第三层)。

3.6. Fair values of financial assets and liabilities

(a) Fair value estimation

The following table shows financial instruments recognised at fair value, by valuation method. The different levels of fair value hierarchy have been defined as follows:

- Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (**Level 1**);
- Inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices) (**Level 2**); and
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) (**Level 3**).

		于二零一七年十二月三十一日 As at 31 December 2017			于二零一六年十二月三十一日 As at 31 December 2016		
		第一层 Level 1 千港元 HK\$'000	第二层 Level 2 千港元 HK\$'000	总额 Total 千港元 HK\$'000	第一层 Level 1 千港元 HK\$'000	第二层 Level 2 千港元 HK\$'000	总额 Total 千港元 HK\$'000
资产	Assets						
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	-	333,727	333,727	-	245,097	245,097
可供出售证券	Available-for-sale securities						
— 债务证券	— Debt securities	5,480,912	-	5,480,912	3,947,856	649,335	4,597,191
— 其他证券	— Other securities	1,657,750	-	1,657,750	2,380,486	-	2,380,486
		7,138,662	333,727	7,472,389	6,328,342	894,432	7,222,774
负债	Liabilities						
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	-	119,064	119,064	-	1,702,859	1,702,859
于初始确认时指定 为以公允价值变化 计入损益的	Debt securities issued designated as at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition	-	141,946	141,946	-	137,385	137,385
已发行债务证券		-	261,010	261,010	-	1,840,244	1,840,244

于二零一七年十二月三十一日及二零一六年十二月三十一日，按公允价值计量的金融工具并没有使用不可观察之市场数据为估值方法(第三层)。

于本年度，第一层与第二层的金融工具之间并没有转移。

(i) 第一层的金融工具

于活跃市场交易的金融工具，其公允价值会根据呈报期日的市场报价。活跃市场是指可以容易地和定期地从交易所、交易员、经纪、行业协会、定价服务机构或监管机构取得报价，而该等价格代表按公平基准、实际和定期在市场的交易。如果按公允价值计量的资产或负债有一个买入价和卖出价，在这个买卖差价范围内的最能代表公平值的价格，应该用来计量公平值。而这类工具就被包括在第一层。

(ii) 第二层的金融工具

并非在活跃市场交易的金融工具的公允价值按估值方法确定。估值方法会尽量利用市场上可取得的及可观察的数据而尽可能少依赖对公司特定的估算。倘若计量工具的公平值时所需的重要资料是基于可观察的数据，该工具则被包括在第2层。

倘若其中一个或以上的重要资料并非是基于可观察的市场数据，该工具则被包括在第3层。

No financial instrument was measured at fair value using a valuation technique not supported by observable market data (Level 3) as at 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016.

There was no transfer between Levels 1 and 2 during the year.

(i) Financial instruments in Level 1

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the reporting date. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. If an asset or a liability measured at fair value has a bid price and an ask price, the price within the bid-ask spread that is most representative of fair value in the circumstances shall be used to measure fair value. These instruments are included in Level 1.

(ii) Financial instruments in Level 2

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in Level 2.

If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in Level 3.

第2层的衍生工具包括利率掉期和货币掉期，这些衍生工具会利用可观察到的收益率曲线，从而得到远期利率和远期汇率(如适用)，用来计量公平值。

第2层的债务证券使用较不活跃市场上的市场报价，来计量公平值；如果没有的话，可以使用现金流量折现分析方法，从债务工具的交易对手在市场上可观察得到的报价，以得出折现率，用以折现合约现金流量。

Level 2 derivatives comprise interest rate swaps and currency swaps. These derivatives are fair valued using forward interest rates and forward exchange rates, if applicable, from observable yield curves.

Level 2 debt securities are fair valued using quoted market prices in less active markets, or if not available, a discounted cash flow approach, which discounts the contractual cash flows using discount rates derived from observable market prices of other quoted debt instruments of the counterparties.

(b) 并非以公平值计量的金融资产和负债

于二零一七年十二月三十一日及二零一六年十二月三十一日，本集团并未于财务状况表按公平值悉数呈列金融工具的帐面值与公平值并没有重大不同。除其帐面值与公平值相若的金融工具外，下表为非以公平值计量的金融工具之帐面值、公平值及公平值架构级别：

(b) Fair values of financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value

The carrying amounts of the Group's financial instruments not presented on the Group's statement of financial position at their fair values are not materially different from their fair values as at 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016 except for the following financial instruments, for which their carrying amounts and fair values and the level of fair value hierarchy are disclosed below:

		于二零一七年十二月三十一日 As at 31 December 2017				于二零一六年十二月三十一日 As at 31 December 2016			
		帐面值 Carrying amount	公平值 Fair value	第一层 Level 1	第二层 Level 2	帐面值 Carrying amount	公平值 Fair value	第一层 Level 1	第二层 Level 2
		千港元 HK\$'000	千港元 HK\$'000	千港元 HK\$'000	千港元 HK\$'000	千港元 HK\$'000	千港元 HK\$'000	千港元 HK\$'000	千港元 HK\$'000
金融资产	Financial assets								
证券投资	Investment securities								
— 持有至到期	— held-to-maturity	10,347,834	10,561,660	10,263,983	297,677	9,931,665	10,129,040	9,829,061	299,979
金融负债	Financial liabilities								
已发行债务证券	Debt securities issued	34,698,760	34,830,933	-	34,830,933	34,096,082	34,169,149	-	34,169,149

估计金融工具公平值时已使用下列方法及重要假设：

(i) 现金及短期资金

现金及短期资金包括银行存款。浮息存款的公平值即其帐面值。定息存款(存款期通常少于六个月)的估计公平值乃基于使用同类信贷风险债务的现行货币市场利率及剩余年期计算之折现现金流量。因此，存款的公平值约等于其帐面值。

(ii) 贷款组合净额

贷款组合于扣除减值拨备后列帐。小部分贷款组合按固定利率计息。因此，贷款组合的帐面值为公平值的合理估计。

(iii) 证券投资 — 持有至到期

持有至到期资产之公平值以市价或经纪／交易商报价的净价为基础。倘未能取得有关资料，则采用具有同类信贷、到期日及收益率等特点之证券所报的市价估计公平值。

(iv) 其他资产

这些主要代表于信贷支持附件下获取的现金抵押品，其公平值与帐面值相若。

The following methods and significant assumptions have been used to estimate the fair values of financial instruments:

(i) Cash and short-term funds

Cash and short-term funds include bank deposits. The fair value of floating-rate deposits is the carrying amount. The estimated fair value of fixed-rate deposits, which are normally less than 6 months, is based on discounted cash flows using prevailing money-market interest rates for debts with similar credit risk and remaining maturity. Therefore, the fair value of the deposits is approximately equal to their carrying value.

(ii) Loan portfolio, net

Loan portfolio is stated net of impairment allowance. An insignificant portion of loan portfolio bears interest at fixed rate. Therefore, the carrying value of loan portfolio is a reasonable estimate of the fair value.

(iii) Investment securities — held-to-maturity

Fair value for held-to-maturity assets is based on market prices or broker/dealer price quotations, which are the clean prices. Where this information is not available, fair value has been estimated using quoted market prices for securities with similar credit, maturity and yield characteristics.

(iv) Other assets

These mainly represent cash collateral received under CSA with the fair value approximating the carrying amount.

(v) 已发行债务证券

公平值总额乃基于市场报价的净价计算。至于未有市场报价的债券，会基于到期前剩余期限的现时收益率曲线并采用现金流量贴现模型计算。

(vi) 其他负债

其他负债主要指二零零三年十二月及二零零四年一月自香港特别行政区政府(政府)购买的按揭贷款加强信贷安排的递延代价，其公平值与帐面值相若。

(vii) 应收利息及汇款及应付利息

应计利息被独立确认，由于预期将在呈报期日起计的十二个月内收回或偿还，其公平值与帐面值相若。汇款预期将在呈报期日起计一个月内收回，其公平值与帐面值相若。

(v) Debt securities issued

The aggregate fair values are calculated based on quoted market prices, which are the clean prices. For those notes where quoted market prices are not available, a discounted cash flow model is used based on a current yield curve appropriate for the remaining term to maturity.

(vi) Other liabilities

These mainly represent the deferred consideration used for credit enhancement on the mortgage loans purchased from the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (**Government**) in December 2003 and January 2004 with the fair value approximating the carrying amount.

(vii) Interest and remittance receivables and interest payable

Accrued interest is recognised separately with the fair value approximating the carrying amount as it is expected to be recovered or settled within twelve months from the reporting date. Remittance receivables are expected to be recovered within one month from the reporting date with the fair value approximating the carrying amount.

