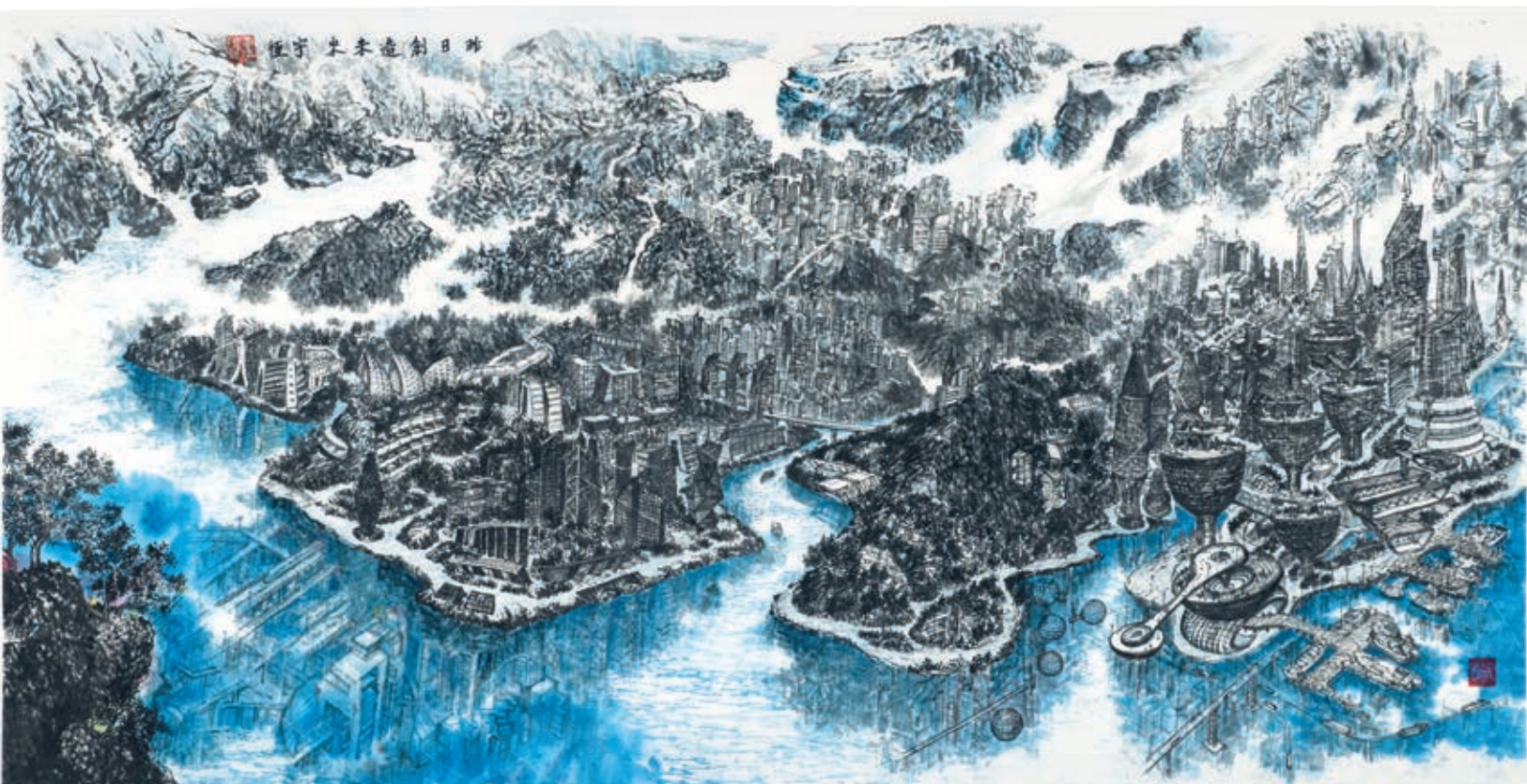




大华银行（中国）有限公司
UNITED OVERSEAS BANK (CHINA) LIMITED
2021 年度报告 | ANNUAL REPORT 2021

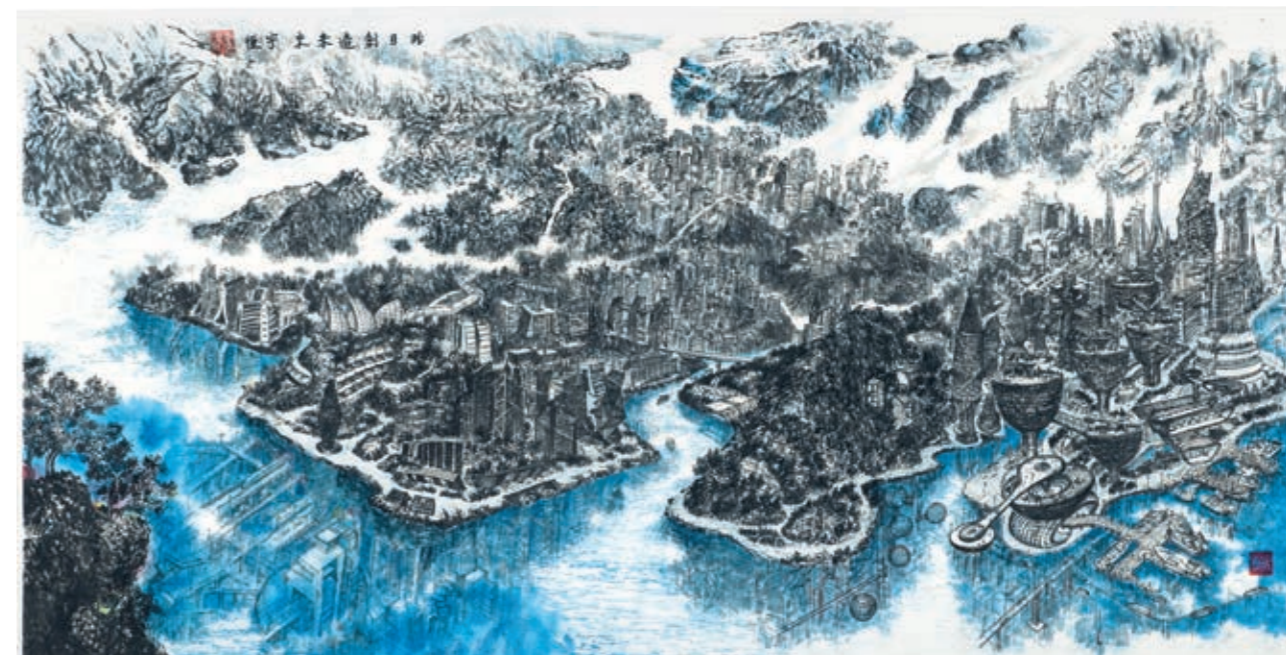
创新引领可持续未来 Innovating for a Sustainable Tomorrow



《昨日创造未来》
黄宇恒
The Day After Tomorrow
Wong Yee Heng

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《昨日创造未来》

黄宇恒
宣纸水墨
70 x 140 厘米

今年年度报告的设计灵感源自画作《昨日创造未来》。该作品荣获2021年大华银行年度绘画大赛(新加坡)新锐画家组银奖。此幅作品取材于当前席卷全球的气候变化和频繁发生的自然灾害。在作者笔下,山川河流已化为人造摩天大厦、桥梁隧道,交通体系和地下城市。它提醒我们人类所构建的未来都市是对自然予取予求的写照,也必将以牺牲地球环境为代价。

在当前瞬息万变的时代,我们在不断追求发展和创新的过程中,必须考虑对环境所造成的影响。大华银行相信,必须平衡增长与责任二者的关系。秉承诚信、进取、齐心、担当这四大历经考验的核心价值观,我们致力与客户、员工和社区共筑可持续的未来。

作为亚洲艺术的坚守者,大华银行坚信艺术在连接社区、凝聚人心方面所起到的重要作用。2021年大华银行年度绘画大赛正式迎来四十周年,为我行这一促进视觉艺术发展的旗舰项目树立了重要的里程碑。此届比赛中,来自印度尼西亚、马来西亚、新加坡和泰国的艺术家们放飞想象力,提交了众多优秀作品,真实记录了人们在这一段不确定时期所表现出的坚韧、勇气和共情之心。

The Day After Tomorrow

Wong Yee Heng
Chinese ink on rice paper
70 x 140 cm

The Day After Tomorrow, the Silver Award winner in the Emerging Artist Category at the 2021 UOB Painting of the Year (Singapore), is the design inspiration for this year's Annual Report. The artwork is inspired by climate change and the natural disasters faced around the world. It depicts the natural landscape of mountains and rivers transforming into man-made high-rise buildings, tunnels, bridges, transportation and underground cities - a reminder that our desire to create futuristic cities comes at the expense of Mother Earth.

In these fast-changing times, we must consider how the continuous pursuit of progress and innovation is impacting the environment. At UOB, we believe that growth must be balanced with responsibility. It is our long-term approach as we draw on our time-tested values of Honour, Enterprise, Unity and Commitment to forge a sustainable future with our customers, colleagues and communities.

As the leading patron of the arts in Asia, UOB believes in the vital role of art in connecting communities. 2021 marks the significant 40th milestone for our flagship visual arts programme, the UOB Painting of the Year competition. The entries from across Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand ignited the imagination and demonstrated the ingenuity of artists in capturing the fortitude, compassion and resilience of people during these uncertain times.

大华银行中国简介 About UOB China

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

自1984年，大华银行在北京开设了第一间办事处以来，大华银行中国目前已在主要城市拥有十余家分支机构。

我们不断加强在各方面的实力。2006年，大华银行成为上海第一家获批为客户处理资本账目的东南亚银行。2008年，大华银行中国获得了人民币零售业务牌照；2011年获得了上海黄金交易所授予的在华黄金交易会员资格；2012年7月，大华银行中国获得合格境内机构投资者（QDII）资格，12月，又获得了银行间黄金询价资格，成为首批获得此项资格的四家外资银行之一。2013年，大华银行中国成为第一批在中国获得本地基金代销执照的外资银行之一。2014年，大华银行中国设立上海自贸试验区支行，并成为首批获得银行间外汇市场人民币对新元直接做市商资格及银行间黄金询价交易尝试做市商资质的外资银行之一。2015年，大华银行中国获得了黄金进出口的行政许可。2018年，大华银行中国获批成为首批人民币对泰铢直接交易做市商之一，并成功发行了其三年期的金融债。这是银行间市场首单由东南亚银行发行的境内“债券通”金融债。2019年，大华银行中国成为上海期货交易所第三家外资银行成员并成为“上海银”的集中定价会员，2020年，大华银行中国位列跨境人民币贸易融资资产转让平台首批外资银行会员。2021年大华银行中国获批为首批人民币对印尼卢比直接做市商银行之一。这些都进一步扩展了大华银行在中国的业务。

2015年大华银行集团向大华银行中国增加资本金25亿元人民币，2021年再次增资20亿元。目前，大华银行中国总注册资本金达到75亿元人民币，综合财务实力获惠誉A+评级，中诚信AAA极，评级展望均为稳定。

作为一家严谨负责的金融服务机构，我们致力为广大利益相关方和营运所在社区带来改变生活的正能量。我们不仅全力以赴协助客户合理管理个人财富和帮助企业取得业务增长，同时也坚定不移地在艺术、儿童和教育三大领域推动社会发展。



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

From our first representative office in Beijing in 1984, we have grown our network to 16 branches and sub-branches in major Chinese cities.

We have also been building on our strengths. In 2006, UOB was the first bank from Southeast Asia authorised to settle capital accounts in Shanghai. We received a retail Renminbi (RMB) licence and Shanghai Gold Exchange (SGE) trading membership in 2008 and 2011 respectively. In 2012, we were awarded a Qualified Domestic Institutional Investors licence, and were one of four foreign banks to participate in bullion trading on the SGE interbank platform. UOB China is one of the first foreign banks to obtain a local mutual fund licence in China in 2013. The following year, we established a sub-branch in the Shanghai Free Trade Zone, and obtained a trial market maker licence for interbank gold bilateral transactions and a market maker licence for direct trading between RMB and the Singapore dollar in the interbank foreign exchange market. We also obtained the gold import and export licence in 2015.

In 2018, UOB China became one of the first market makers to execute direct trading between the RMB and the Thai Baht. The Bank also successfully priced its three-year onshore RMB financial bond through the China interbank market and the Bond Connect scheme (BCS), which is the first onshore financial bond issued by a Southeast Asian bank through the BCS. In 2019, UOB China became the first Southeast Asia-headquartered bank to be a member of the Shanghai Futures Exchange and the first foreign bank to be a Fixing Member for the Shanghai Silver Benchmark Price. UOB China also became one of the first foreign bank members of the Cross-border RMB Trade Finance Trading Platform in 2020. In 2021, the Bank is approved to be one of the first direct market makers for RMB and Indonesia Rupiah. These achievements have enabled us to widen our product and service offering to our customers operating in China.

UOB Group increased the registered capital of UOB China by RMB2.5 billion in 2015 followed by another capital injection of RMB2 billion in 2021. UOB China's current registered capital is RMB7.5 billion and the Bank is rated 'A+' with a stable outlook by Fitch Ratings and 'AAA' with a stable outlook by China Cheng Xin International.

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

大华银行简介 About United Overseas Bank Limited

Who We Are

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

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

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

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

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

What We Do

UOB provides a wide range of financial services globally through our three core business segments – Group Retail, Group Wholesale Banking and Group Global Markets. Our offering includes consumer banking, private banking, commercial banking, transaction banking, investment banking and treasury services. Through our subsidiaries, we also provide asset management, private equity fund management and insurance services among others.