3.7. 资本管理

本集团管理资本(其涵盖范围较列于财务状况表帐面的权益为广)的目的如下：

- 需符合政府财政司司长(财政司司长)制定的资本规定；
- 确保本集团持续营运的能力，以继续为股东提供回报；
- 维持本集团的稳定及发展；

3.7. Capital management

The Group's objectives when managing capital, which is a broader concept than the equity on the face of the statement of financial position, are:

- To comply with the capital requirements set by the Financial Secretary of the Government (**Financial Secretary**);
- To safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders;
- To support the Group's stability and growth;

- 按有效及风险为本的方法分配资本，优化对股东的经风险调节的回报；及
- 维持雄厚的资本基础支持业务发展。

本集团管理层根据财政司司长颁布的资本充足率指引(指引)，每日监控资本充足程度及监管资金的用途。指引主要参照巴塞尔协定II以风险为本的资本充足框架，而指引亦规定最低资本充足率为8%。

总裁须根据财政司司长颁布的指引每季度向董事局提交报告。如资本充足率下跌至14%的临界水平，总裁会通知执行董事。如资本充足率下跌至12%或以下，董事局将获通知，并会采取适当的补救措施。年内，本集团均遵守财政司司长制定的指引的所有资本规定。

下表概述本集团于呈报期末的资本基础组成及资本充足率。

- To allocate capital in an efficient and risk based approach to optimise risk adjusted return to the shareholders; and
- To maintain a strong capital base to support the development of its business.

Capital adequacy and the use of regulatory capital are monitored daily by the Group's management in accordance with the Guidelines on Capital Adequacy Ratio (**Guidelines**) issued by the Financial Secretary, by reference largely to Basel II risk-based capital adequacy framework. The minimum Capital Adequacy Ratio (**CAR**) stipulated in the Guidelines is 8%.

The Chief Executive Officer is required to submit a report to the Board of Directors on a quarterly basis by reference to the Guidelines issued by the Financial Secretary. If the CAR drops to the threshold level of 14%, the Chief Executive Officer will alert the Executive Directors. If the CAR falls to 12% or below, the Board of Directors will be informed and appropriate remedial actions will be taken. During the year, the Group complied with all of the capital requirement set out in the Guidelines by the Financial Secretary.

The table below summarises the composition of capital base and the CAR of the Group as at the end of the reporting period.

		2017 千港元 HK\$'000	2016 千港元 HK\$'000
股本	Share capital	2,000,000	2,000,000
保留溢利	Retained profits	5,889,254	5,023,307
风险储备	Contingency reserve	1,679,837	1,739,389
其他储备	Other reserve	93,382	44,782
以组合形式评估贷款减值所作之拨备	Allowance for loan impairment under collective assessment	386	865
扣除	Deductions	(183,796)	(127,723)
资本基础总额	Total capital base	9,479,063	8,680,620
资本充足率	Capital Adequacy Ratio	21.0%	21.3%

3.8. 金融资产及金融负债之对销

下表披露涉及在本集团的综合财务状况表中并没有对销的金融资产和金融负债，但该等资产和负债受强制净额结算安排或涵盖类似金融工具的相若协议所约束。披露有助对总额和净额的了解，及提供减低相关信贷风险的附加资料。

3.8. Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

The disclosures set out in the tables below pertain to financial assets and financial liabilities that are not offset in the Group's consolidated statement of financial position but are subject to enforceable master netting arrangements or similar agreements that cover similar financial instruments. The disclosures enable the understanding of both the gross and net amounts, as well as provide additional information on how such credit risk is mitigated.

		于二零一七年十二月三十一日 As at 31 December 2017				于二零一六年十二月三十一日 As at 31 December 2016			
		相关但并未在综合财务状况表 对销的金额 [#] Related amount not set off in the consolidated statement of financial position [#]				相关但并未在综合财务状况表 对销的金额 [#] Related amount not set off in the consolidated statement of financial position [#]			
综合财务 状况表的 帐面值 Carrying amounts on the consolidated statement of financial position 千港元 HK\$'000		衍生金融工具 Derivative financial instruments 千港元 HK\$'000	已付的 现金抵押品 Cash collateral paid 千港元 HK\$'000	净额 [*] Net amount [*] 千港元 HK\$'000	综合财务 状况表的 帐面值 Carrying amounts on the consolidated statement of financial position 千港元 HK\$'000	衍生金融工具 Derivative financial instruments 千港元 HK\$'000	已付的 现金抵押品 Cash collateral paid 千港元 HK\$'000	净额 [*] Net amount [*] 千港元 HK\$'000	
金融资产	Financial assets								
正数的衍生金融 工具公平值	Positive fair values for derivative financial instruments	333,727	(79,634)	(207,029)	47,064	245,097	(228,439)	-	16,658
金融负债	Financial liabilities								
负数的衍生金融 工具公平值	Negative fair values for derivative financial instruments	119,064	(79,634)	(29,315)	10,115	1,702,859	(228,439)	(307,955)	1,166,465

[#] 「相关但并未在综合财务状况表对销的金额」指受净额结算安排或相若协议包括信贷支持附件所约束的金融负债/资产金额。

^{*} 净额指受净额结算安排或相若协议所约束的金融资产/负债，但倘若本集团的交易对手违约，其并没有相等的金融负债/资产可与本集团作对销。

[#] Amounts under "Related amount not set off in the consolidated statement of financial position" represent the amounts of financial liabilities/assets position that are subject to netting arrangements or similar agreements including CSA.

^{*} Net amount represents financial assets/liabilities that are subject to netting arrangements or similar agreements but the Group's counterparty does not have equivalent financial liabilities/assets position with the Group to offset upon default.

4. 关键会计估计及假设

本集团采用对下一个财政年度的资产及负债列帐额有影响之估计及假设。本集团会根据过往经验及其他因素(包括于有关情况下对未来事项作出的合理预期),持续评估所作估计及判断。

4.1 贷款组合的减值拨备

本集团定期检讨其贷款组合以评估减值。厘定减值亏损是否应计入收益表时,本集团会判断有否任何可观察之数据,在可识别出贷款组合内个别贷款的预计未来现金流量减少前,显示贷款组合之未来预计现金流量有可量度之下降。此等证据或会包括有可观察数据显示某一组借款人的还款状况转差,或出现与个别资产组别拖欠付款相关的经济状况。管理层估计未来现金流时,会依据过往信贷风险特征亏损经验及与有关组合相若的客观减值证据。估计未来现金流金额及时间的方法及假设会定期检讨,以缩小估计亏损及实际亏损经验的差异。

贷款组合于二零一七年十二月三十一日的帐面值在附注19内披露。

4. Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The Group makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

4.1. Impairment allowances on loan portfolio

The Group reviews its loan portfolio to assess impairment on a regular basis. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in the income statement, the Group makes judgements as to whether there is any observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a portfolio of loans before the decrease can be identified with an individual loan in that portfolio. This evidence may include observable data indicating that there has been an adverse change in the payment status of borrowers in a group or economic conditions that correlate with defaults on assets in the group. Management uses estimates based on historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics and objective evidence of impairment similar to those in the portfolio when scheduling its future cash flows. The methodology and assumptions used for estimating both the amount and timing of future cash flows are reviewed regularly to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

The carrying amount of loan portfolio as at 31 December 2017 is disclosed in Note 19.

4.2 保险及担保组合的未决申索拨备

本集团检讨其保险及担保组合，以评估未决申索拨备，包括数额未经确定的申索及来自未通知承保者的事件的申索，即已产生但未申报及相关的索偿付款开支。在决定未决申索拨备时，本集团在对本集团在保险及担保合约下履行其责任中需支付作出判断及假设，包括但不限于应用的损失严重率、经济气候及本地物业市场。估算最终申索数额的方法及假设会作定期检讨。

保险负债于二零一七年十二月三十一日的帐面值在附注 26 内披露。

5. 分类资料

本集团主要在香港从事按揭相关业务。其他业务，例如为提供资金以购入按揭贷款而发行的债务工具，及将按揭贷款收取款项所产生的盈余资金进行再投资，被视为按揭业务的附属业务。本集团作为一个整体，建基于以按揭相关业务作为单一分类来处理资源分配和绩效评估。

4.2. Provision for outstanding claims on insurance and guarantee portfolios

The Group reviews its insurance and guarantee portfolios to assess provision for outstanding claims, including claims of which the amounts have not been determined and claims arising out of incidents that have not been notified to the insurer, known as “Incurred But Not Reported” and related expenses for settling such claims. In determining the provision for outstanding claims, the Group makes judgement and assumptions including but not limited to the loss severity rate applied, the economic climate and the local property market in making estimation of the payments which the Group is required to make in fulfilling its obligations under the insurance and guarantee contracts. The methodology and assumptions used for estimating the ultimate claim amount are reviewed regularly.