我们的机构

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

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

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

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

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

我们的业务

大华银行通过集团零售银行业务、集团机构银行服务及环球金融三个核心业务部门，在全球提供全面的金融服务。这包括个人银行、私人银行、商业银行、交易银行、投资及外汇资金服务。通过各个附属公司，我们也提供资产管理、私募股权基金及保险服务。

大华银行介绍 About United Overseas Bank Limited

我们的营运所在 Where We Operate

~500 大华银行在亚太、欧洲和北美地区拥有约 500 家分行及办事处。
branches and offices in Asia Pacific, Europe and North America



主要财务信息 Financial Highlights

		2021	2020	Increase (Decrease)
经营成果	Operating result	人民币千元 RMB'000		%
营业收入合计	Total operating income	1,597,541	1,433,552	11.4
营业费用	Total operating expenses	1,064,569	1,052,484	1.1
资产减值损失	Impairment charges	132,364	267,602	(50.5)
税前利润	Profit before tax	398,421	107,214	271.6
资产负债	Balance sheet	人民币千元 RMB'000		%
资产总计	Total assets	78,220,119	80,487,543	(2.8)
财务指标	Financial indicators	%	%	%
净资产利润率	Return on equity	4.6	1.6	3.0
资产利润率	Return on average total assets	0.4	0.1	0.3
成本收入比	Expenses/income ratio	65.7	72.4	(6.7)
手续费及佣金净收入比总收入	Net fee and commission income/total operating income	10.3	10.0	0.3
存贷比 (人民币)	Loan-to-Deposit ratio (RMB)	93.6	95.0	(1.4)
杠杆率	Leverage ratio	7.4	7.0	0.4
不良贷款率	Non-performing loan ratio	0.3	0.4	(0.1)
拨备覆盖率	Non-performing loan coverage ratio	796.3	664.1	132.2
贷款拨备率	Provision-to-loan ratio	2.5	2.4	0.1
流动性匹配率	Liquidity matching ratio	123.4	119.7	3.7
优质流动性资产充足率	High-quality liquid assets adequacy ratio	221.9	144.6	77.3
资本充足率指标	Capital adequacy ratio			
核心一级资本充足率	Core Tier 1 CAR	13.2	13.4	(0.2)
一级资本充足率	Tier 1 CAR	13.2	13.4	(0.2)
资本充足率	Total CAR	16.0	16.4	(0.4)

董事长致辞 Chairman's Statement



今年年报，我们选取《昨日创造未来》作为封面，借这幅作品提醒每一个人，在追求创新和增长的路上，我们必须目光长远，并勇于承担自身所肩负的责任。对于大华银行来说，我们的每一个决策和言行，都是从自身的价值观出发，致力于兼顾各方当下及长远的利益。

2021年，新冠肺炎疫情继续在全球肆虐与反复，在抗击疫情初现曙光时，又出现了新型的病毒变体。全球供应链紧张加剧，地缘政治局势仍然动荡。尽管面临诸多外部挑战，中国经济持续稳定恢复。在当前双循环新发展格局下，中国一方面大力促进“内循环”的高质量发展，另一方面利用“外循环”创造可持续的经济增长动力。2021年也是中国东盟建立对话关系30周年，中国与东盟的经贸往来愈加紧密。

在这一年，我行也借势在区域互联互通、定制化解决方案以及可持续发展三大领域继续提升自身能力。这些领域不仅确保我们能进一步贯彻战略纲领，同时也令我们与中国经济一起实现转型，取得高质量稳定增长。基于对中国市场的坚定的信心与承诺，大华银行集团也向中国增资20亿人民币。

The cover of this year's Annual Report *The Day After Tomorrow* reminds us that in the pursuit of progress and growth, one must always act responsibly and with a long-term view. At UOB, our decisions and actions have always been guided by our values and our commitment to do what is right for our stakeholders not only for the now, but also for the long term.

2021 was a year where the twists and turns of the COVID-19 pandemic challenged many. Just as the future seemed more certain, new virus variants emerged. Global trade supplies were strained, as were geopolitics, for much of the year. Amid these challenges, China sustained its steady economic recovery. The country's two-pronged dual circulation strategy continued to drive high-quality economic growth and its domestic and international trade flows. The year also marked the 30th anniversary of China-ASEAN relations, a year when the economic ties between China and ASEAN grew even stronger.

In 2021, UOB China invested in enhancing our capabilities in the areas of regional connectivity, personalised solutions and sustainability. These areas are critical to us in delivering our strategic priorities and ensure we continue to transform with China's economy. Our long-term commitment to China and confidence in the country's growing economy is underscored by a capital injection of two billion Renminbi (RMB) from UOB in UOB China.

董事长致辞

Chairman's Statement

2021 年财务业绩

得益于收入的增长以及资产减值损失的下降，我行 2021 年净利润同比上升 206.2%，达人民币 3.3 亿元，创历史新高。

营业收入同比增长 11.4% 至人民币 16.0 亿元，主要受到净利息收入增长的拉动。存款结构调整带来的净息差上升以及生息资产规模的稳健增长，拉动净利息收入同比增长 12.1%，达人民币 11.1 亿元。同时，手续费及佣金净收入和交易及投资类收益分别实现 14.8% 和 8.2% 的增长。

营业支出同比小幅上升 1.1% 至人民币 10.6 亿元。由于信贷展望稳定，资产减值损失同比下降 50.5% 至 1.3 亿元。

2021 年末，贷款规模上升 8.2% 至人民币 392 亿元，存款规模上升 14.4% 至人民币 417 亿元。我行的资产质量保持稳定，不良贷款率从上年末的 0.4% 小幅下降至 2021 年末的 0.3%。我们密切监控资产组合，并对我行的资产质量和拨备充足性有着充分的信心。

截止 2021 年 12 月 31 日，我行保持良好的流动性水平，流动性匹配率和优质流动性资产充足率分别为 123.4% 和 221.9%，远超过最低监管要求。

截止 2021 年 12 月 31 日，我行的核心一级资本充足率和总资本充足率分别为 13.2% 和 16.0%，远高于最低监管要求。

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

Financial performance in 2021

We achieved record net profit of RMB332.9 million in 2021, up 206.2 per cent from the previous year, driven by rising income and lower impairment charges.

Total operating income increased 11.4 per cent to RMB1.6 billion, mainly attributed to the growth of net interest income, which rose 12.1 per cent to RMB1.1 billion, boosted by improved interest margins from deposit restructuring and healthy growth of interest-bearing assets. Meanwhile, net fee and commission income grew 14.8 per cent, and trading and investment income rose 8.2 per cent.

Total operating expenses increased slightly by 1.1 per cent to RMB1.1 billion. Impairment charges decreased 50.5 per cent to RMB132.4 million, with credit outlook stabilising.

Loans grew 8.2 per cent to RMB392 billion and deposits increased 14.4 per cent to RMB417 billion as at 31 December 2021. Our asset quality remained stable. The non-performing loan (NPL) ratio declined marginally to 0.3 per cent from 0.4 per cent a year ago. We monitor our portfolio vigilantly and are confident of the resilience of our asset quality and adequacy of our provisions.

As at 31 December 2021, our liquidity and funding positions remained healthy with liquidity matching ratio at 123.4 per cent and high-quality liquid asset adequacy ratio at 221.9 per cent, well above the minimum regulatory requirements.

Our Common Equity Tier 1 and Total Capital Adequacy Ratios stood at 13.2 per cent and 16.0 per cent respectively, well above the regulatory minimum requirements.

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

集中贯彻战略重点，实现长期业务增长

作为一家在东南亚业务首屈一指的银行，我们一直着力于推动中国与东盟之间的互联互通，同时与各方共筑可持续未来。为此，我们将继续加大在三个领域的投资：

1. 深化互联互通业务，助推中国与东盟之间不断增进的经贸往来
2. 为客户提供定制化的财富管理方案，以助其实现企业和个人的目标
3. 与客户、员工及社区共筑可持续未来

深化区域联动和互联互通业务

2021 年，尽管面临疫情和地缘政治所带来的不确定性，得益于大中华区—东盟之间强劲的贸易与投资活动，我行的跨境收入实现有机增长。作为长期的银行合作伙伴，我们也与多家客户以及合作伙伴签订战略合作备忘录，继续深化合作关系。

在客户投资贸易活动中，我们观察到对跨境流动性管理、本币结算以及双向人民币资金方案的需求与日俱增。因此，我们推出一系列有针对性的跨境解决方案，包括中泰直连跨境人民币资金池和本外币一体化资金池。同时大华银行一举成为人民币和印尼卢比特许交叉货币直接做市商，也是首家取得这一资质的新加坡银行。

在为客户提供创新性金融方案的同时，我们也不断在支付和贸易领域提升数字化能力。我们特别为对公客户推出新一代企业数字银行 UOB Infinity。这一应用为客户提供账户数据信息，实时追踪跨境汇款状态，助其高效地做出业务决策。在区块链领域，我也成功协助新加坡资讯通信媒体发展局在其区块链交易平台 TradeTrust 完成了中新跨境数字贸易的模拟测试。

Sustaining long-term growth through our strategic priorities

As a bank with unparalleled expertise and experience in Southeast Asia, UOB is here to support closer connectivity between China and Southeast Asia and to build a sustainable future for all. To achieve our purpose, UOB China continues to invest in three key areas:

1. Deepening our connectivity capabilities that facilitate increased trade and economic activity between China and ASEAN;
2. Creating personalised wealth management solutions that enable our customers to achieve their individual and business goals; and
3. Forging a sustainable future with our customers, colleagues and communities.

Deepening our regional connectivity capabilities and commitment

In 2021, strong trade and investment activities along the ASEAN-Greater China corridors helped drive our cross-border income despite uncertainties brought on by the pandemic and geopolitical situations. As a long-term and committed player, we also deepened our relationship with many clients and like-minded partners through signing strategic memoranda of understanding (MOUs).

In facilitating our clients' trade and investment activities, we saw greater demand for cross-border liquidity, local currency settlement and two-way cross-border RMB flow solutions. To meet their needs, we developed new cross-border capabilities such as the first China-Thailand cross-border RMB cash sweeping solution and multi-currency cross-border cash pool. We were also the first Singapore-headquartered bank to become an Appointed Cross-Currency Dealer in RMB and Indonesian Rupiah.

As part of creating progressive offerings for our customers, we also broadened our digital payment and trade capabilities. We rolled out UOB Infinity, a new digital banking experience for our corporate clients and which provides essential business intelligence such as real-time tracking of cross-border payments for improved efficiencies. In the use of blockchain, we successfully supported Singapore's Infocomm Media Development Authority's pilot run on TradeTrust Utility which digitalises cross-border trade flows between Singapore and China.

董事长致辞 Chairman's Statement

打造高端财富管理方案

当前富裕消费者也在寻求更多财富管理的咨询与服务。因此我们进一步聚焦于高净值人群，并基于自身的业务能力和独特的客户价值主张，为他们提供优质可靠的财富管理方案，满足这一人群个人、家庭和企业的财富目标。

为了给我行客户提供更便捷互动的线上服务，我行将原有直销银行全新升级为“大华银行尊享财富”移动应用。升级后，客户可在手机端进行 I 类与 II 类账户查询，随享投资理财的新体验。

同时，我们也与长期战略合作伙伴恒丰银行就个人金融业务等签署合作备忘录，通过贡献并发挥自身优势，为恒丰银行及其个人客户提供“新加坡一站通”环球金融服务、私人财富管理等多方位业务支持。

共筑可持续未来

诚信、进取、齐心、担当这四大久经考验的企业价值观，一直指导着我们传承进取，为后代继续创造可持续的财富。2021 年，作为深化可持续发展的重要举措，我行着力从商业可持续、服务可持续、人才可持续和企业责任可持续四个支柱领域推进可持续发展，与客户、员工和社区“共筑可持续未来”。

在推动商业可持续方面，我行积极利用自身专长，为企业提供可持续融资解决方案，帮助企业实现资源高效利用和向绿色低碳经济转型。我行绿色信贷客户数量和额度在本年度也实现了双位数增长。

Creating wealth management solutions

With affluent customers increasingly seeking wealth advisory services, we sharpened our focus on serving high-net-worth customers. We built on our advisory capabilities and unique customer value propositions to provide them with high-quality and reliable wealth solutions, helping them achieve their personal, family and business goals.

To offer a more accessible and engaging banking experience for our customers, we revamped our Direct Banking App and rebranded it the UOB China Privilege Banking App. The upgraded App enables our customers to view their accounts and to purchase banking products conveniently using their mobile devices.

As part of broadening our collaborations with ecosystem partners, we also signed an MOU with Hengfeng Bank, drawing on our network strengths to provide global investment and private banking services for Hengfeng Bank's customers.

Forging a sustainable future

UOB's time-tested values of Honour, Enterprise, Unity and Commitment have been critical in guiding how we build our business and to framing the legacy we want to create for the generations to come. In 2021, we reinforced our commitment to forging a sustainable future with our customers, colleagues and communities, focusing on four strategic pillars, namely Drive Growth Sustainably, Keep Customers at the Centre, Develop Professionals of Principle and Uphold Corporate Responsibility.

To help businesses advance responsibly, we provided sustainable financing solutions to support our clients in the adoption of green business practices in their transition to a low-carbon economy. We recorded double-digit year-on-year growth in both the number of clients taking up green loans and the value of loans provided.

人才是我们最宝贵的财富。因此我行系统性地帮助员工管理身心健康，从而助其实现个人和职业的全面发展。从员工俱乐部活动，到为员工和社区提供免费疫苗接种，再到我行的“感恩月”及首届职业发展周活动，我们积极推广关爱、成长与信任的企业文化。同时，我们也在全面技能进阶计划 Better U 当中，加入了项目管理和数据分析这两项技能课程，帮助员工掌握面向未来的必备技能，在瞬息万变的商业环境中游刃有余。

在与客户和员工并肩前行的同时，我们也关注弱势和有需要的群体。2021 年，大华银行中国通过多项活动，募集善款近 44 万元人民币，均用于我行支持的社区项目。我行志愿者也积极投身社区公益活动，共贡献了 3,751 个公益小时。

艺术是人们对于社会价值观的文化反馈和审美体现，而可持续发展也成为当代艺术的一个不可或缺的宣言。为了激发更多对于艺术与可持续性之间的思考，我也开展了一系列展览、工作坊、论坛等公众活动；并计划于 2022 年启动“大华银行校园水墨艺术大奖”，通过这一比赛培养年轻水墨艺术人才，促进这项艺术的创新和传承。

亚洲前景可期，我们大有所为

纵观历史，变局永远存在。虽然全球疫情趋于缓和，各经济体逐步开放，然而地缘政治冲突也不断升级。因此，我们必须时刻留意态势的演变。

但我们坚信亚洲的前景是光明的。大华银行扎根于这片热土，我们了解这里商业和社区所拥有的韧性、力量和实力，可以令其塑造更美好的未来。而 2022 年 1 月正式生效的《区域全面经济伙伴关系协定》(RCEP)，也必然进一步带动中国与东盟更持续深入的经贸交往。

Appreciating that our people are our greatest asset, we developed a total wellness approach to their personal and professional well-being. From our Staff Club activities and providing vaccines to our people and communities, through to our Appreciation Month and first Career Week, we deepened the culture of care, growth and trust within the Bank. We also added new tracks of project management and data analytics to our flagship Better U training programme to equip our colleagues with the knowledge essential to staying relevant in the fast-paced and changing industry.

Just as we have been there for our customers and colleagues when it matters, we also remained firm in our support of the more vulnerable in our community. In 2021, our people volunteered more than 3,751 hours to community building and through our UOB Heartbeat Programme, we contributed more than RMB440,000 to communities in need.

Art, as a reflection of our society, plays an important role in inspiring and shaping thoughts and actions on sustainability. To promote deeper understanding of sustainability, we organised exhibitions, workshops and seminars to help the public explore the connection between art and sustainability. Collaborating with FutureLab, we announced the launch of a campus edition of the UOB Art in Ink Awards in mainland China in 2022 to encourage young talents to pursue their passion in ink art.

Confident of the region and our role in it

If history has taught us anything, it is that uncertainty and volatility will remain. Just as the outlook for the pandemic is improving and economies are reopening, geopolitical tensions are rising. We are monitoring these developments closely.

However, we believe in the people and potential of the region. It is our home and we know first-hand the resilience, strength and abilities our businesses and communities possess to build a better tomorrow for all. We are also positive that the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), which came into force in January 2022, will strengthen regional connectivity further, especially between China and ASEAN.

董事长致辞 Chairman's Statement

对于大华银行中国来说，我行将继续做好连接商机的桥梁，帮助企业挖掘东盟的长期经济潜力。同时，大华银行中国强健的资产质量，也为业务的可持续发展夯实了基础。我行近年来不断推动的战略转型，和增资后的资本实力，也将支持我们与各方一起携手奋进、共兴未来。

致谢

大华银行 2021 年所取得的出色成就，离不开管理层及所有同事坚持不懈的奉献、关爱、合作与正能量。感谢大家为客户和彼此提供了最坚实有力的支持。我也要感谢董事会一如既往的支持，带领我们取得业务的健康增长和各方认可。

最后，我要感谢客户对于我行长期的信任与支持，并期待与您携手共筑可持续未来。

黄一宗

大华银行（中国）有限公司董事长
2022 年 3 月

For UOB China, we are well-positioned to be the lynchpin to help capture the long-term opportunities of a resurgent ASEAN. We have been building a sustainable business with resilient asset quality. The ongoing transformation of our business, as well as the increased capital base provide us the foundation from which we can share a better future with our stakeholders.

Acknowledgements

UOB China's 2021 achievements would not have been possible without the unwavering commitment, collaboration, care and energy of our people and Management. I thank them for giving so much of themselves in support of our customers and each other. I would also like to thank the Board for its support and guidance as we achieved healthy growth and were recognised as the preeminent ASEAN bank by our stakeholders.

Finally, to our loyal customers and shareholders, thank you for your belief in UOB China. I look forward to your continued support as UOB China focuses on building a sustainable future for all.

Wee Ee Cheong

Chairman

March 2022

法定名称

大华银行（中国）有限公司

法定代表人

黄一宗

注册地址

上海市浦东新区银城路 116 号、128 号大华银行大厦三层、五层 501 室（实际四层）、十三层（实际十二层）、十五层（实际十三层）、十六层（实际十四层）、十七层（实际十五层）、十八层（实际十六层）、十九层（实际十七层）、二十层（实际十八层）
邮政编码：200120
电话：(86) (21) 6061 8888
传真：(86) (21) 6886 0908
SWIFT：UOVBCNSH
网址：UOBChina.com.cn

公司成立日期

2007 年 12 月 18 日

登记机关

上海市市场监督管理局

企业法人统一社会信用代码

913100006694147236

注册资本

人民币 750,000 万元

股东 / 实际控制人

大华银行有限公司

公司类型

有限责任公司（外国法人独资）

监事

黄祖耀
詹道存（副监事）

董事会

黄一宗（董事长）
符懋赞（行长兼首席执行官）
叶杨诗明
刘二飞
吴玉华

执行委员会

黄一宗（主席）
符懋赞
叶杨诗明

提名及薪酬委员会

刘二飞（主席）
黄一宗
叶杨诗明
吴玉华

审计委员会

刘二飞（主席）
叶杨诗明
吴玉华

关联交易控制委员会

吴玉华（主席）
叶杨诗明
刘二飞

董事会风险管理委员会

叶杨诗明（主席）
刘二飞
吴玉华

审计师

安永华明会计师事务所（特殊普通合伙）上海分所

公司信息 Corporate Information

Registered Name

United Overseas Bank (China) Limited

Legal Representative

Wee Ee Cheong

Registered Office

Floor 3, Room 501 of Floor 5 (Actual Floor 4), Floor 13 (Actual Floor 12), Floor 15 (Actual Floor 13), Floor 16 (Actual Floor 14), Floor 17 (Actual Floor 15), Floor 18 (Actual Floor 16), Floor 19 (Actual Floor 17) and Floor 20 (Actual Floor 18), No 116 and No 128, Yincheng Road, Pudong New Area
Shanghai 200120
Tel: (86) (21) 6061 8888
Fax: (86) (21) 6886 0908
SWIFT: UOVBCNSH
Website: UOBChina.com.cn

Date of Incorporation

18 December 2007

Registration Authority

Shanghai Administration for Market Regulation

Unified Social Credit Code

913100006694147236

Paid Up Share Capital

RMB 7,500,000,000

Shareholder/Actual Controller

United Overseas Bank Limited

Type of Company

Limited Company (Wholly Foreign-owned)

Supervisors

Wee Cho Yaw
Cham Tao Soon (Deputy Supervisor)

Board of Directors

Wee Ee Cheong (Chairman)
Peter Foo Moo Tan (President and CEO)
Christine Ip
Liu Erh Fei
Wu Yu Hua

Executive Committee

Wee Ee Cheong (Chairman)
Peter Foo Moo Tan
Christine Ip

Nominating and Remuneration Committee

Liu Erh Fei (Chairman)
Wee Ee Cheong
Christine Ip
Wu Yu Hua

Audit Committee

Liu Erh Fei (Chairman)
Christine Ip
Wu Yu Hua

Connected Transactions Control Committee

Wu Yu Hua (Chairman)
Christine Ip
Liu Erh Fei

Board Risk Management Committee

Christine Ip (Chairman)
Liu Erh Fei
Wu Yu Hua

Auditors

Ernst & Young Hua Ming (LLP) Shanghai Office

监事 Supervisor



黄祖耀
Wee Cho Yaw
监事
Supervisor

93岁,自2007年10月30日起担任大华银行(中国)的监事。

黄博士是一位拥有60多年经验的杰出银行家,他在银行、保险、房地产及酒店业都拥有丰富经验。由于他的商业成就及对教育事业、社区福利及商界的支持,他被授予多个国家和地区的奖项和荣誉。

黄博士是大华银行(泰国)的董事会主席以及大华银行及大华银行(马来西亚)的荣誉主席兼名誉顾问。

黄博士现任新加坡上市公司大华保险、华业集团、新加坡置地(原名为联合工业)及虎豹企业的董事会主席。他同时也是泛太平洋酒店集团、滨海中心控股及黄氏基金的董事会主席。

Dr Wee, 93, was appointed as Supervisor of United Overseas Bank (China) on 30 October 2007.

A distinguished banker with more than 60 years' experience, Dr Wee is a veteran in the banking, insurance, real estate and hospitality industries. He was conferred numerous awards and accolades at the national and regional level for his business achievements and support of education, community welfare and the business community.

Dr Wee is the Chairman of United Overseas Bank (Thai) Public Company and the Chairman Emeritus and Honorary Adviser of United Overseas Bank and also of United Overseas Bank (Malaysia).

He is the current Chairman of United Overseas Insurance, UOL Group, Singapore Land Group (formerly known as United Industrial Corporation) and Haw Par Corporation all of which are public companies listed on the Singapore Stock Exchange. He also serves as Chairman of Pan Pacific Hotels Group, Marina Centre Holdings and Wee Foundation.

黄博士是中正中学的校友及董事会主席。他曾任职于多家学校管理委员会及南洋大学和新加坡国立大学理事会。他目前担任南洋理工大学的名誉副校长。他被新加坡国立大学和南洋理工大学授予荣誉文学博士学位。

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

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

此外,黄博士获新加坡总统颁发象征新加坡最高荣耀的新加坡国庆“殊功勋章”(2011年度),以表彰其对新加坡经济、教育和社区发展的杰出贡献。

Dr Wee is an alumni and Chairman of Chung Cheng High School. He has served on numerous school management committees and the Councils of the Nanyang University and National University of Singapore (NUS). He is currently a Pro-Chancellor of the Nanyang Technological University (NTU). He has been conferred Honorary Doctor of Letters by NUS and NTU.

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

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

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

副监事 Deputy Supervisor



詹道存
Cham Tao Soon
副监事
Deputy Supervisor

82岁，自2017年1月1日起担任大华银行(中国)副监事之职。詹教授曾于2008年至2016年期间担任本行独立及非执行董事。

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

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

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

Prof Cham, 82, was appointed as the Deputy Supervisor of United Overseas Bank (China) with effective from 1 January 2017. Prof Cham was a non-executive and independent director of the Bank from 2008 to 2016.

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

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

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

69岁，2007年12月5日受委任为大华银行(中国)董事会董事长、非执行非独立董事，同时也是本行执行委员会主席和提名及薪酬委员会成员。

黄先生是一位拥有40余年经验的职业银行家，他于1979年加入大华银行，并自1990年起担任大华银行董事。目前担任大华银行董事局副主席兼总裁。

黄先生同时也是大华保险的董事与大华银行(马来西亚)及大华银行(泰国)的董事局副主席。他还兼任大华银行(印度尼西亚)的监事长，并曾任远东银行的董事。

黄先生积极参与促进行业及社区发展，是新加坡银行公会主席以及新加坡银行与金融学院理事会副主席。他亦是新中教育基金会理事会、印尼一新加坡商业理事会的成员，以及新加坡中华总商会名誉理事。此前，他也曾担任新加坡建屋发展局的副主席、新加坡港务局、华业集团、泛太平洋酒店集团和大华证券的董事，以及Visa AP资深客户理事会成员。

黄先生热衷艺术事业，是南洋艺术学院的赞助人，也是黄氏基金的董事。

鉴于他对金融业的贡献，2013年他荣获新加坡政府颁发的“公共服务星章”。

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

Mr Wee, 69, was appointed as director and Chairman of the Bank on 5 December 2007. A non-executive and non-independent director, he is the Chairman of the Executive Committee and a member of the Nominating and Remuneration Committee.

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

He also holds directorships in United Overseas Insurance, United Overseas Bank (Malaysia) (Deputy Chairman) and United Overseas Bank (Thai) Public Company (Deputy Chairman). He is the President Commissioner of PT Bank UOB Indonesia. Mr Wee was also formerly a director of Far Eastern Bank.

Active in industry and community development, Mr Wee serves as Chairman of The Association of Banks in Singapore and is vice chairman of The Institute of Banking and Finance. He is also a member of the Board of Governors of the Singapore-China Foundation, Indonesia-Singapore Business Council and Honorary Council Member of the Singapore Chinese Chamber of Commerce and Industry. He was previously Deputy Chairman of the Housing and Development Board, a director of the Port of Singapore Authority, UOL Group, Pan Pacific Hotels Group and United International Securities, and a member of Visa AP Senior Client Council.