The carrying amount of insurance liabilities as at 31 December 2017 is disclosed in Note 26.

5. Segment information

The Group is principally engaged in mortgage related businesses in Hong Kong. Other activities such as debt issuance to fund the mortgage purchase and investment to reinvest the surplus funds from mortgage receipt are considered ancillary to mortgage business. The Group is also organised in such a way that resource allocation and performance measurement are based on the Group as a whole in a single segment for mortgage related businesses.

6. 利息收入

6. Interest income

		2017 千港元 HK\$'000	2016 千港元 HK\$'000
贷款组合	Loan portfolio	165,467	184,269
现金及短期资金	Cash and short-term funds	320,395	233,572
证券投资	Investment securities	416,471	398,473
		902,333	816,314

7. 利息支出

7. Interest expense

		2017 千港元 HK\$'000	2016 千港元 HK\$'000
银行借款及已发行债务证券	Bank loans and debt securities issued	349,328	297,624
其他	Others	45,427	28,048
		394,755	325,672

本年度利息支出包括3.94亿港元(二零一六年：3.24亿港元)来自并非以公允价值变化计入损益的金融负债。

Included within interest expenses are HK\$394 million (2016: HK\$324 million) for financial liabilities that are not at fair value through profit or loss.

8. 按揭保险及担保业务的收益帐 8. Revenue account for mortgage insurance and guarantee business

		2017 千港元 HK\$'000	2016 千港元 HK\$'000
毛保费 (附注(a)和附注26(a))	Gross premiums written (Note (a) and Note 26(a))	493,459	436,577
再保险保费(附注26(a))	Reinsurance premiums (Note 26(a))	(76,383)	(69,015)
保险费净额(附注26(a))	Net premiums written (Note 26(a))	417,076	367,562
未到期保费的增加净额	Increase in unearned premiums, net	(64,662)	(52,558)
已到期保费净额(附注26(a))	Net premiums earned (Note 26(a))	352,414	315,004
申索产生净额(附注26(b))	Net claims incurred (Note 26(b))	(641)	(4,066)
拨备后已到期保费净额	Net premiums earned after provisions	351,773	310,938
佣金支出	Commission expenses	(166,252)	(139,116)
再保险公司承担的佣金支出	Reinsurers' share of commission expenses	25,798	22,157
佣金支出净额	Net commission expenses	(140,454)	(116,959)
扣除管理开支前的 已到期保费净额	Net premiums earned before management expenses	211,319	193,979
管理开支(附注(b))	Management expenses (Note (b))	(62,177)	(73,416)
承保收益	Underwriting gains	149,142	120,563

附注：

(a) 毛保费主要来自按揭保险业务，小部分来自安老按揭贷款的保费、中小企及非上市企业贷款的担保费，与及来自为资助房屋计划的业主而设主要用于补地价的一笔过贷款的保费。

(b) 管理开支为附注10经营支出的一部分。

Notes:

(a) Gross premiums were mainly derived from mortgage insurance cover on mortgage loans with a small portion of premiums written from mortgage insurance cover on reverse mortgage loans, guarantee fees written from guarantee business on loans to SMEs and non-listed enterprises and premiums written from mortgage insurance cover on lump-sum loans to owners of properties of subsidised housing schemes primarily for land premium settlement.

(b) Management expenses formed part of the operating expenses in Note 10.

9. 其他收入

9. Other income

		2017 千港元 HK\$'000	2016 千港元 HK\$'000
提早还款费用及过期罚款	Early prepayment fees and late charges	466	550
汇兑差额	Exchange difference	171,147	(20,681)
金融工具公允价值 变动净额	Net change in fair value of financial instruments	(1,057)	(7,640)
可供出售上市投资的股息 收入	Dividend income from available-for-sale listed investments	82,878	83,440
出售投资的收益净额 (附注12)	Net gains on disposal of investments (Note 12)	163,538	159,841
其他	Others	(2,488)	(2,406)
		414,484	213,104

金融工具公允价值变动相当于以下各项的总和：(i)指定为公允价值对冲的对冲工具公允价值收益16.76亿港元(二零一六年：亏损9,500万港元)及对冲项目公允价值亏损16.76亿港元(二零一六年：8,600万港元收益)；及(ii)不符合采用对冲会计方法的衍生工具公允价值亏损200万港元(二零一六年：1,200万港元)及指定为以公允价值变化计入损益的已发行债务证券公允价值收益100万港元(二零一六年：1,300万港元)。

Change in fair value of financial instruments represented the aggregate of (i) HK\$1,676 million fair value gain on hedging instruments designated as fair value hedge (2016: HK\$95 million loss) and HK\$1,676 million fair value loss on the hedged items (2016: HK\$86 million gain); and (ii) HK\$2 million fair value loss on derivatives not qualified as hedges for accounting purposes (2016: HK\$12 million) and HK\$1 million fair value gain on debt securities issued designated as at fair value through profit or loss (2016: HK\$13 million).

10. 经营支出

10. Operating expenses

		2017 千港元 HK\$'000	2016 千港元 HK\$'000
雇员成本	Staff costs		
— 薪金及福利	— Salaries and benefits	176,713	164,057
— 退休金成本 — 界定 供款计划	— Pension costs — defined contribution plans	12,060	10,017
办公室	Premises		
— 租金	— Rental	32,420	30,966
— 其他	— Others	6,589	6,400
董事袍金	Directors' fees	—	—
就董事参与公司管理 事务的其他服务 而付予之酬金：	Emoluments in respect of directors' other services in connection with the management of the affairs of the Company:		
— 薪金、津贴及花红	— Salaries, allowances and bonus	6,184	5,132
— 为退休计划所作之供款	— Retirement scheme contributions	616	508
折旧(附注23)	Depreciation (Note 23)	14,415	15,885
财经资讯服务	Financial information services	6,015	6,266
顾问费	Consultancy fees	16,526	9,676
其他经营支出	Other operating expenses	32,658	27,786
		304,196	276,693

11. 核数师酬金

11. Auditor's remuneration

		2017 千港元 HK\$'000	2016 千港元 HK\$'000
核数师酬金：	Auditor's remuneration:		
— 审核服务	— Audit services	1,735	1,485
— 其他服务	— Other services	2,151	1,425
		3,886	2,910

12. 出售投资的收益净额

12. Net gains on disposal of investments

		2017 千港元 HK\$'000	2016 千港元 HK\$'000
出售投资的收益净额：	Net gains on disposal of investments:		
— 变现于一月一日 已于储备内确认的款项	— Realisation of amounts recognised in reserves up to 1 January	83,161	122,970
— 本年度产生收益净额	— Net gains arising in current year	80,377	36,871
		163,538	159,841

13. 贷款减值(拨备)/回拨

13. (Charge)/write-back of loan impairment allowances

		2017 千港元 HK\$'000	2016 千港元 HK\$'000
贷款减值(拨备)/回拨：	(Charge)/write-back of loan impairment allowances:		
— 组合评估(附注19(b))	— Collective assessment (Note 19(b))	(453)	713

14. 税项

14. Taxation

(a) 于综合收益表内扣除的税项为：

(a) Taxation charge in the consolidated income statement represents:

		2017 千港元 HK\$'000	2016 千港元 HK\$'000
香港利得税：	Hong Kong profits tax:		
— 当期税项	— Current tax	21,676	27,543
— 过往年度调整	— Adjustment in respect of prior years	421	(9,373)
		22,097	18,170
递延税项：	Deferred taxation:		
— 本年度支出/(退回)	— Charge/(credit) for current year	240	(409)
		22,337	17,761

就本年度产生的估计应课税溢利按16.5%(二零一六年：16.5%)的税率计提香港利得税拨备。递延税项以负债法按16.5%(二零一六年：16.5%)的主要税率计算全部的暂时差额。

Hong Kong profits tax has been provided at the rate of 16.5% (2016: 16.5%) on the estimated assessable profit for the year. Deferred taxation is calculated in full on temporary differences under the liability method using a principal taxation rate of 16.5% (2016: 16.5%).

本集团的除税前溢利的税项与采用香港税率计算的理论金额的差异如下：

The taxation on the Group's profit before taxation differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the taxation rate of Hong Kong as follows:

		2017 千港元 HK\$'000	2016 千港元 HK\$'000
除税前溢利	Profit before taxation	828,732	621,745
按16.5%(二零一六年：16.5%)的税率计算	Calculated at a taxation rate of 16.5% (2016: 16.5%)	136,741	102,588
税务影响：	Tax effect of:		
— 毋须缴税的收入	— income not subject to taxation	(158,786)	(112,754)
— 不可扣税的开支	— expenses not deductible for taxation purposes	43,961	37,300
— 过往年度调整	— adjustment in respect of prior years	421	(9,373)
税项开支	Taxation charge	22,337	17,761

(b) 财务状况表内的税项拨备为：

(b) Provision for taxation in the statement of financial position represents:

		2017 千港元 HK\$'000	2016 千港元 HK\$'000
当期税项资产 (包括于「其他资产」内)	Current tax assets (included in "Other assets")	351	2,322
递延税项资产	Deferred tax assets	295	-
		646	2,322
当期税项负债	Current tax liabilities	116,288	94,745
递延税项负债	Deferred tax liabilities	-	16,660
		116,288	111,405

于二零一七年十二月三十一日及二零一六年十二月三十一日，并无任何重大未拨备递延税项。

There was no significant unprovided deferred taxation as at 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016.

递延税项(资产)/负债的主要组成部分及年内变动如下：

The major components of deferred tax (assets)/liabilities and the movements during the year are as follows:

		加速税项折旧 Accelerated tax depreciation 千港元 HK\$'000	减值拨备 Impairment allowances and provisions 千港元 HK\$'000	公平值变动 Fair value changes 千港元 HK\$'000	总额 Total 千港元 HK\$'000
于二零一六年一月一日	As at 1 January 2016	3,114	(3,240)	37,219	37,093
于收益表内存入	Credited to income statement	(303)	(106)	-	(409)
于权益内存入	Credited to equity	-	-	(20,024)	(20,024)
于二零一六年十二月三十一日	As at 31 December 2016	2,811	(3,346)	17,195	16,660
于收益表内扣除/(存入)	Charged/(credited) to income statement	555	(315)	-	240
于权益内存入	Credited to equity	-	-	(17,195)	(17,195)
于二零一七年十二月三十一日	As at 31 December 2017	3,366	(3,661)	-	(295)

于十二个月内，无任何重大递延税项资产/负债需要结算。

There is no significant amount of deferred tax assets/liabilities to be settled within twelve months.

15. 股息

于二零一七年并无派付股息，于二零一六年已付的二零一五年度股息为7.25亿港元（普通股息每股普通股0.3625港元）。于二零一八年四月十三日，考虑到业务发展，董事宣布在二零一七年度不派发股息。

15. Dividends

No dividends were paid in 2017 and the dividends paid in 2016 in respect of 2015 were HK\$725 million (ordinary dividend of HK\$0.3625 per ordinary share). On 13 April 2018, the directors announced that no dividend will be paid in respect of 2017 in view of business development.

16. 现金及短期资金

		2017 千港元 HK\$'000	2016 千港元 HK\$'000
银行现金	Cash at banks	93,799	58,444
银行定期存款	Time deposits with banks	25,184,391	23,757,227
		25,278,190	23,815,671

16. Cash and short-term funds

就现金流量表而言，现金及等同现金项目包括以下自交易日期起计三个月内到期的结余。

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following balances with less than three months' maturity from the date of transaction.

		2017 千港元 HK\$'000	2016 千港元 HK\$'000
银行现金	Cash at banks	93,799	58,444
银行定期存款	Time deposits with banks	14,992,391	6,044,390
现金及等同现金项目	Cash and cash equivalents	15,086,190	6,102,834

17. 应收利息及汇款

		2017 千港元 HK\$'000	2016 千港元 HK\$'000
以下各项的应收利息：	Interest receivable from:		
— 利率掉期合约	— interest rate swap contracts	143,319	171,054
— 证券投资	— investment securities	109,921	111,682
— 银行定期存款	— time deposits with banks	47,075	41,501
贷款组合的应收利息及分期付款	Interest receivable and instalments, in transit from loan portfolio	43,663	35,172
		343,978	359,409

17. Interest and remittance receivables

18. 衍生金融工具

(a) 衍生工具的应用

本集团应用下列衍生工具对冲本集团的金融风险。

货币及利率掉期为以一组现金流量换取另一组现金流量的承诺。掉期导致货币或利率或两者组合的转换。除若干货币掉期外，该等交易不涉及转换本金。本集团的信贷风险为交易对手未能履行其责任而重置掉期合约的潜在成本。本集团根据审慎的库务交易对手风险管理机制，持续监测有关风险。

若干种类金融工具的名义金额，为于综合财务状况表确认的工具提供一个比较的基准，惟未必反映涉及的未来现金流量的金额或工具当前的公平值，因此，并不能反映本集团面临的信贷或价格风险。随著市场利率及汇率相对其条款的波动，衍生工具可能对本集团产生有利(资产)或不利(负债)的影响。衍生金融工具的合约或名义金额总额、上述有利或不利影响幅度，及衍生工具金融资产及负债之公平总值，可能不时大幅波动。所持有的衍生工具公平值载于下文。

18. Derivative financial instruments

(a) Use of derivatives

The Group uses the following derivative instruments to hedge the Group's financial risks.

Currency and interest rate swaps are commitments to exchange one set of cash flows for another. Swaps result in an exchange of currencies or interest rates or a combination of all these. No exchange of principal takes place except for certain currency swaps. The Group's credit risk represents the potential cost to replace the swap contracts if counterparties fail to perform their obligations. This risk is monitored on an ongoing basis under a prudent treasury counterparty risk management framework.

The notional amounts of certain types of financial instruments provide a basis for comparison with instruments recognised on the consolidated statement of financial position but do not necessarily indicate the amounts of future cash flows involved or the current fair value of the instruments and, therefore, do not indicate the Group's exposure to credit or price risks. The derivative instruments become favourable (assets) or unfavourable (liabilities) as a result of fluctuations in market interest rates or foreign exchange rates relative to their terms. The aggregate contractual or notional amounts of derivative financial instruments on hand, the extent to which instruments are favourable or unfavourable, and thus the aggregate fair values of derivative financial assets and liabilities, can fluctuate significantly from time to time. The fair values of derivative instruments held are set out below.

		2017			2016		
		合约/ 名义金额 Contract/ notional amounts 千港元 HK\$'000	公平值 Fair values 资产 Assets 千港元 HK\$'000		合约/ 名义金额 Contract/ notional amounts 千港元 HK\$'000	公平值 Fair values 资产 Assets 千港元 HK\$'000	
			负债 Liabilities 千港元 HK\$'000			负债 Liabilities 千港元 HK\$'000	
(i)	不符合采用对冲会计方法的衍生工具	(i)	Derivatives not qualified as hedges for accounting purposes				
	利率掉期		Interest rate swaps				
		3,017,791	6,235	(2,188)	183,467	6,648	(261)
			6,235	(2,188)		6,648	(261)
(ii)	公平值对冲衍生工具	(ii)	Fair value hedge derivatives				
	利率掉期		Interest rate swaps				
	货币掉期		Currency swaps				
		13,908,877	176,586	(65,975)	19,232,500	238,449	(100,476)
		7,302,494	150,906	(50,901)	7,218,109	-	(1,602,122)
			327,492	(116,876)		238,449	(1,702,598)
	已确认衍生工具 资产/(负债)总额		Total recognised derivative assets/(liabilities)				
			333,727	(119,064)		245,097	(1,702,859)

(b) 对冲活动

倘衍生工具作为公平值对冲或现金流对冲，就会计处理而言，衍生工具入帐时符合对冲资格。本集团的公平值对冲主要包括用于保障因已发行债务证券公平值的任何潜在变动所引致的利率风险和外汇风险的利率和货币掉期。于二零一七年十二月三十一日及二零一六年十二月三十一日，并无任何指定以现金流对冲衍生工具。

(b) Hedging activities

Derivatives may qualify as hedges for accounting purposes if they are fair value hedges or cash flow hedges. The Group's fair value hedge principally consists of interest rate and currency swaps that are used to protect interest rate risk and foreign currency risk resulting from any potential change in fair value of underlying debt securities issued. There were no derivatives designated as cash flow hedges as at 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016.