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

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

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

董事会 Board of Directors



黄一宗
Wee Ee Cheong
董事长
Chairman

董事会 Board of Directors



符懋赞
Peter FOO Moo Tan
行长兼首席执行官
President and Chief
Executive Officer

59岁，于2016年12月出任大华银行中国行长兼首席执行官一职，并于2017年1月18日受委任加入大华银行中国董事会。作为大华银行中国董事会执行董事，他也是执行委员会成员。

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

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

符先生是现任恒丰银行非执行董事，以及亚洲影响力投资基金公司(AIIF Capital Partners Limited)董事。同时，他也是特许金融分析师(CFA)协会资本市场政策委员会的委员。符先生也曾担任国际金融市场协会(ACI)的行政委员会成员及东亚区代表，新加坡CFA学会(CFA Singapore)董事会成员，新加坡银行公会(ABS)委员以及淡马锡控股旗下新加坡交易所(SGX)上市公司新源基础设施信托的独立董事。

自履职以来，符先生运用其丰富的国际银行管理经验，积极带领大华银行中国推动中国与东盟在经贸领域的互联互通，踊跃参与上海国际金融中心建设。为表彰他对上海国际金融中心建设所做出的积极贡献，符先生在新华社主办的2020“沪上金融家”评选中，荣膺2020沪上金融行业创新人物。基于其多年深度参与场外交易市场及国际主要金融衍生品和期货市场的业务经验，符先生自2021年9月起，被中国金融期货交易所特聘为第一届市场发展咨询委员会委员。

符先生拥有新加坡国立大学房地产管理学士学位，也是一名特许金融分析师。

Mr Foo, 59, was appointed President and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) in December 2016 and a director of the Board of UOB China on 18 January 2017. An executive and non-independent director, he is a member of UOB China's Executive Committee.

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

Mr Foo has more than 30 years of experience in banking and financial markets. Prior to joining UOB, he served for 11 years at Fortis Bank, S.A./N.V. Singapore, where he assumed many management roles including the CEO, Asia Pacific Management Board member, Managing Director of Private Banking and Head of Global Markets. Mr Foo's previous professional experience also includes holding various executive positions at Bank Austria Creditanstalt, Bank of America, and Chemical Bank between 1988 and 2000. Mr Foo embarked on the career as management associate with Shell Singapore in 1987.

Mr Foo is a non-executive director of Hengfeng Bank and the Director of AIIF Capital Partners Limited, the general partner of Asia Impact Investment Fund I L.P. He is also a Council Member of Capital Markets Policy Council (CMPC) of CFA Institute. Previously, he served as the Executive Committee Member and Regional Representative of South East Asia of ACI-The Financial Markets Association, Board Member of CFA Singapore, Council Member of the Association of Banks in Singapore and an independent director of SGX listed/Temasek's CitySpring Infrastructure Investment Trust.

Tapping his international banking experience, Mr Foo leads UOB China to promote connectivity between China and ASEAN and contribute to Shanghai's development as an international financial centre. In recognition of his contribution, Mr Foo was awarded as a 2020 Shanghai Financial Industry Innovation Figure at the Shanghai Financiers Awards hosted by Xinhua News Agency. With his deep knowledge and understanding on over-the-counter trades and international financial derivative and commodity markets, Mr Foo is also appointed as the member of the first Market Development Advisory Committee by China Financial Futures Exchange effective from September 2021.

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

58岁，2011年8月22日受委任加入董事会。作为非执行非独立董事，她同时也是本行董事会风险管理委员会主席以及执行委员会、审计委员会、提名及薪酬委员会和关联交易控制委员会成员。

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

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

叶杨女士同时也是数码通电讯集团有限公司的独立非执行董事。

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

叶杨女士拥有香港大学文学学士学位及香港科技大学工商管理硕士学位。

Mrs Ip, 58, was appointed to the Board on 22 August 2011. A non-executive and non-independent director, she is the Chairman of the Bank's Board Risk Management Committee and a member of the Bank's Executive, Audit, Nominating and Remuneration, and Connected Transactions Control Committees.

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

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

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

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

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



叶杨诗明
Christine Ip

董事会 Board of Directors



刘二飞
Liu Erh Fei

63岁，2017年1月20日受委任加入董事会。作为独立董事，他同时也是本行审计委员会和提名及薪酬委员会主席，以及关联交易控制委员会和董事会风险管理委员会成员。

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

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

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

Mr Liu, 63, was appointed to the Board on 20 January 2017. As an independent director, he is the Chairman of the Audit and Nominating and Remuneration Committees, and a member of the Connected Transactions Control and Board Risk Management Committees.

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

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

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

63岁，2018年8月29日受委任加入董事会。作为独立董事，他同时也是本行关联交易控制委员会主席，及审计委员会、提名及薪酬委员会和董事会风险管理委员会成员。

吴玉华教授现任中国留学人才发展基金会副理事长、上海市张江科技园发展有限公司常务总裁、长三角科技城联合创始人兼执行总裁、上海华夏文化经济促进会副会长、德国联邦经济发展和对外贸易协会新丝绸之路委员会全球副理事长兼中国区理事长，德意志联邦德中联合会全球董事会副主席兼中国区主席。

吴玉华教授曾任宝钢集团高层管理职务包括宝钢集团驻欧洲非洲大区首席代表兼总经理、战略与投资管理主管、集团首席翻译；曾任德国西门子集团高层管理职务包括西门子（中国）有限公司资深副总裁、西门子全球房地产集团中国区投资副总裁和西门子世博项目中心总裁；曾任法国阿尔斯通集团高层管理职务包括技术服务中国区总裁；还曾任中国外商投资企业协会投资性公司工作委员会首届办公室主任。

吴玉华教授拥有高级经济师职称、德国经济学硕士学位、工商管理博士学位。2019年，他被上海外国语大学聘任为客座教授，同年，被复旦大学聘任为金融研究中心兼职研究员；2020年，吴玉华教授被任命为东华大学人工智能研究院理事会理事长；2021年，被续聘为上海海洋大学兼职教授。

Prof Werner Wu, 63, was appointed to the Board on 29 August 2018. As an independent director, he is the Chairman of the Connected Transactions Control Committee, and a member of the Audit, Nominating and Remuneration and Board Risk Management Committees.

Prof Werner Wu is currently Executive President of Shanghai Zhangjiang High-tech Park Development Company Limited, Co-founder and Executive President of Shanghai Yangtze River Delta Sci-tech City, Vice Chairman of Shanghai Huaxia Culture and Economy Promotion Association, Vice President of the New Silk Road Committee and President of China Region of the German Federal Association for economic development and foreign trade, Global Vice Chairman of the German Federal Association of German-Chinese Alliance.

Prof Werner Wu formerly served as the Chief Representative and General Manager for Europe and Africa Regions, Director of Corporate Strategy and Investment Management, and Chief Translator for China Baosteel Group. He took senior positions in Siemens worldwide, including Senior Vice President of Siemens (China) Company Limited, Executive Vice President of Siemens Real Estate Investment China and President of Siemens World Expo Programme Centre. He also held senior positions in ALSTOM Group including President of technical services in China. Prof Werner Wu assumed the position of Director of Executive Committee of Foreign Invested Companies of China Association of Enterprises with Foreign Investment.

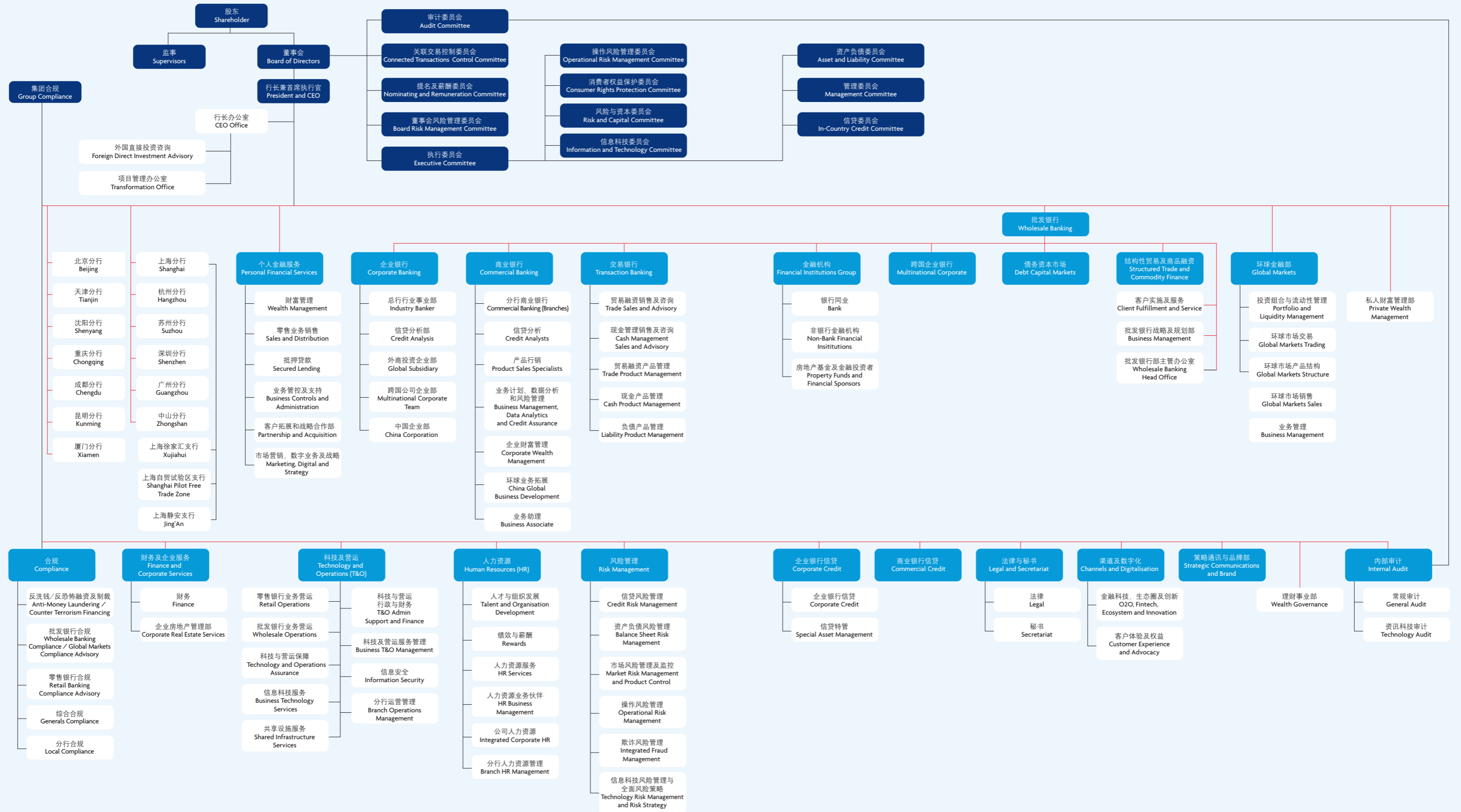
Prof Werner Wu is a Certified Senior Economist in China. He holds a Master's Degree in Economics from German Siegen University and a DBA. In 2019, Prof Werner Wu was appointed as the guest professor of Shanghai International Studies University and as the Adjunct Researcher of the Financial Research Center of Fudan University. In 2020, Prof Werner Wu was officially nominated as Chairman of the Council of Artificial Intelligence Research Institute of Donghua University. In 2021, Prof Werner Wu was reappointed as a part-time professor of Shanghai Ocean University.



吴玉华
Wu Yu Hua (Werner)

大华银行中国组织架构图

UOB China Organisation Chart 2021



管理层报告

2021 in Review

为客户打造诚挚信赖的财富管理服务

Personalising Wealth Solutions for Customers' Different Life Stages and Lifestyles

2021年，全球经济和市场仍在疫情余波的笼罩之下，我行也在挑战中积极把握财富管理业务机遇，完善合作伙伴生态，迎来发展的新高点。

我行也持续推进本土战略合作，与长期战略合作伙伴恒丰银行就个人金融业务等签署合作备忘录，通过贡献并发挥自身优势，为恒丰银行及其个人客户提供“新加坡一站通”环球金融服务、私人财富管理等多方位业务支持。双方也将在品牌市场活动、科技解决方案、人员培训交流等领域开展深入合作。

In 2021, the global economy and financial markets were still dealing with the repercussions of the prolonged pandemic. Amid the external challenges, we scaled up our retail business by actively seizing opportunities in wealth management and deepening our partnership ecosystem.

We also signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with our strategic partner, Hengfeng Bank, to draw on our network strengths to provide one-stop China-Singapore financial services, as well as global investment and private banking services for Hengfeng Bank's customers. We will also explore collaborations in retail marketing, financial technology solutions and people development.

“风险为先”投资理念，持续为高净值人群提供优质的投资建议

作为客户身边坚实的财富伙伴，我行整合银行资源，围绕高净值人群独特的“企业、家庭、个人”财富目标，采用本行独有的“核心+战术”科学资产配置方式为客户定制组合投资策略，提供优质可靠的投资咨询，并确保客户在做投资决策时，充分了解其回报及风险。

值得注意的是，我行在战术资产类别“中期投资机会”项下推出的欧洲股票、美国金融股票、环球优质股票，以及在“长期趋势机会”项下推出“人工智能”、可持续发展等区域及主题的产品，均取得了良好的年度收益。

为客户赋能珍贵而稀缺的资源

我行精选优质全球资源，与合作伙伴携手打造金融、医疗、教育高端资源网络，为客户赋能珍贵而稀缺的资源。

在下一代传承领域多年深耕发展的基础上，我行以从教育金融到覆盖各学段的独家教育实践项目（小小银行家、未来银行家课程、菁英培优计划等）为抓手，打造出一站式优势教育金融服务已成为领先市场的优势项目，帮助众多“下一代”为未来积蓄力量和优势。

Helping our customers maximise their wealth potential through our Risk-First approach

As our customers' trusted financial steward, we provide them with high-quality and reliable wealth advisory and solutions to help them achieve business, family and personal goals. Using our Risk-First approach, we help our customers protect their assets through core strategies before growing their wealth with tactical investments. This approach also ensures that our customers understand the risks ahead of returns before making any investment decisions.

In 2021, we rolled out a multitude of products for tactical investments, including European equities, United States financial sector equities and high-quality equities global that offer returns over the medium term. We also recommended opportunities in megatrends such as artificial intelligence and sustainability so that our customers could benefit from long-term growth drivers and diversify their investments for optimal annual returns.

Exclusive services and benefits essential to our customers' lifestyles

We work closely with our ecosystem partners to offer exclusive privileges, including those in high-end financial, medical and education services, to meet customers' lifestyle needs.

Over the years, we have been supporting our customers in nurturing their next generation. This includes financial planning for their children's education as well as offering a range of development programmes, such as Junior Bankers, Future Leaders and the Elite Youths for children of different ages. Our one-stop education service offering has become our signature, opening doors to future opportunities for the young.



客户走进上海顶尖学校——平和双语
Customers visiting the Shanghai Pinghe School, a leader in bilingual education in Shanghai

2021年，我行更优化了“名校校长面对面”项目，让“家长走进知名院校”与校长、专家深入交流，助力家长获得优势，策略规划。

2021年，我行持续深化引领高端女性个人财富管理服务和体验。除了为「尊享理财」·晶臻高端女性客户群体严选、定制符合其偏好和需求的理财产品及财富管理方案外，我行发挥网络优势打造了“她理财”系列财富活动，整合各领域专家助力高端女性构筑财富安全岛。此外，我行联合艺术、生活美学等领域的顶尖合作伙伴，打造系列专属高端女性活动，成就女性理想生活的无限精彩。

In 2021, we upgraded our Headmasters' Talk Series programme to include school tours. We invited customers to visit well-known local schools and to have in-depth discussions with school principals and education experts. This enabled them to make well-informed decisions for their children's education.

We also deepened our Lady's Programme to offer more personalised and progressive solutions to affluent women customers. In addition to rolling out financial products suitable for their risk appetites and needs, in 2021 we organised a series of wealth talks and workshops with experts in various fields to help our women customers preserve and grow their wealth wisely. We also collaborated with various service providers to host a number of exclusive lifestyle events to cater to different interests.



晶臻客户在专属定制旅行中体验音钵疗愈
Our women customers experiencing sound therapy at a customised metal wellness experience under the Lady's Programme

管理层报告 2021 in Review

以客户为中心创新，全面提升客户体验

我行始终以客户需求为中心，在充分了解客户期待和挑战后，为其提供可靠的财富建议的同时，创造更舒适的银行体验。

为了给我行客户提供更优质丰富的线上服务与体验，我行将原有直销银行全新升级为“大华银行尊享财富”移动应用。这一数字应用于2021年10月12日正式发布。

升级后，客户可以通过手机银行查询I类借记卡账户、II/III类电子账户资产；并进行环球基金、国内基金、香港互认基金的交易申请和持仓查询；同时也支持保险产品、结构性票据与国内信托的持仓查询。

同时，我行抓住短视频传播浪潮，推出“大华银行尊享财富”视频号，进一步提升客户沟通体验。通过“大华投资说”等一系列生动有趣的短视频，让客户更乐于、更便捷地获取市场资讯、权益和服务信息。

我行也因此收获了业界肯定，包括在第四届零售银行领导者年会，荣获了“2021年零售银行客户体验奖”。



短视频创作展现我行分支行服务团队和核心服务价值
We showcased our retail service team and wealth management centres using short videos.



尊享财富手机银行 App 主界面
The UOB China Privilege Banking App

Innovating for a better customer experience

Our customers are at the centre of what we do. With our deep understanding on their expectations and challenges, we are committed to creating and offering a more accessible and engaging banking experience.

In 2021, we revamped our Direct Banking App to become the UOB China Privilege Banking App. The new mobile app was officially launched on 12 October 2021.

With the upgraded mobile app, our customers can view both their Type I debit card accounts and Type II/III digital accounts, check their insurance, structured notes and unit trust portfolios, as well as purchase global, domestic funds and recognised Hong Kong funds.

To level up our social media engagement with customers, we capitalised on the short-form video trend to launch our UOB China Retail Banking WeChat video account. We rolled out a series of short videos to share our market and investment insights, as well as special deals and privileges in a more fun and engaging way.

Our efforts during the year were recognised with various industry awards, including the Best Annual Award for Outstanding Experience of Retail Banking at the Retail Banking Leader Forum 2021.

帮助客户无缝对接集团区域网络，提供创新金融方案，助力企业拓展跨境业务 Providing Customers with Seamless Connectivity and Progressive Cross-border Solutions Across Our Network

2021年，在新冠疫情反复和国际贸易格局变动中，中国与东盟经济交互热度不减，双方互为第一大贸易伙伴。同时，2022年1月生效的《区域全年经济伙伴关系协定》(RCEP)将使中国与东盟国家的合作持续加强。

依托大华银行集团在东盟广泛的网络分布，我行致力于帮助企业抓住更多区域发展机遇，拓宽海内外业务。我也继续深化跨境金融合作生态系统，满足客户在区域业务中的多元金融需求，进而推动中国和东盟之间的贸易和投资，为区域金融一体化与合作做出贡献。

Bilateral trade between ASEAN and China has been increasing steadily despite disruptions from the pandemic and uneven trade recovery globally. In 2021, ASEAN and China were each other's largest trading partner. The Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), which came into force in January 2022, is expected to strengthen regional connectivity further.

Tapping UOB Group's extensive network in ASEAN, UOB China is committed to helping our clients seize opportunities and expand their business at home and abroad. We continually deepen our cross-border solutions and partnership ecosystems to meet clients' funding and foreign exchange needs. In doing so, we also help to facilitate trade and investment flows between China and ASEAN and contribute to regional financial integration and cooperation.

推出创新跨境解决方案，高效满足实体经济的资金需求

2021年，根据企业实际资金和货币需求，我行为其定制东南亚区域跨境双向扫款和资金集中管理方案，以及个性化的跨境人民币贸易融资方案。

我行的资金池包括跨境人民币资金池、跨境外币资金池及本外币一体化跨境资金池，可基于企业不同的币种需求，帮助跨国企业在境内外开展跨境资金余缺调剂和统一管理。

例如，为帮助某知名服务业跨国企业拓展市场，我行为其定制了跨境人民币双向扫款业务。对该企业而言，在中国大陆和海外之间实现有效的跨境资金集中是急需解决的问题。我行扫款方案令客户提高了各区域间资金流动效率，提升其资金的流动性。

我还为某健康保健业领先企业提供了定制化资金流动管理解决方案，帮助其有效提高资金管理和运营效率。同时，客户需要从知名制药企业进行采购，随之而来的贸易融资也是面临的一大挑战。我行因此也为其提供了进口发票融资方案。该融资方案无需占用客户自身资金，即可从我行获得资金直接偿付供应商。

Addressing companies' cross-border liquidity needs through progressive solutions

UOB China offers a suite of financing solutions based upon our clients' liquidity needs. These solutions include cross-border two-way sweeping, centralised cash management and cross-border renminbi (RMB) trade financing.

Our cash management solutions range from cross-border RMB cash pools, cross-border foreign currency cash pools to multi-currency cross-border cash pools. These solutions enable our multinational clients to offset their surplus and deficit balances and to manage cash across a group of entities more effectively.

For example, in support of a multinational service provider's business expansion, in 2021 we developed a cross-border two-way RMB sweeping solution, which centralises the company's cross-border cash between mainland China and overseas markets. With our solution, the client could better manage inter-regional liquidity flows and improve its cash management efficiency.

We also offered customised cash management solutions to a leading company in the healthcare industry. This solution ensures we meet the client's needs in optimising its cash management and operational efficiency. To support the client's trade activities, we provided import invoice financing so that it could get direct access to cash to procure medicines without deploying its own funds.

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同时，我行继续在本年度发挥一站式服务优势，充分解读监管政策，协助多个客户在跨境直接投资、跨境资金借贷、跨境资本运作等方面实现了便利化操作，赋能客户跨境项目的快速推进和成功落地。

例如，4月，大华银行帮助国内知名日化包装领军企业上海自由贸易试验区临港新片区成功完成我行首笔中泰跨境人民币资金池业务。借助该跨境资金池，我行帮助客户享受临港新片区的政策红利，打通境内与境外渠道，实现跨境资金灵活调拨，简化集团跨境资金管理流程，同时通过人民币兑泰铢的直接兑换，为客户降低了多重汇兑的利率成本与税收成本。

凭借该解决方案，大华银行中国一举斩获《财资》杂志2021年度“AAA-资金、贸易、可持续的供应链及风险管理奖”中的“最佳流动资金及投资解决方案奖”。

继去年与某企业客户在临港新片区共同落地外币一体化跨境资金池之后，我行又协助该客户，成功在临港新片区落地客户第一笔跨境美元现货业务结算。这一方案不仅切实满足了客户在跨境现货贸易这种新型国际贸易中的金融需求，也是我行依托临港新片区便利化政策，打造创新方案的又一里程碑事件。

伴随着人民币在国际货币市场地位的提高，越来越多的企业也在跨境业务中选用人民币作为结算、贸易融资和贷款的主要货币。为了切实服务实体经济的人民币结算需求，推动贸易融资便利化，我行于2020年加入了跨境人民币贸易融资转让服务平台。本年度，大华银行中国通过该平台所完成的跨境人民币贸易融资交易量在所有金融机构中名列前茅。我行也因此在上海票据交易所年度评比中荣获“优秀跨境贸易融资交易机构”称号。

定制化供应链金融方案，共建产业金融生态圈

多年来，大华银行中国一直专注耕耘供应链金融领域，并从供应链信贷审批体系、产品设计、实施流程、跨境服务等方面做了许多努力和创新尝试，我行的融资项目也屡获多项供应链大奖。

我行不仅专注于本地市场的供应链金融，还利用在东盟和大中华区的广泛业务覆盖积极拓展跨境供应链金融，例如，我行2021年成功为一家大型国有企业落地了中国与菲律宾的跨境供应链融资项目。

During the year, we also strengthened our one-stop cash management service. We helped our clients capitalise on new financial liberalisation policies and supported a number of them to manage their cross-border direct investment, debt and capital in a more efficient manner.

For example, in April 2021, we launched our first China-Thailand cross-border RMB cash sweeping solution for a well-known Chinese cosmetic packaging enterprise. We tapped the new liberalisation policy in the Lingang Special Area of the Shanghai Pilot Free Trade Zone to assist the client in optimising its intra-group's liquidity and streamlining the cross-border cash transfer process. With direct exchange between RMB and Thai baht, the client avoided extra costs from multiple currency exchanges.

This solution won the Best Liquidity and Investments Solution at *The Asset Triple A Treasury, Trade, Sustainable Supply Chain and Risk Management Awards 2021*.

We also supported another corporate client in the settlement of its first cross-border spot business in US dollar in the Lingang Special Area. This followed the launch of the client's first multi-currency cross-border cash pool in the Lingang Special Area in 2020. These are examples of the Bank riding on Lingang Special Area's financial policies to create and to offer progressive solutions that open up opportunities for our clients in cross-border trade.

Recognising the increasing demand in the use of RMB for cross-border settlement, trade and financing, in 2020 UOB China was one of the first foreign bank members of the Cross-border RMB Trade Finance Trading Platform. In 2021, our transaction volume on the platform was the highest among all the members. As such, we were awarded Outstanding Financial Institution for Cross-border Trade Financing by the Shanghai Commercial Paper Exchange.

End-to-end financing to support ecosystems of suppliers and distributors across industries

UOB China has been deepening our product capabilities in financial supply chain management (FSCM) in areas such as credit approval processes, product design, implementation and cross-border services. We have received recognition for our efforts with multiple industry awards.

In 2021, we continued to focus on our clients' domestic supply chain financing needs, and also actively expanded our cross-border FSCM services by leveraging UOB Group's regional advantages in ASEAN and Greater China. For example, we successfully completed a FSCM programme across China and the Philippines for a large China state-owned enterprise.

我行继续做大做深对科技、媒体和通信(TMT)以及制造业的企业融资及供应链业务，满足这些行业及品牌产品的上下游资金需求。例如，在电子产品领域，我行为国内外两大知名电子产品企业分别提供了供应商和经销商融资服务。

同时，我行继续以核心企业为支点的供应链融资项目，为其上游供应商和下游经销商提供了融资及金融增值服务。为了向上下游的中小企业供应商提供更便捷的金融服务体验，我行也进一步简化操作流程、缩短运营周期。凭借强有力的服务能力，我行也为核心企业提供跨境供应链融资项目。例如，大华银行中国为新加坡著名商业品牌提供供应商融资服务。

截止2021年末，我行供应链融资业务资产规模同比增长79%，营业收入同比增长51%。

供应链融资业务资产规模同比增长
We achieved 79 per cent increase in lending under our FSCM programmes

相应营业收入同比增长
And a 51 per cent increase in FCSM revenue.

79% 51%

深化合作伙伴生态系统，帮助企业把握跨境商机

本年度，我行凭借不断深化的本地业务能力、区域业务联动和合作伙伴生态系统，帮助客户把握互联互通商机，进而加深我行与客户之间的合作关系，携手共赢。

大华银行通过特有的外国直接投资(FDI)咨询部在亚洲的10个FDI中心，为企业拓展海外业务提供一站式服务，同时，FDI咨询部还在印度尼西亚、马来西亚、新加坡、泰国和越南几个中企投资热点市场设立了中国业务部。

自2011年，FDI咨询部就协助了超过3,500家企业在亚洲拓展业务，其中，中资企业的占比超过45%。自2014年至今，FDI咨询部所支持企业的投资规模预计已超343亿新加坡元，创造15.8万个工作岗位，投资大部分流向了东南亚和大中华地区。

8月，大华银行中国与上海最大的工业园区开发商正式签署全面战略合作协议，依托于其所处区域金融创新发展的政策优势，充分发挥在东盟的资源及业务优势，帮助更多区内企业把握跨境商机。

FDI咨询部所支持企业的投资规模预计已超
Companies that UOB Group has supported since 2014 are projected to invest S\$34.3 billion

S\$34.3

十亿 billion

同时创造 And generate

158,000

个工作岗位。 jobs.