19. 贷款组合净额

19. Loan portfolio, net

(a) 贷款组合减拨备

(a) Loan portfolio less allowance

		2017 千港元 HK\$'000	2016 千港元 HK\$'000
住宅按揭贷款组合	Residential mortgage portfolio	7,484,605	9,084,480
非按揭贷款组合	Non-mortgage portfolio	345,222	450,346
		7,829,827	9,534,826
贷款减值拨备	Allowance for loan impairment	(386)	(865)
		7,829,441	9,533,961

贷款减值拨备总额占贷款组合尚未偿还本金结余的百分比如下：

Total allowance for loan impairment as a percentage of the outstanding principal balances of the loan portfolio is as follows:

		2017	2016
贷款减值拨备总额占贷款组合总额的百分比	Total allowance for loan impairment as a percentage of the gross loan portfolio	0.005%	0.009%

(b) 贷款组合的贷款减值拨备

(b) Allowance for loan impairment on loan portfolio

		2017 千港元 HK\$'000	2016 千港元 HK\$'000
组合评估	Collective assessment		
于一月一日	As at 1 January	865	817
于收益表内扣除/(回拨) (附注13)	Charged/(released) to income statement (Note 13)	453	(713)
撤销贷款	Loans written off	(2,084)	(581)
收回已撤销贷款	Recoveries of loans previously written off	1,152	1,342
于十二月三十一日	As at 31 December	386	865

作出贷款减值拨备时，已考虑抵押品的目前市值。

Allowance for loan impairment has been made after taking into account the current market value of the collateral.

以组合形式评估的个别已减值贷款分析如下：

Individually impaired loans collectively assessed on a portfolio basis are analysed as follows:

		2017 千港元 HK\$'000	2016 千港元 HK\$'000
减值贷款组合总额	Gross impaired loan portfolio	381	1,100
贷款减值拨备	Allowance for loan impairment	(381)	(829)
		-	271
贷款减值拨备占减值贷款组合总额的百分比	Allowance for loan impairment as a percentage of gross impaired loan portfolio	100%	75.4%
减值贷款组合总额占贷款组合总额的百分比	Gross impaired loan portfolio as a percentage of gross loan portfolio	0.005%	0.012%

(c) 贷款组合内的融资租赁投资净额

(c) Net investments in finance leases included in loan portfolio

		2017		
		最低应收租约 款项现值 Present value of minimum lease payments receivable 千港元 HK\$'000	未来期间的 利息收入 Interest income relating to future periods 千港元 HK\$'000	最低应收租约 款项总额 Total minimum lease payments receivable 千港元 HK\$'000
应收款项：	Amounts receivable:			
— 一年内	— within one year	30,678	6,618	37,296
— 一年后至五年内	— after one year but within five years	109,174	20,535	129,709
— 五年后	— after five years	193,169	23,879	217,048
		333,021	51,032	384,053

		2016		
		最低应收租约 款项现值 Present value of minimum lease payments receivable 千港元 HK\$'000	未来期间的 利息收入 Interest income relating to future periods 千港元 HK\$'000	最低应收租约 款项总额 Total minimum lease payments receivable 千港元 HK\$'000
应收款项：	Amounts receivable:			
— 一年内	— within one year	38,299	8,293	46,592
— 一年后至五年内	— after one year but within five years	140,445	25,904	166,349
— 五年后	— after five years	256,191	31,578	287,769
		434,935	65,775	500,710

没有就融资租赁约应收帐款作出贷款减值拨备。

No allowance for loan impairment has been provided for finance lease receivable.

20. 证券投资

20. Investment securities

(a) 可供出售证券

(a) Available-for-sale securities

		2017 千港元 HK\$'000	2016 千港元 HK\$'000
按公允价值列帐的债务证券	Debt securities at fair value		
于香港上市	Listed in Hong Kong	279,317	93,280
于香港境外上市	Listed outside Hong Kong	2,315,572	1,879,600
非上市	Unlisted	2,886,023	2,624,311
按公允价值列帐的其他证券	Other securities at fair value		
于香港上市	Listed in Hong Kong	1,657,750	2,380,486
可供出售证券总额	Total available-for-sale securities	7,138,662	6,977,677

其他证券指交易所买卖基金及房地产投资信托基金。

Other securities refer to exchange-traded funds and real estate investment trusts.

按发行机构类别分析可供出售证券如下：

Available-for-sale securities are analysed by categories of issuers as follows:

		2017 千港元 HK\$'000	2016 千港元 HK\$'000
银行及其他金融机构	Banks and other financial institutions	4,040,368	3,799,257
公司企业	Corporate entities	909,924	751,021
中央政府	Central governments	499,880	–
公营机构	Public sector entities	30,740	46,913
其他	Others	1,657,750	2,380,486
		7,138,662	6,977,677

可供出售证券的变动概述如下：

The movement in available-for-sale securities is summarised as follows:

		2017 千港元 HK\$'000	2016 千港元 HK\$'000
于一月一日	As at 1 January	6,977,677	6,638,367
增加	Additions	3,144,426	4,422,019
出售及赎回	Sale and redemption	(3,212,744)	(4,076,381)
摊销	Amortisation	(4,493)	(2,366)
公平值变动	Change in fair value	191,162	733
外币汇兑差额	Exchange difference	42,634	(4,695)
于十二月三十一日	As at 31 December	7,138,662	6,977,677

(b) 持有至到期证券

(b) Held-to-maturity securities

		2017 千港元 HK\$'000	2016 千港元 HK\$'000
按摊销成本列帐的债务证券	Debt securities at amortised cost		
于香港上市	Listed in Hong Kong	5,501,627	4,359,124
于香港境外上市	Listed outside Hong Kong	1,959,044	1,834,588
		7,460,671	6,193,712
非上市	Unlisted	2,887,163	3,737,953
持有至到期证券总额	Total held-to-maturity securities	10,347,834	9,931,665

按发行机构类别分析持有至到期证券如下：

Held-to-maturity securities are analysed by categories of issuers as follows:

		2017 千港元 HK\$'000	2016 千港元 HK\$'000
银行及其他金融机构	Banks and other financial institutions	4,955,910	5,154,957
公司企业	Corporate entities	4,299,090	3,801,339
公营机构	Public sector entities	471,079	908,595
中央政府	Central governments	621,755	66,774
		10,347,834	9,931,665

持有至到期证券的变动概述如下：

The movement in held-to-maturity securities is summarised as follows:

		2017 千港元 HK\$'000	2016 千港元 HK\$'000
于一月一日	As at 1 January	9,931,665	10,274,001
增加	Additions	3,112,996	676,237
出售及赎回	Sale and redemption	(2,746,656)	(980,514)
摊销	Amortisation	(17,279)	(15,508)
外币汇兑差额	Exchange difference	67,108	(22,551)
于十二月三十一日	As at 31 December	10,347,834	9,931,665

21. 附属公司投资

于二零一七年十二月三十一日，本公司的附属公司详情如下：

21. Interests in subsidiaries

Details of the subsidiaries of the Company as at 31 December 2017 are as follows:

名称 Name	注册成立地点 Place of incorporation	主要业务 Principal activities	已发行及缴足股份详情 (股份类别) Particulars of issued and fully paid up share capital (Class of shares)	由公司 (或其代名人) 所持的股份 Percentage of shares held by the Company (or its nominee)	由公司的 附属公司 (或其代名人) 所持股份的 百分率 Percentage of shares held by the Company's subsidiary (or its nominee)
香港按揭管理有限公司 HKMC Mortgage Management Limited	香港 Hong Kong	购入及管理按揭贷款和为小型贷款融资 Mortgage purchases and servicing, and funding of microfinance loans	1,000,000 港元(普通股) HK\$1,000,000 (Ordinary)	100%	不适用 N/A
香港按揭证券融资(第一)有限公司* HKMC Funding Corporation (1) Limited*	香港 Hong Kong	于二零一七年并无商业活动 No business activity in 2017	1,000 港元(普通股) HK\$1,000 (Ordinary)	不适用 N/A	不适用 N/A
Bauhinia MBS Limited*	开曼群岛 Cayman Islands	于二零一七年并无商业活动 No business activity in 2017	1,000 美元(普通股) US\$1,000 (Ordinary)	不适用 N/A	不适用 N/A
香港按证保险有限公司# HKMC Insurance Limited (HKMCI)#	香港 Hong Kong	一般保险业务的筹备工作 Preparatory work for general insurance business	100 港元(普通股) HK\$100 (Ordinary)	100%	不适用 N/A
香港年金有限公司# HKMC Annuity Limited (HKMCA)#	香港 Hong Kong	长期保险业务的筹备工作 Preparatory work for long term insurance business	100 港元(普通股) HK\$100 (Ordinary)	100%	不适用 N/A
香港按揭信贷保证有限公司 HKMC Credit & Guarantee Corporation Limited	香港 Hong Kong	不活动状态 Dormant	1 港元(普通股) HK\$1 (Ordinary)	不适用 N/A	100%
Hong Kong Mortgage Credit & Guarantee Corporation Limited	香港 Hong Kong	不活动状态 Dormant	1 港元(普通股) HK\$1 (Ordinary)	不适用 N/A	100%

* 根据香港《公司条例》附表1，这些公司被定义为附属企业。这些公司为购入按揭贷款和发行按揭证券而成立，而本公司并没有持有这些公司的股份。

这些公司于二零一七年六月注册成立。

* These companies are subsidiary undertakings as defined in Schedule 1 to the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance and the Company does not hold shares in these companies which are set up for mortgage purchases and mortgage-backed securities issuance.