As we built up our expertise in the technology, media and telecommunications (TMT) and industrials sectors, we also developed industry-based FSCM solutions for enterprises to meet their financial needs across the value chain. For example, we provided supplier and distributor financing for two global leading TMT companies respectively.

Through our anchor-led FSCM programmes, we continued to provide credit facilities to suppliers or buyers linked to an anchor company that are UOB China's clients. This approach enables us to support our clients' cross-border trade activities and to offer value-added services to facilitate the efficient receipt and processing of invoices. We also further simplified our processes to cut the turnaround time for small and medium-sized suppliers and distributors. In 2021, we extended cross-border anchor-led FSCM programmes to multinational corporates, including offering supplier financing to a few esteemed Singapore brands.

As at the end of 2021, we achieved 79 per cent increase in lending under our FSCM programmes and a 51 per cent increase in revenue.

Connecting businesses to regional opportunities

In 2021, we continued to deepen our capabilities, connectivity and partnership ecosystem to support businesses in capturing opportunities along the China-ASEAN corridor, forging long-term relationships with them in the process.

Through its 10 dedicated Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Advisory Centres in Asia, UOB Group has been offering businesses with local market insights, market-entry support and holistic banking solutions. Our clients can also access the services offered by dedicated China Desks in Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.

Since 2011, the UOB Group FDI Advisory Unit has supported more than 3,500 companies in their cross-border expansion into Asia, of which 45 per cent are Chinese enterprises. Companies that UOB Group has supported since 2014 are projected to invest S\$34.3 billion and generate 158,000 jobs, largely across Southeast Asia and Greater China.

In August 2021, UOB China signed a strategic Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the largest industrial park developer in Shanghai. By combining the strengths of this developer's business ecosystem and UOB Group's expertise in China-ASEAN connectivity, we will jointly tap China's financial liberalisation to help companies based in the industrial parks seize cross-border opportunities.

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为全面助力某国内领先的消费电子企业的国际化战略和海外拓展计划，9月，我行与该企业基于十余年的长期合作关系，进一步达成了海外深度合作意向。双方将在金融服务与咨询，品牌建立与推广，资源推荐与共享，海外市场的资金统筹与结算等方面展开深度合作，共谋发展。

10月，我行与某华南医药行业的领先企业签署合作备忘录。在过去的五年合作期间，我行已联动集团为该企业及其子公司提供了多层次的全面财务解决方案。通过双方进一步深度合作，我行将协助该企业提升现金效率，支持该企业更好承担保障医药物品流通的社会责任，使企业发展成果惠泽大众。

11月，我行分别与两家优质民营企业签署了深化合作及跨境联动的合作备忘录，一家为与我行合作多年的高科技企业，另一家则是中国最大的电机和家电制造商之一。利用大华银行集团在大中华区以及东盟的广泛网络布局及专业的民营企业跨境金融一揽子服务，我行支持这些客户进一步深耕国内和拓展东盟市场，实现自身业务的稳步增长。

2021年，我行还协同政府机构、交易所、专业服务商、媒体及合作伙伴，围绕商品及外汇交易、各行业前景、东盟各国市场动向等主题，举办了十数场研讨或对接活动，协助企业发掘跨境发展及合作机遇。

4月，我行与马来西亚国际贸易及工业部以及马来西亚投资发展局共同举办了“大湾区行业领袖圆桌会议”，向来自大湾区内制造、汽车、电气电子和医疗等行业的优质企业，介绍马来西亚最新的发展政策、后疫情时期的潜在投资机会。

12月，我行联合印度尼西亚驻广州总领事馆、印度尼西亚银行、广东省贸促会，举办了“中国（广东）——印度尼西亚国际商机推介会”共同聚焦在印尼这一东盟最大市场的发展前景、投资新政和行业机遇。

In September, we signed an MOU with a leading Chinese consumer electronic enterprise to deepen our support for its business internationalisation plan. On the back of our longstanding partnership and trust established with the client for more than a decade, we will continue to provide financial advisory and cross-border liquidity management solutions, as well as connect the client to our regional partnership ecosystem to facilitate its business expansion.

In October, we signed an MOU with a leading pharmaceutical company based in South China. Over the past five years, we have been providing a suite of comprehensive financial solutions to the company and its subsidiaries. Under the MOU, we will step up our support of the company's cash efficiency needs so that it can develop better and more medicines that will improve the health and quality of life for patients.

In November, we signed MOUs with two private-owned Chinese enterprises to enhance our cross-border collaborations. One enterprise is a leading high technology solution provider and the other is one of China's largest electric motor and home appliance manufacturers. Through the MOUs, we will enhance our cross-border support to facilitate their further expansion in China and ASEAN.

To help businesses explore more cross-border opportunities, we also worked closely with government agencies, exchanges, professional service providers and business partners to host more than 10 physical and virtual events in 2021.

In April, in collaboration with Malaysia's Ministry of International Trade and Industry and the Malaysian Investment Development Authority, we organised a hybrid roundtable to share Malaysia's latest economic developments, policies and potential investment opportunities. Participating enterprises were from high value-added sectors in the Greater Bay Area, including the electrical and electronic, medical devices, automotive and chemical industries.

In December, UOB China, together with Bank Indonesia, the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade Guangdong Sub-council and Consulate General of Indonesia, Guangzhou, held the Indonesia-Southern China Business Forum 2021 to promote investment opportunities in Indonesia to Chinese businesses.

以“马来西亚—中国通往全球市场的门户”为主题，圆桌会议向大湾区企业介绍了马来西亚投资机遇
The roundtable, themed 'Malaysia-China Gateway for Global Markets', promoted Malaysia as an investment destination to companies from the Greater Bay Area.



2021年，我行连续第四年亮相中国国际进口博览会，展示我行以跨境为特色的多元创新金融解决方案，参与包括第四届虹桥经济论坛在内的一系列商务交流活动。

同时，我行也首次搭建了进博会大华银行“云展厅”，让海内外观众可以通过移动端了解我行的跨境特色金融产品。我行也邀请了几位行内专家及合作伙伴共同探讨实体经济所需的跨境金融服务，并通过实体展厅的大屏幕和大华银行中国官方微信视频号进行直播。

全新数字化体验，助力企业跨境业务

随着技术的不断进步和防疫的需要推动了“无接触式”金融服务，企业也加速采用数字化渠道管理银行业务和交易。2021年8月，大华银行中国正式推出新一代企业数字银行 UOB Infinity，以更简单、智能和个性化的方式，满足企业客户的银行业务需求。

UOB Infinity 的推出彰显了我行不断提升数字化能力，为客户提供创新解决方案的承诺。通过这一数字化方案，我行可以实时为客户提供账户数据信息，助其及时地做出业务决策，高效管理其境内及跨境交易，从而提升其运营效率和流动性管理，把握更多亚洲商机。

截至 2021 年 12 月底，超过 73% 的企业选择使用 UOB Infinity 替换原企业网银 BIBPlus。预计 2022 年 1 月底前，所有企业客户将使用 UOB Infinity，享受更便捷、高效的服务。

In 2021, we participated in the China International Import Expo (CIIE) for the fourth consecutive year. During the six-day expo, we not only showcased UOB Group's regional connectivity, partnership ecosystems as well as progressive solutions, we also participated in various high-profile forums and business events including the Hongqiao International Economic Forum.

For those who could not attend the CIIE in person, we created a virtual booth, for the first time, so that people can learn more about UOB Group's offering using their mobile devices. We also partnered industry experts and ecosystem partners to hold two webinars to offer more information on our progressive solutions. These webinars were broadcasted live at our booth at the CIIE and through UOB China's official WeChat account.

Deepening digital capabilities for greater connectivity

In China, businesses have been increasing their use of digital banking services, especially during the pandemic, for better efficiency and financial data analysis. In August 2021, we launched UOB Infinity, a new digital banking experience that enables our corporate clients to manage their banking needs in a simpler, smarter and more personalised manner.

UOB Infinity is testament to our commitment to deepening our digital capabilities. This solution offers real-time and customised information which enables our clients to make timely, data-driven decisions and to manage their domestic and cross-border transactions more effectively. With enhanced productivity and liquidity, our clients are able to seize more regional opportunities across Asia.

As at the end of December 2021, more than 73 per cent of our corporate clients have migrated from our Business Internet Banking Plus service to UOB Infinity. We expect all our corporate clients will use UOB Infinity by the end of January 2022.



大华银行新一代企业数字银行 UOB Infinity
UOB Infinity, a new digital banking experience for businesses

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提供创新交易方案，满足企业多元化金融需求

2021年，在新冠疫情阴影依旧笼罩全球背景下，面临市场多重不确定性，我行密切关注宏观政策的调整，深入了解客户需求，不断创新金融产品与服务。

外汇交易方面，我行继续深耕外汇市场业务，交易能力不断提升。此外，我行不断完善东南亚货币交易与服务，满足客户对于东南亚币种离岸交易的多样需求。

2021年1月，我行获批成为银行间外汇市场即期、远掉和期权尝试做市商。通过参与银行间外汇市场多层次的交易模块，优化交易成本、降低交易价格、更灵活地管控外汇风险，进而为客户提供更优化的外汇报价，助其降低财务成本，同时也为国内外汇市场提供更多的流动性。

我行还为一家精密电机整流子制造业的龙头企业完成了一笔欧元人民币交叉货币互换交易。该交易为客户成功规避了海外资产的潜在汇率风险，并显著节省了财务成本。这也是大华银行中国为企业客户完成的首笔欧元人民币交叉货币互换业务，也令我行成为市场上少有的能提供该类交易的银行，凸显了我行在外汇产品能力方面的差异化优势。

2021年9月，我行获批成为首批人民币对印尼卢比特许交叉货币做市商（ACCD），在本币结算框架（LCS）下，为中国及印尼的双边经贸及投资提供人民币对印尼卢比即期、远期外汇风险对冲及外汇掉期和货币互换服务。获批首日，我行即完成中国市场首笔人民币/印尼卢比交易以及中国市场首笔人民币/印尼卢比远期交易，占首日整体交易量50%以上。

人民币/印尼卢比的直接交易业务是我行夯实“东南亚货币一站式服务”的又一重要举措。依托我行的这项特色服务，我们将有效帮助实体经济和企业降低融资成本和汇兑成本，并缩减外汇风险对冲的流程和时间，从而带动人民币与东盟国家货币的良性互动，有力促进区域货币融通，为区域经济协同发展作出贡献。

Meeting companies' financial needs through progressive trading solutions

In 2021, the long-drawn COVID-19 pandemic continued to drag on the global economy, creating uncertainties for businesses. Under this backdrop, UOB China paid close attention to macro policies adjustments, deepened our understanding of our business customer needs and continued to develop progressive solutions to support their growth.

We continued to enhance our RMB / foreign exchange (FX) business and improved our trading capability. In addition, we continued to improve our ASEAN Currency One-stop Service to meet the diverse needs of our customers for offshore transactions in Southeast Asian currencies.

In January, we were approved to be a trial market maker in China's interbank FX market for spots, forwards, swaps and options. By participating in the multi-level trading activities of the interbank FX market, we can optimise transaction costs and stay nimble in managing FX risks. Our clients can also enjoy competitive FX rates for greater cost efficiency. At the same time, we also help provide more liquidity to the domestic FX market.

We also completed a cross currency swap (CCS) transaction between Euro and RMB (EUR/CNY) for a leading manufacturer of electrical commutators. This solution helped the company hedge the potential FX risk of its overseas assets, which greatly reduce its financing cost. This was our first EUR/CNY CCS client deal, making us one of the few banks in the market to offer such a trading solution, which sets us apart from our peers.

In September 2021, UOB China became one of the first authorised cross-currency dealers (ACCDs) and direct market makers between Chinese Yuan and Indonesian Rupiah (CNY/IDR) under the Local Currency Settlement framework between People's Bank of China and the Bank Indonesia. With this license, we could offer CNY/IDR spot, forward and swap solutions to support our clients' cross-border trade and investment activities. On the first day, we completed the first CNY/IDR spot transaction and the first CNY/IDR forward transaction in the China market, accounting for over 50 per cent of the overall transaction volume on the first day.

Our CNY/IDR solution is an important addition to our ASEAN Currency One-stop service. Our service helps to reduce financing and FX costs and streamline the process of FX risk-hedging transactions for businesses. It also enabled us to help drive cross-border flow of RMB and Southeast Asian currencies and support regional economic integration.

多年来，大华银行中国一直致力于发展贵金属业务与商品业务，并持续开展业务创新。

2021年4月，我所参与的上海黄金所（上金所）“黄金之路”项目下首笔海外黄金原料加工复出口业务成功落地。我行协助某大型矿业企业将海外黄金原料在境内保税区加工复出口，并直接在上金所国际板交易。这一业务模式，打通了海外矿山、精炼厂与上金所国际板交易通路，有效拓宽了海外中资矿山销售渠道，实现境内精炼企业产能输出。

2021年大宗商品价格波动剧烈，不管是矿山企业、贸易商，还是作为终端用户的制造业企业，都面临较大的市场风险管理的挑战。

针对企业客户的真实需求，我们一方面积极提供常见的工业金属掉期服务，一方面积极开拓新产品，包括准备于2022年推出商品期权服务，给企业更多套期保值策略的选择。同时我们也扩大可交易商品的品类，如马来西亚棕榈油、新加坡燃料油等产品，帮助实体经济在动荡的市场中管理好价格风险，实现预期利润。

此外，了解到大部分国内企业有进行上海期货交易所挂钩产品套期保值的需求，我行积极配合上期所，参与产品设计的讨论、协助安排企业调研、并协助举办客户研讨会等，助力上期所推出场外衍生业务。

随着RCEP的逐步实施，中国与东南亚的国际贸易大幅增加，大华银行中国计划利用东南亚货币与人民币的跨境解决方案支持大宗商品国际贸易，为中资企业到东南亚投资矿山、开发农业资源，提供外汇兑换、汇率波动套保以及融资等解决方案。

Over the years, UOB China has been committed to developing our precious metals and commodities business to support our clients' needs to hedge against market volatility.