These companies were incorporated in June 2017.

22. 预付款项、按金及其他资产

22. Prepayments, deposits and other assets

		2017 千港元 HK\$'000	2016 千港元 HK\$'000
收回资产	Reposessed assets	4,324	943
公司会籍债券	Corporate club debentures	750	750
其他资产	Other assets	62,080	358,116
		67,154	359,809

23. 固定资产

23. Fixed assets

		租赁物业装修 Leasehold improvement 千港元 HK\$'000	办公设备、 家具及装备 Office equipment, furniture and fixtures 千港元 HK\$'000	电脑 Computers 千港元 HK\$'000	汽车 Motor vehicle 千港元 HK\$'000	总额 Total 千港元 HK\$'000
于二零一六年一月一日	Net book amount as at 1 January 2016	11,904	1,172	13,262	292	26,630
帐面净额						
添置	Additions	112	206	7,464	-	7,782
折旧(附注10)	Depreciation charge (Note 10)	(6,211)	(709)	(8,878)	(87)	(15,885)
于二零一六年十二月三十一日	Net book amount as at 31 December 2016	5,805	669	11,848	205	18,527
帐面净额						
添置	Additions	11,879	812	17,526	-	30,217
折旧(附注10)	Depreciation charge (Note 10)	(6,131)	(599)	(7,598)	(87)	(14,415)
于二零一七年十二月三十一日	Net book amount as at 31 December 2017	11,553	882	21,776	118	34,329
帐面净额						
于二零一七年十二月三十一日	As at 31 December 2017					
成本值	Cost	39,794	8,576	191,736	775	240,881
累计折旧	Accumulated depreciation	(28,241)	(7,694)	(169,960)	(657)	(206,552)
帐面净额	Net book amount	11,553	882	21,776	118	34,329
于二零一六年十二月三十一日	As at 31 December 2016					
成本值	Cost	27,915	7,834	174,210	775	210,734
累计折旧	Accumulated depreciation	(22,110)	(7,165)	(162,362)	(570)	(192,207)
帐面净额	Net book amount	5,805	669	11,848	205	18,527

24. 应付利息

24. Interest payable

		2017 千港元 HK\$'000	2016 千港元 HK\$'000
以下各项的应付利息：	Interest payable from:		
— 已发行债务证券	— debt securities issued	181,799	206,101
— 利率掉期合约	— interest rate swap contracts	5,927	9,317
— 其他负债	— other liabilities	4,407	2,735
		192,133	218,153

25. 应付帐项、应付开支及其他负债

25. Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities

		2017 千港元 HK\$'000	2016 千港元 HK\$'000
应付帐项及应付开支	Accounts payable and accrued expenses	374,373	107,400
其他负债	Other liabilities	4,945,650	5,089,076
其他拨备	Other provision	43,240	31,917
		5,363,263	5,228,393

其他负债是指中小企融资担保计划下的特别优惠措施所收到的担保费及拨款(已扣除申索及相关开支)626,271,000港元(二零一六年:807,181,000港元)(附注32),与及指用于二零零三年十二月及二零零四年一月自政府购买的按揭贷款信贷安排加强措施的递延代价4,319,379,000港元(二零一六年:4,281,895,000港元)。

Other liabilities represented the guarantee fee and fund received (net of claims and related expenses) of HK\$626,271,000 (2016: HK\$807,181,000) under the special concessionary measures of the SME Financing Guarantee Scheme (Note 32) and the deferred consideration of HK\$4,319,379,000 (2016: HK\$4,281,895,000) used for credit enhancement on the mortgage loans purchased from the Government in December 2003 and January 2004.

26. 保险负债及再保险资产

26. Insurance liabilities and reinsurance assets

		2017			2016		
		毛额	再保险	净额	毛额	再保险	净额
		Gross	Reinsurance	Net	Gross	Reinsurance	Net
		千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
未到期保费及担保费用拨备	Provision for unearned premiums and guarantee fees	1,095,805	160,143	935,662	1,013,155	142,155	871,000
未决申索拨备：	Provision for outstanding claims:						
— 已申报申索	— claims reported	7,135	193	6,942	10,981	235	10,746
— 已产生但未申报申索	— claims incurred but not reported	27,210	4,265	22,945	24,414	3,637	20,777
		34,345	4,458	29,887	35,395	3,872	31,523
		1,130,150	164,601	965,549	1,048,550	146,027	902,523

(a) 未到期保费及担保费用拨备变动分析如下

(a) Analysis of movement in provision for unearned premiums and guarantee fees

		2017			2016		
		毛额	再保险	净额	毛额	再保险	净额
		Gross	Reinsurance	Net	Gross	Reinsurance	Net
		千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
于一月一日	As at 1 January	1,013,155	142,155	871,000	943,685	125,243	818,442
已收取保费(附注8)	Premiums written (Note 8)	493,459	76,383	417,076	436,577	69,015	367,562
已到期保费(附注8)	Premiums earned (Note 8)	(410,809)	(58,395)	(352,414)	(367,107)	(52,103)	(315,004)
于十二月三十一日	As at 31 December	1,095,805	160,143	935,662	1,013,155	142,155	871,000

(b) 未决申索拨备变动分析如下**(b) Analysis of movement in provision for outstanding claims**

		2017			2016		
		毛额	再保险	净额	毛额	再保险	净额
		Gross	Reinsurance	Net	Gross	Reinsurance	Net
		千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元	千港元
		HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
于一月一日	As at 1 January	35,395	3,872	31,523	35,160	3,410	31,750
已付申索	Claims paid	(4,978)	(510)	(4,468)	(5,958)	-	(5,958)
已收回申索	Claims recovery	2,448	257	2,191	1,824	159	1,665
已产生/(回拨)申索 (附注8):	Claims incurred/(written back) (Note 8):						
— 已申报申索	— claims reported	(1,316)	211	(1,527)	5,344	77	5,267
— 已产生但未申报申索	— claims incurred but not reported	2,796	628	2,168	(975)	226	(1,201)
		1,480	839	641	4,369	303	4,066
于十二月三十一日	As at 31 December	34,345	4,458	29,887	35,395	3,872	31,523

(c) 负债充足测试

进行负债充足测试时，考虑全部合约现金流量及申索处理费用等相关现金流量的现时估计，测试显示于二零一七年十二月三十一日及二零一六年十二月三十一日，本集团的保险负债充足。

(c) Liability adequacy test

The liability adequacy test considers current estimates of all contractual cash flows, and of related cash flows such as claims handling costs, the test shows that, as at 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016, the Group's insurance liabilities are adequate.

27. 已发行债务证券

27. Debt securities issued

		2017 千港元 HK\$'000	2016 千港元 HK\$'000
按摊销成本列帐的债务证券	Debt securities carried at amortised cost		
中期债券	MTN	13,260,416	9,097,985
按摊销成本列帐的债务证券总额	Total debt securities carried at amortised cost	13,260,416	9,097,985
指定为对冲项目并以公平值对冲的债务证券	Debt securities designated as hedged items under fair value hedge		
债务工具发行计划债券	DIP notes	2,948,131	3,868,312
中期债券	MTN	18,490,213	21,129,785
指定为对冲项目并以公平值对冲的债务证券总额	Total debt securities designated as hedged items under fair value hedge	21,438,344	24,998,097
于初始确认时指定为以公平值变化计入损益的债务证券	Debt securities designated as at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition		
债务工具发行计划债券	DIP notes	141,946	137,385
于初始确认时指定为以公平值变化计入损益的债务证券总额	Total debt securities designated as at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition	141,946	137,385
已发行债务证券总额	Total debt securities issued	34,840,706	34,233,467

年内没有发行(二零一六年:无)于初始确认时指定以公平值变化计入损益的债务证券。该等债务证券之公平值变动源于基准利率的改变。于初始确认时,指定为以公平值变化计入损益的金融负债帐面值,较本集团根据合约规定于到期时须向债券持有人支付的金额少42,054,000港元(二零一六年:46,615,000港元)。

该等指定为以公平值列帐的金融负债没有源自本公司之信贷风险变动引起任何重大盈亏。

During the year, no debt securities (2016: nil) were designated on initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. The fair value changes are attributable to changes in benchmark interest rates for the debt securities designated as at fair value through profit or loss. The carrying amount of the financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition is HK\$42,054,000 (2016: HK\$46,615,000) lower than the amount that the Group would be contractually required to pay at maturity to the note holders.

There were no significant gains or losses attributable to changes in the credit risk of the Company for those financial liabilities designated as at fair value.

已发行债务证券的变动概述如下：

The movement in debt securities issued is summarised as follows:

		2017 千港元 HK\$'000	2016 千港元 HK\$'000
于一月一日	As at 1 January	35,782,600	34,937,768
发行	Issuance	28,428,582	24,531,120
减：赎回	Less: Redemption	(29,509,026)	(23,686,351)
外币汇兑差额	Exchange difference	4,741	63
名义价值总额	Total nominal value	34,706,897	35,782,600
未摊销折让部分	Unamortised portion of discount	(85,832)	(93,688)
公平值调整	Fair value adjustment	219,641	(1,455,445)
于十二月三十一日	As at 31 December	34,840,706	34,233,467

本年度发行的债券：

Notes issued during the year comprise:

		中期债券 MTN 千港元 HK\$'000
已发行金额面值	Amount issued at nominal value	28,428,582
已收取款项	Consideration received	28,397,542

所有已发行的债务证券均属本集团无抵押责任，而发行该等债务证券旨在提供一般营运资金及作再融资用途。

All the debt securities issued are unsecured obligations of the Group, and are issued for the purposes of providing general working capital and refinancing.

已发行债务证券的融资现金流量变动分析概述如下：

Analysis of changes from financing cash flows in debt securities issued is summarised as follows:

		2017 千港元 HK\$'000	2016 千港元 HK\$'000
于一月一日	As at 1 January	34,233,467	33,463,211
融资活动的现金流入	Cash inflow form financing activities	28,397,542	24,501,707
融资活动的现金流出	Cash outflow form financing activities	(29,509,026)	(23,686,351)
外币汇兑差异	Exchange difference	4,741	63
其他非现金变动	Other non-cash movements	1,713,982	(45,163)
于十二月三十一日	As at 31 December	34,840,706	34,233,467

28. 股本

28. Share capital

		2017 千港元 HK\$'000	2016 千港元 HK\$'000
已发行及缴足： 20亿股普通股	Issued and fully paid: 2 billion ordinary shares	2,000,000	2,000,000

29. 与有关连人士订立的重大交易

29. Material related party transactions

- (a) 本公司由财政司司长以外汇基金管理人身份所拥有。本公司与下列有关连人士订立了多项交易。

与政府相关机构香港金融管理局(香港金管局)的交易包括下列各项：

- (i) 本公司使用由香港金管局所营运的债务工具中央结算系统服务所提供托管及结算代理服务，并缴付160万港元(二零一六年：150万港元)给香港金管局，作为本年度使用该服务的费用；
- (ii) 本公司于二零一七年十二月三十一日持有香港外汇基金票据及债券投资5亿港元(二零一六年：无)及其利息为10万港元(二零一六年：无)；
- (iii) 本公司于本年度产生1,660万港元(二零一六年：1,590万港元)借调费，作为从香港金管局借调员工的费用；
- (iv) 本公司于本年度缴付60万港元(二零一六年：60万港元)予香港金管局，作为后备场所的服务费；及
- (v) 外汇基金透过香港金管局向本公司提供300亿港元的循环信贷，于二零一七年十二月三十一日并无未偿还余额(二零一六年：无)。

- (a) The Company is owned by the Financial Secretary of Hong Kong as Controller of the Exchange Fund. The Company entered into various transactions with the following related parties.

Transactions with the Hong Kong Monetary Authority (HKMA), a Government-related entity, included the following:

- (i) the Company subscribed to the custodian and clearing agent services provided by the Central Money Markets Unit Service operated by the HKMA and paid HK\$1.6 million (2016: HK\$1.5 million) by way of fees to the HKMA for such services during the year;
- (ii) the Company held investment of HK\$500 million (2016: nil) in the Hong Kong Exchange Fund Bills and Notes as at 31 December 2017 and the interest thereon was HK\$0.1 million (2016: nil);
- (iii) the Company incurred secondment fee of HK\$16.6 million (2016: HK\$15.9 million) for secondees from the HKMA during the year;
- (iv) the Company paid back-up site service fee of HK\$0.6 million (2016: HK\$0.6 million) to the HKMA during the year; and
- (v) the Exchange Fund through the HKMA had provided the Company with a HK\$30 billion Revolving Credit Facility, and there was no outstanding balance as at 31 December 2017 (2016: nil).

与政府的交易包括下列各项：

- (i) 本公司于本年度向财政司司长法团购买2.93亿港元(二零一六年：1.7亿港元)按揭贷款；及
- (ii) 本公司就现有的中小企融资担保计划，提供以优惠的担保费水平及由政府支付的总贷款保证承担额为1,000亿港元的八成担保保障的贷款担保产品，详情载列于附注32。

于十二月三十一日应付相关人士的应付结余如下：

Transactions with the Government included the following:

- (i) the Company purchased mortgage loans of HK\$293 million (2016: HK\$170 million) from The Financial Secretary Incorporated during the year; and
- (ii) the Company provided a loan guarantee product with 80% guarantee coverage under the existing SME Financing Guarantee Scheme (**SFGS**) at a concessionary guarantee fee rate and up to a total loan guarantee commitment of HK\$100 billion reimbursable by the Government with details set out in Note 32.

The balance of the amounts due to the relevant related parties as at 31 December are as follows:

		政府 The Government	
		2017 千港元 HK\$'000	2016 千港元 HK\$'000
其他负债(附注25)	Other liabilities (Note 25)	4,945,650	5,089,076

(b) 主要管理层人员

主要管理层为直接或间接有权力及负责策划、指挥及控制本集团业务的人士，包括董事及高级管理人员。

本年度主要管理层人员的薪酬包括：

(b) Key management personnel

Key management are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group, directly or indirectly, including directors and senior officers.

Key management personnel compensation for the year comprised:

		2017 千港元 HK\$'000	2016 千港元 HK\$'000
薪金及其他短期雇员福利	Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	21,426	20,547
离职后福利	Post-employment benefits	2,088	1,997
		23,514	22,544

30. 承担

(a) 资本

		2017 千港元 HK\$'000	2016 千港元 HK\$'000
已批准及订约	Authorised and contracted for	4,176	321
已批准但未订约	Authorised but not contracted for	41,784	9,549
		45,960	9,870

(b) 经营租约

于呈报期末，根据不可注销的经营租约而须作出的未来最低租金付款总额分析如下：

		2017 千港元 HK\$'000	2016 千港元 HK\$'000
办公室物业：	Office premises:		
— 不多于一年	— not later than one year	49,179	29,753
— 多于一年至不多于五年	— later than one year and not later than five years	94,993	—
		144,172	29,753

31. 按揭保险业务

于二零一七年十二月三十一日，本集团的风险投保总额约为211亿港元(二零一六年：168亿港元)，其中35亿港元(二零一六年：27亿港元)已向核准再保险公司购买再保险，而本集团则自行承担余下176亿港元(二零一六年：141亿港元)的风险。

30. Commitments

(a) Capital

		2017 千港元 HK\$'000	2016 千港元 HK\$'000
已批准及订约	Authorised and contracted for	4,176	321
已批准但未订约	Authorised but not contracted for	41,784	9,549
		45,960	9,870

(b) Operating lease

Total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating lease at the end of the reporting period are analysed as follows:

		2017 千港元 HK\$'000	2016 千港元 HK\$'000
办公室物业：	Office premises:		
— 不多于一年	— not later than one year	49,179	29,753
— 多于一年至不多于五年	— later than one year and not later than five years	94,993	—
		144,172	29,753

31. Mortgage insurance business

As at 31 December 2017, the total risk-in-force of the Group is approximately HK\$21.1 billion (2016: HK\$16.8 billion) of which HK\$3.5 billion (2016: HK\$2.7 billion) is ceded to the approved reinsurers and the balance of HK\$17.6 billion (2016: HK\$14.1 billion) is retained by the Group.