In April, we took part in Shanghai Gold Exchange (SGE)'s Golden Road Project. We assisted a large mining company to process overseas gold raw materials in the domestic free trade zone and re-export the refined gold directly on the International Board of the SGE. This business model connects miners, refineries and traders across the border. It broadens the sales channels of overseas mines of Chinese companies and help domestic refiners export their products overseas.

Commodity prices were highly volatile in 2021, and mining, trading and manufacturing companies faced greater challenge in managing market risk.

To cater to our clients' needs, we proactively provided commodity swap services for clients to optimise their hedging strategies. In addition to providing common industrial metal swap services, we also explored ways to broaden our product offerings and commodity varieties. We plan to launch more commodity swap services such as Malaysian palm oil and Singapore fuel gas in 2022. This will help businesses better manage market risk and lock in gains during a volatile environment.

We also observed that many local clients have a need to hedge products linked to the Shanghai Future Exchange, we proactively supported the exchange to launch and promote over-the-counter derivatives. Our effort included participating in product development discussion, arranging field research and hosting business seminars.

Cross-border trade between China and ASEAN is set to expand with the newly enforced RCEP trade agreement. We plan to use our ASEAN Currency One-stop service to support clients' cross-border commodity transactions. This integrated approach could offer businesses foreign currency exchange, hedging against exchange rate fluctuations and financing solutions as they invest in the mining and agricultural sectors in Southeast Asia.

共筑可持续未来
Forging a Sustainable Future for All

作为深化可持续发展的重要举措，我们制订了可持续发展战略，并着力从商业可持续、服务可持续、人才可持续和社会责任可持续四个支柱领域推进可持续发展战略，与客户、员工和社区“共筑可持续未来”。

In 2021, we reinforced our commitment to forging a sustainable future with our customers, colleagues and communities, sharpening our sustainability strategy based on four pillars of

1. Drive Growth Sustainably
2. Keep Customers at the Centre
3. Develop Professionals of Principle
4. Uphold Corporate Responsibility

我行的可持续发展战略也建立在大华银行集团可持续发展定位和战略的基础上。集团可持续战略把企业发展目标与2030年可持续发展议程中的17项可持续发展目标挂钩，自上而下为可持续发展指明方向。基于这一战略，并结合自身业务特点和中国“十四五”规划等国家发展战略，我行积极制定了可持续发展目标和行动计划。

The four pillars are consistent with UOB Group's overall sustainability strategy, which is aligned to the 17 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. The pillars provide the Bank with clear direction and purpose, as well as guide the Bank's initiatives in line with our business focus, China's 14th Five-Year Plan and the country's economic and social development strategies.

我行可持续发展的四大战略支柱
The Four Pillars of Our Sustainability Strategy

和各方携手推动联合国可持续发展目标的实现

Promote United Nations Sustainable Development Goals With Our Stakeholders



商业可持续
Drive Growth Sustainably

- 为社区经济发展贡献力量
Contribute economically to the progress of our communities
- 将环境保护、社会责任和公司治理（ESG）相关风险的管理纳入自身风险管理体系
Embed environmental, social and governance risk in our approach to risk management
- 将社会和环境因素纳入我行贷款评估和批准的流程
Integrate social and environmental considerations into our credit evaluation and approval processes
- 采纳并推广应对气候变化的实践和绿色方案，积极支持客户拥抱低碳经济
Adopt and promote climate-resilient practices to support our customers in their transition to a lower-carbon economy
- 开发并提供可持续投融资的解决方案
Develop and provide sustainable financing and sustainable investment solutions



服务可持续
Keep Customers at the Centre

- 通过安全和稳健的系统及操作，保护客户数据和隐私安全
Protect customer data and privacy through secure and robust systems and practices
- 保护消费者权益，确保公平交易
Ensure Fair Dealing
- 打造更富人性化和感染力的客户体验
Create intuitive and impactful customer experiences
- 遵循专业伦理准则运用金融科技和数据，进而提供更智能、便捷和安全的银行服务
Make banking simpler, smarter and safer through ethical use of technology and data
- 提供无障碍且“有温度”的银行服务
Make banking more accessible and inclusive
- 为不同发展阶段和规模的企业提供支持
Support businesses across all stages of growth



人才可持续
Develop Professionals of Principle

- 着力打造高绩效团队和面向未来的银行人才
Develop high-performing teams and future-focused individuals
- 倡导工作与生活的平衡
Promote work-life harmony
- 鼓励员工投身各类志愿工作并为社会和环境发展贡献正能量
Encourage volunteerism and advocacy for social and environmental causes
- 积极提升员工参与度和满意度
Ensure employee engagement and satisfaction
- 打造健康、安全及关爱员工的工作环境
Ensure workplace health, safety and well-being
- 鼓励多元的文化、技能和能力
Embrace diverse abilities and strengths



社会责任可持续
Uphold Corporate Responsibility

- 遵循公司治理和风险文化的最高标准
Maintain highest standards of governance and risk culture
- 确保监管合规
Ensure regulatory compliance
- 防范金融系统被恶意滥用
Protect the financial system against abuse
- 将可持续发展原则贯彻到我行的采购行为中
Incorporate sustainability principles into our procurement practices
- 管理自身对环境的影响，鼓励关爱保护环境
Manage direct environmental impact and encourage environmental stewardship
- 积极推动艺术、儿童和教育领域的发展
Champion social development in art, children and education

以我行诚信、进取、齐心和担当的价值观为基石

Rooted in Our Values of Honour, Enterprise, Unity and Commitment

管理层报告

2021 in Review

商业可持续

Drive Growth Responsibly

提供绿色金融方案，帮助企业实现可持续发展

在推动商业可持续方面，大华银行中国利用自身专长，帮助企业实现资源高效利用和绿色低碳发展方面的转型。我行结合近期中国制定的《2030年前碳达峰行动方案》，重点为可再生能源、节能设施和项目、工业减碳增效、循环经济等领域提供金融支持。

2021年，我行已为新能源汽车、绿色地产、太阳能玻璃，塑料回收和低碳项目提供了多项绿色贷款融资，我行绿色信贷客户数量和额度也实现了双位数增长。

在大华银行中国的支持和协调下，大华银行于2021年4月担任联席全球协调人、联席牵头经办人和联席簿记管理人，成功为一家国有四大行新加坡分行首次发行5亿美元高级无抵押3年期固定利率绿色债券；2021年10月，大华银行再次以联席牵头经办人和簿记管理人身份，帮助该行伦敦分行发行3亿美元的3年期高级无抵押可持续发展再关联票据。

这一成果不仅证明了我们与该银行携手对绿色可持续发展的承诺，也展示了大华银行集团在支持中国金融机构债券发行方面的领先实力。

着力倡导可持续投资

在全球可持续发展持续关注背景下，我们将“环境保护、社会责任、公司治理（ESG）”的概念引入理财产品甄选和客户资产配置。

继2020年在客户产品配置组合中推出安联全球永续发展基金，我行又于2021年9月推出法巴能源转型基金，进一步丰富ESG在架产品系列。

此外，我们积极倡导可持续性发展的投资理念，通过企业微信、视频宣传等多种形式，促进可持续理念的投资者教育。



“大华投资说”栏目主播解读ESG投资理念
Our portfolio manager explaining ESG investment concepts through WeChat video

Helping businesses advance responsibly

We provide sustainable financial solutions to support our clients in the adoption of green business practices in their transition to a low-carbon economy. In this regard, we extended financing to companies in key sectors and areas identified in China's *Action Plan for Carbon Dioxide Peak before 2030*, such as renewable energy, energy-saving projects, industrial upgrades as well as the circular economy.

In 2021, we provided green financing to facilitate our clients' projects in electrical vehicles, real estate, solar panels and plastic recycling. We recorded double-digit year-on-year growth in both the number of clients taking up green loans and the value of loans provided.

With UOB China's support and coordination, in April 2021, UOB acted as the joint global coordinator, joint lead manager and joint bookrunner for the inaugural US\$500 million three-year senior unsecured fixed rate green bond issuance by the Singapore branch of a top China state-owned bank. In October, UOB also assisted the bank's London branch in the issuance of US\$300 million three-year senior unsecured sustainability re-linked notes as the joint lead manager and bookrunner.

These transactions are testament to our commitment to supporting our clients' sustainable development, particularly UOB Group's debt market capabilities to meet the funding needs of Chinese financial institutions.

Steering wealth towards sustainable investments

With the spotlight on sustainability continuing to grow, we are offering investment products with an environmental, social and governance (ESG) focus to help our customers make a positive difference.

For example, we added the BNP Paribas Energy Transition Fund to our ESG product offering in September 2021, following the launch of Allianz Global Sustainability Fund in our portfolio in 2020.

We also actively promoted awareness on responsible investing among our customers by sharing insights into sustainable investment concepts and ideas through our retail banking WeChat and video accounts.

服务可持续

Keep Customers at the Centre

运用科技力量提升客户体验

2021年，我行继续加大对技术、数据能力和系统整合迭代的投入，以确保为客户提供安全、可靠并迎合其需要的服务。

例如，我们推出了新一代企业网银UOB Infinity。该系统提供一体化和直观的用户体验，使客户在网银中更容易操作。企业网银平台为每个客户提供了更多的灵活性，例如系统组件和自定义视图。优化后的审批流程更有助于客户提高工作效率。

9月，我行获得人民币/印尼卢比的特许交叉货币做市商银行的资质。为确保给客户安全高效的人民币/印尼卢比直接交易服务，年内我行完成了对应系统的优化。

2021年我们还建立了新的灾难恢复系统架构，并针对所有的关键系统进行了真实接管业务灾备演练，提高了我们在危机状态下的运营弹性和客户服务能力。

增强金融教育，保护消费者权益

“不忘初心，牢记使命”，大华银行中国消费者权益保护工作始终砥砺前行，并坚持“以人民为中心”的服务理念，全心全意为广大金融消费者保驾护航。

2021年度，我行持续深化各项消费者权益保护工作，夯实消保全流程管控机制，积极开展了多项有质效的金融知识宣传教育活动，以期全面提升金融消费者素养和风险防范意识，为稳定金融秩序添砖加瓦。

全年，我行通过不同渠道，开展了公众宣传教育128场、发布“消保微课堂”26篇、投入人力476人次。



大华银行中国官方微信账号宣传防止金融诈骗知识
Anti-scam related content on UOB China's corporate WeChat account

Enhancing customer experience by harnessing the power of technology

In 2021, UOB China continued to invest in technology, data capabilities and systems integration to ensure that our customers receive services that are safe, reliable and relevant.

For example, we rolled out UOB Infinity, a banking platform for our corporate customers. UOB Infinity offers an integrated and intuitive user experience, which make it easier for our customers to navigate. The banking platform offers more flexibility such as widgets and a customised view for each customer. The streamlined approval process also helps our customers improve productivity.

In September, UOB China secured a license to be an Appointed Cross-Currency Dealer (ACCD) for Chinese Yuan/Indonesia Rupiah (CNY/IDR). To ensure safe and efficient CNY/IDR direct trading transactions, we carried out system enhancements during the year.

We also built a new disaster recovery infrastructure and conducted role-swap simulation for all our critical systems in 2021. This improves our operating resilience and customer service capabilities in times of crisis.

Ensuring Fair Dealing and promoting financial literacy

At UOB China, our customers are at the centre of what we do. We develop and grow our business based on this foundation. We are focused on doing what is right for our customers; we act in their best interests and take their feedback seriously.

In 2021, we continued to deepen our consumer rights protection efforts. We set out a multitude of comprehensive policies, guidelines and processes to ensure end-to-end management of consumer rights protection. In addition, we organised events on financial literacy to promote awareness on issues such as scams and account security. These activities enhanced financial literacy and safety awareness among the public and helped safeguard financial stability.

Throughout the year, UOB China organised 128 public education events on consumer rights protection involving 476 colleagues. We also published 26 consumer rights-related articles on our social media channels.



我行客户体验及权益部员工在社区为老年消费者普及消保知识

A community outreach session on consumer rights conducted by our Customer Experience and Advocacy colleagues for the elderly



我们注重针对不同的弱势群体，打造适宜其特色的宣教活动。

针对青少年，我行将青少年崇尚的 Rap 音乐和金融知识教育相结合，原创打造了金融消费权益指南“华语 Rap《准则》”，内容涵盖“小心非法金融广告”、“提防网络金融诈骗”、“保护个人金融信息”和“金融消费者八大权益”，并通过大华银行中国官方微信号、大华银行尊享财富官方微信号、大华银行中国官方视频号，以及网络新媒体等渠道进行推送。“华语 Rap《准则》”的点击播放量达到 397.3 万人次。这一创意内容也广受监管机构在内的多方认可，其中两段视频荣获了中国人民银行天津分行“普及金融知识 共创美好生活”优秀短视频评选的一等奖和三等奖，和上海银行业 2021 年度原创金融知识宣教短视频活动通用宣教篇三等奖。

针对老年群体，我行不仅原创制作了宣传标语和宣传海报，倡导关爱、丰富老年人的精神生活，从而达到理性参与金融活动的目的。同时还多次前往社区，为老年群体开展集中宣传教育活动，以此帮助老年群体充分了解参与非法集资的危害、掌握电信网络诈骗的防范技巧，为构建平安社区贡献力量。

2021 年度，我行共受理客户投诉 51 起，其中 48 起为个人银行业务，分别涉及上海、北京和杭州地区，3 起为批发银行业务，分别涉及上海和重庆地区，总体客户投诉量较 2020 年下降了 25%。主要的消费者投诉涉及业务领域为个人住房贷款、功能类业务、理财产品，以及其他银行业务。全年平均投诉处理时效为 5.5 个自然日，投诉处理率为 100%。我行对于金融消费者投诉的处理及调解工作中，坚决履行投诉处理的主体责任，积极倡导非诉第三方解决机制，确保“公平、透明、全面、高效”地解决客户投诉。

We focused on targeting different vulnerable groups and tailored our digital literacy and anti-scam content to their specific needs.