32. 中小企融资担保计划下的特别优惠措施

本公司就现有的中小企融资担保计划，提供以优惠的担保费水平及由政府支付总贷款保证承担额为1,000亿港元的八成担保保障的贷款担保产品。由此项特别信贷担保产品所收取的担保费，将首先全数用于支付相关的坏帐偿付及相关开支，如有余款则将拨归予政府。如所收取的担保费不足以应付相关款项及费用，政府将会承担余额。本公司负责此产品的营运并承担日常营运开支。

有关这个特别的贷款担保产品，对本集团的综合收益表就有关担保费用的收入、违约索偿或其他直接相关开支并没有影响。基于本公司只是代表政府营运该产品，本集团认为有关此产品的风险和利益均属于政府。因此，该产品的风险承担并没有列于本集团的资产负债表外风险；根据财政司司长批准的资本充足率指引，亦无须任何资本要求。

33. 报告期后发生事项

本公司于二零一七年六月通过了在二零一八年中推行终身年金计划的方案。为遵守相关授权规定，本公司展开企业重组，并成立了香港按证保险有限公司及香港年金有限公司两间附属公司，以申请所需授权及分别经营本公司的一般保险业务及营运终身年金计划。

于二零一八年二月十二日，本公司将2,999,999,900港元注入香港按证保险有限公司作为其30亿港元的已发行及缴足股本，当中并无配发及发行新股份。于二零一八年二月十四日，香港按证保险有限公司获保险业监管局正式授权，可以经营将由本公司转让出来的一般保险业务。完成转让后，本公司将向保险业监管局申请撤销其于或自香港经营一般保证业务的授权。预期不会对本集团的整体业务造成重大影响。

32. Special concessionary measures under the SME Financing Guarantee Scheme

The Company provided a loan guarantee product with 80% guarantee coverage under the existing SFGS at a concessionary guarantee fee rate and up to a total loan guarantee commitment of HK\$100 billion reimbursable by the Government. All guarantee fees collected under this special loan guarantee product are set aside to meet the relevant default claims and related out-of-pocket expenses. The remaining balance of the guarantee fees, if any, will be returned to, and any shortfall will be borne by, the Government. The Company is responsible for the operation of the product and the applicable day-to-day operating costs.

Regarding this special loan guarantee product, there is no impact on the consolidated income statement of the Group in respect of guarantee fee revenue, default claims or any direct expenses involved. Given that the Company operates only this product for the Government, the Group considers the risk and rewards associated with this product rest with the Government. Hence, the risk-in-force for this product has not been included as the Group's off-balance sheet exposures and no capital charge is required under the Guidelines on Capital Adequacy Ratio approved by the Financial Secretary.

33. Events occurring after the reporting period

The Company approved in June 2017 the plan for implementing the Life Annuity Scheme (**LAS**) in mid-2018. To comply with the relevant authorisation requirements, the Company has kick-started a corporate re-organisation and established two subsidiaries, the HKMCI and the HKMCA to apply for the necessary authorisation and respectively to take up the Company's general insurance business and to operate the LAS.

On 12 February 2018, the Company injected HK\$2,999,999,900 to make up issued and paid-up capital of HK\$3 billion of the HKMCI without allotting and issuing new shares. On 14 February 2018, the HKMCI was granted formal authorisation from the Insurance Authority to carry on general insurance business which will be transferred from the Company. After completion of the transfer, the Company will apply to the Insurance Authority for withdrawal of its authorisation to carry on general insurance business in or from Hong Kong. It is not expected to have significant impact on the Group's business as a whole.

34. 本公司的财务状况表及储备变动

34. Statement of financial position and reserve movement of the Company

34.1 本公司于二零一七年十二月三十一日的财务状况表

34.1 Statement of financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2017

	附注 Note	2017 千港元 HK\$'000	2016 千港元 HK\$'000
资产	ASSETS		
现金及短期资金	Cash and short-term funds	25,273,955	23,809,977
应收利息及汇款	Interest and remittance receivables	337,353	352,559
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	333,727	245,097
贷款组合净额	Loan portfolio, net	5,110,754	6,244,373
证券投资：	Investment securities：		
— 可供出售	— available-for-sale	7,138,662	6,977,677
— 持有至到期	— held-to-maturity	10,347,834	9,931,665
附属公司投资	Interests in subsidiaries	2,533,099	3,103,552
预付款项、按金及其他资产	Prepayments, deposits and other assets	67,224	357,734
固定资产	Fixed assets	34,329	18,527
递延税项资产	Deferred tax assets	319	—
再保险资产	Reinsurance assets	164,616	146,072
资产总额	Total assets	51,341,872	51,187,233
负债	LIABILITIES		
应付利息	Interest payable	192,133	218,153
应付帐项、应付开支及其他负债	Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities	5,362,257	5,228,098
衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments	119,064	1,702,859
当期税项负债	Current tax liabilities	116,288	94,745
递延税项负债	Deferred tax liabilities	—	16,608
保险负债	Insurance liabilities	1,130,309	1,048,908
已发行债务证券	Debt securities issued	34,840,706	34,233,467
负债总额	Total liabilities	41,760,757	42,542,838
权益	EQUITY		
股本	Share capital	2,000,000	2,000,000
保留溢利	Retained profits	34.2 5,693,762	4,822,686
风险储备	Contingency reserve	34.2 1,679,837	1,739,389
公平值储备	Fair value reserve	34.2 207,516	82,320
权益总额	Total equity	9,581,115	8,644,395
负债及权益总额	Total liabilities and equity	51,341,872	51,187,233

董事局已于二零一八年四月十三日批准及授权刊行。

Approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 13 April 2018.

陈德霖
副主席兼执行董事
Norman T. L. Chan
Deputy Chairman and Executive Director

李令翔
执行董事兼总裁

Raymond L. C. Li
Executive Director and Chief Executive Officer

34.2 本公司的储备

34.2 Reserves of the Company

		保留溢利 Retained profits 千港元 HK\$'000	风险储备 Contingency reserve 千港元 HK\$'000	公允价值储备 Fair value reserve 千港元 HK\$'000	总额 Total 千港元 HK\$'000
于二零一六年一月一日	As at 1 January 2016	5,058,386	1,632,660	184,533	6,875,579
本年度溢利	Profit for the year	596,029	-	-	596,029
其他全面收益：	Other comprehensive income:				
可供出售证券的公允价值变动	Change in fair value of available-for-sale securities				
— 未变现收益净额	— net unrealised gains	-	-	733	733
— 出售时变现	— realisation on disposal	-	-	(122,970)	(122,970)
— 税项	— tax effect	-	-	20,024	20,024
本年度全面收益总额	Total comprehensive income for the year	596,029	-	(102,213)	493,816
由保留溢利转拨已到期 风险保费净额的50%或75% 至风险储备	Transfer of 50% or 75% of net risk premium earned from retained profits to contingency reserve	(183,043)	183,043	-	-
由风险储备拨回至保留溢利	Release of contingency reserve to retained profits	76,314	(76,314)	-	-
已付二零一五年股息	Dividends paid related to 2015	(725,000)	-	-	(725,000)
于二零一六年十二月三十一日/ 二零一七年一月一日	As at 31 December 2016/ 1 January 2017	4,822,686	1,739,389	82,320	6,644,395
本年度溢利	Profit for the year	811,524	-	-	811,524
其他全面收益：	Other comprehensive income:				
可供出售证券的公允价值变动	Change in fair value of available-for-sale securities				
— 未变现收益净额	— net unrealised gains	-	-	191,162	191,162
— 出售时变现	— realisation on disposal	-	-	(83,161)	(83,161)
— 税项	— tax effect	-	-	17,195	17,195
本年度全面收益总额	Total comprehensive income for the year	811,524	-	125,196	936,720
由保留溢利转拨已到期 风险保费净额的50%或75% 至风险储备	Transfer of 50% or 75% of net risk premium earned from retained profits to contingency reserve	(200,730)	200,730	-	-
由风险储备拨回至保留溢利	Release of contingency reserve to retained profits	260,282	(260,282)	-	-
于二零一七年十二月三十一日	As at 31 December 2017	5,693,762	1,679,837	207,516	7,581,115

35. 董事于交易、安排和合约中的重大利害关系

截至二零一七年十二月三十一日止年度内，不存在亦不曾订立本集团任何成员作为一方，对本公司业务属重要的，且年内曾为本公司董事的人士或其有关连实体(根据《公司条例》定义)在当中有直接或间接重大利害关系的任何交易，安排和合约。

36. 通过财务报表

董事局于二零一八年四月十三日通过本财务报表。

35. Directors' material interests in transactions, arrangements and contracts

At no time during the year ended 31 December 2017, there subsisted or entered into any transaction, arrangement or contract of significance in relation to the Company's business, to which any member of the Group was a party, and in which any person who was a director of the Company at any time in the year or a connected entity (as defined in the Companies Ordinance) of any such person had, directly or indirectly, a material interest.

36. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 13 April 2018.