For the younger consumers, we incorporated scam-related content in an original hip hop song and developed a series of short videos based on the song. The video series covered four topics: illegal financial advertisement, internet finance scams, personal financial information protection and a list of eight financial consumer rights. We garnered nearly four million views across UOB China's corporate WeChat account and other social media channels. The regulators, including the People's Bank of China (PBC) lauded our efforts in engaging the younger generation in a creative manner. Two of our videos won the first and third prize in a financial literacy contest organised by the Tianjin Branch of PBC. We also clinched third prize in a financial literacy contest organised by the Shanghai Banking Association.

For the elderly, we developed caring and loving posters so they can be encouraged to make rational financial decisions. We distributed the posters through different channels and we also visited local communities to help promote financial literacy for the elderly. Through these educational outreach efforts, we shared useful tips on financial scams, digital payment security and the dangers of participating in illegal fund raising.

In 2021, we received 51 customer complaints, including 48 retail banking complaints involving the Shanghai, Beijing and Hangzhou branches and three wholesale banking complaints involving the Shanghai and Chongqing branches. The overall number of customer complaints fell by 25 per cent from a year ago. Most of the customer complaints involved home loans, service delivery, and wealth management products. We ensured that all customer complaints were fully addressed within the established processes and timelines. We took an average of 5.5 calendar days to resolve each complaint during the year. We are committed to providing our customers with an independent, accountable and objective resolution process in order to address their complaints in a fair, transparent, comprehensive and efficient manner.

人才可持续 Develop Professionals of Principle

着力打造高绩效团队和面向未来的银行人才

我们坚信有活力且敬业的工作团队对组织取得成功至关重要，因此我们不断帮助员工提升知识和专业水平，确保他们思维和技能都能与时俱进，走在行业前端，努力实现自我。

为打造高绩效团队和提升员工的信贷风险理念，我行在集团机构银行服务部的大力支持下，连续第三年在上海和深圳举办了信贷系列培训课程。该课程是由知名评级公司定制，面向全行批发银行部的客户经理团队及信贷分析相关团队的系统性培训，旨在增强他们对信贷产品及风险管理知识与技能。

2021 年，我行共举办了 9 场，为期共 21 天的培训，覆盖 170 多名来自前台及中台的销售及信贷风险管理人士。

当前，变革的速度正在加快。对合适人才的竞争也愈演愈烈。“人才”的定义已不再是我们过去所认知的那样，未来的许多岗位、技能和职称我们今天都是未知的。

在 2020 年我们在中国引进了集团全面技能进阶计划 Better U，确保我们的员工具备相关技能，能够自信地迎接新挑战，并在瞬息万变的商业环境中茁壮成长。2021 年，在此基础上，我们又推出 Better U 第二期课程，帮助员工进一步充实项目管理和数据分析这两项必需技能，以走在行业前沿。



总行同事参与信贷系列培训课程
Credit training for colleagues at our head office in Shanghai

Building a high-performing team and nurturing future-ready banking talents

We believe that a dynamic and dedicated workforce is vital to the success of our organisation. We continually help our people improve their knowledge and expertise, ensuring that they are equipped with the skillsets and mindsets to stay relevant, competitive and fulfilled.

In order to build a high-performing and risk-focused team, we organised a series of credit training courses in Shanghai and Shenzhen for the third consecutive year with the support of Group Wholesale Banking. Conducted by a well-known ratings company, the course, offered systematic training for our relationship managers and credit analysts in Wholesale Banking. It aims to enhance their knowledge and skills on credit products and risk management.

In 2021, we held nine training sessions for more than 170 frontline and middle-office colleagues, over a total of 21 days.

Meanwhile, the pace of change in the banking industry is accelerating. Many roles, skills and positions are being redefined and the definition of "talent" is no longer what we used to know. Competition for the right people is also intensifying.

In 2020, we introduced Better U, a holistic learning and development programme rolled out at the Group-level in China, to equip colleagues with the skills to confidently take on new challenges and to thrive in an ever-changing business environment. And in 2021 we launched Better U Phase II to include training in project management and data analytics, two areas essential to future employability.



学员正在聆听 Better 第二期项目管理课程
Colleagues attending the Better U Phase II Project Management course

管理层报告 2021 in Review

第二期 Better U 课程开放给所有已完成第一期五大基础课程（成长型思维、解决问题、数字化意识、以人为本的流程设计和用数据叙事）的员工。第二期数据分析和项目管理课程，在实际教学中，根据进阶程度，分为三个等级，员工可依据自身知识和技能水平循序完成。

截至 2021 年底，分别有 41 名员工完成了项目管理的初级课程，100 名员工完成了数据分析的初级课程。

在为现有员工提供一系列强化和提升职业技能的培训的基础上，我行也新增加了金融科技管理培训生项目，培养新一代跨学科金融人才。随着粤港澳大湾区跨境业务的蓬勃发展，跨境金融人才需求也不断增加。我行也积极响应“粤港澳大湾区青年就业计划”，聘请七位中国香港青年，入职我行大湾区商业银行业务部，在广州及深圳分行工作与学习，为湾区金融人才发展开辟一条新跑道。

鼓励多元的文化、技能和能力

多元的员工队伍能够为我们开拓不同的视野，培养创新性思维，帮助我们破解商业挑战，实现可持续增长。因此我们致力于创造开放包容、平等多元的工作环境，促进不同年龄及文化背景、特质和技能的员工和谐共进。

为了帮助同事们发掘和接纳多元的职业特性、技能和发展经历，我行于 9 月 26 日至 29 日举办了首届大华银行中国职业发展周。

Better U Phase II is open to all colleagues who have completed the mandatory foundational modules, which cover five core areas – growth mindset, problem-solving, digital awareness, human-centred design and data storytelling. The data analytics and project management tracks feature three progressive stages. Our colleagues can choose to take part in the different stages according to their level of experience and knowledge.

By end of 2021, 41 employees have completed the first stage of the project management course and 100 employees have completed the first stage of the data analytics course.

In addition to providing a series of training for our colleagues to strengthen and enhance their career skills, we also added a new financial technology Management Associate programme to groom cross-disciplinary talents. With the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macau Greater Bay Area (GBA) seeing a growing demand for cross-border banking services, the demand for cross-border financial talents is also on the rise. We also launched a GBA Trainee programme with seven young talents from the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region joining the GBA Commercial Banking team in Guangzhou and Shenzhen. This is part of our support to the GBA Youth Employment Scheme to offer young talents cross-border work experience and exposure.

Encouraging diverse cultures, skills and abilities

A diverse workforce provides different perspectives fosters innovative thinking and helps us overcome business challenges and achieve sustainable growth. We are committed to creating an inclusive workplace that values different backgrounds, skills and abilities.

To help our colleagues explore and embrace diverse career attributes, experiences and capabilities, we organised the first Career Week from 26 to 29 September.



大华银行中国管理层共同开启 2021 年职业发展周
UOB China leadership team officiating the opening ceremony of Career Week 2021



环球金融部同事们在职业发展周创意集市展示部门业务特色及风采
Global Markets colleagues at the career fair to showcase their products, services and capabilities



员工职业发展周“跨世代咖啡时光”邀请我行 6 位员工，分别代表 70 后、80 后和 90 后员工分享他们如何看待多元化、平等、包容等议题
The "Intergenerational Coffee Hour" showcased six of our employees, representing the Gen X, Y, and Z, to share their views on issues such as diversity, equality and inclusiveness.

超过 500 位同事参加了在总部大华银行大厦举办的职业发展周开幕仪式。在为期四天的职业发展周中，同事们通过一系列线上课程、线下讲座和活动，了解了我行的各项发展规划，以及为培养多元协作的职场文化所做出的不懈努力。

女性，是推动我行可持续发展的重要力量之一。截至 2021 年底，我行女性员工占全体员工总数的 72%，直接汇报给行长的女性高层管理人员占比为 42%。

More than 500 colleagues attended the opening ceremony of the Career Week at UOB Plaza. During the four-day event, our colleagues attended online courses, talks and activities, to learn more about the Bank's career development plans and our continuing efforts to foster a diverse and collaborative work culture.

At UOB China, female colleagues are important drivers of our sustainable growth. Women accounted for 72 per cent of our permanent employees as at end-2021. They accounted for 42 per cent of our senior management reporting directly to the Chief Executive Officer.



72%

截至 2021 年底，我行女性员工占全体员工总数的 72%。
Women accounted for 72 per cent of our permanent employees as at end-2021.



42%

直接汇报给行长的女性高层管理人员占比为 42%。
Women accounted for 42 per cent of our senior management reporting directly to the Chief Executive Officer.

考虑到女性的特质和多重角色，我们不仅有家庭关爱政策和福利，还有多项针对女员工的孕期、产期和哺乳期的弹性工作安排和福利机制。同时一系列贴合职场女性需求的培训、休闲活动以及职场发展通道，让女员工在职场中更好地体现自我价值。因此，我行在智联招聘的“2021 中国年度最佳雇主”评选中，连续第三年蝉联“年度最受女性关注雇主奖”。

To support female colleagues in balancing their personal life and professional responsibilities, we continued to provide dedicated insurance plans and family care programmes, nursing and maternity benefits as well as flexible working arrangements. We also have a range of training and Staff Club activities and career development paths tailored to the needs of our female colleagues to keep them engaged. We were awarded China's Best Employer for Female Employees by Zhaopin.com for the third consecutive year.

管理层报告

2021 in Review

社会责任可持续

Uphold Corporate Responsibility

与社区共生共荣

造福社会、回馈社区是我行一贯坚持的宗旨。

我们通过大华银行的 UOB Heartbeat 系列公益项目，积极履行企业社会责任。UOB Heartbeat 系列项目，依托公益合作、企业捐助及员工参与三大渠道，回馈大众，推动社会可持续发展。秉承诚信、进取、齐心、担当的企业价值观，我们凝聚员工、客户及合作伙伴的力量，共同为社区带来积极的转变。

我行专注于推动艺术、儿童及教育领域的发展，因为我们坚信这三大领域对于社会的高质量发展至关重要。

艺术连接社区

探索艺术与可持续

艺术是人们对于社会价值观的文化反馈和审美体现，而可持续发展也成为当代艺术的一个不可或缺的宣言。为了激发更多对于艺术与可持续性之间的思考，大华银行艺术画廊 2021 年特别呈现了两场艺术展。

7 月 30 日—10 月底，大华银行艺术画廊展出了“未来即现在——传统与可持续间的平衡”艺术展。我们携手三位“大华银行年度绘画大赛”获奖艺术家刘轩齐、胡婧璇和张春雷，为观众呈现了 11 幅艺术作品。通过回应如何实现物质社会与自然环境的共生；地域文化与多样性生态的融合；传统技法与新材料、新技术的碰撞等课题，艺术家从审美、内心、风景等不同角度展现了各自对于可持续这一概念的思考。



Heartbeat for the community

Enriching lives and strengthening social bonds are fundamental to our philosophy to give back to the community.

At UOB, our corporate social responsibility (CSR) efforts from across the Group come together under the UOB Heartbeat CSR programme. The programme aims to create sustainable good for a more caring and inclusive society through corporate philanthropy, stakeholder partnerships and employee participation. Guided by our values of Honour, Enterprise, Unity and Commitment, we draw together our colleagues, customers and ecosystem partners to make a positive difference to our communities.

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

Bringing art closer to all

Exploring sustainability through art

Art, as a reflection of our society, plays an important role in inspiring and shaping thoughts and actions on sustainability. To open up the field to more understanding of sustainability, we launched two art exhibitions at UOB Art Gallery to help public explore art and sustainability in 2021.

From 31 July to 31 October 2021, we hosted the 'The Future is Now: Balance between Tradition and Sustainability' art exhibition. The exhibition featured three UOB Painting of the Year award-winning artists, Mr Leo Liu, Ms Hu Jingxuan and Mr Zhang Chunlei. The artists presented 11 artworks to address the relationship between business, society and the environment, as well as to highlight the importance of cultural diversity and bio-diversity through the contrast between traditional and new mediums and techniques.

艺术家刘轩齐特别呈上装置《平衡》，借这一作品反思失衡之后的世界对人类的影响，倡导在快速发展和可持续之间找到一个平衡点
The art installation, Seesaw, was created for Mr Leo Liu's exhibition, which demonstrates the importance of balancing growth with sustainability.



艺术家邱岸雄的《新山海经》系列作品，拓展了水墨的当代语言表现力，描绘了现代文明给人类带来的危机和影响
Mr Qiu Anxiong's series of New Classic of Mountains and Seas artworks used ink art techniques and strokes to paint oil on canvas. His art pieces depict the impact of human activities on the natural environment.

我们与第三届艺术与未来教育博览会（FutureLab，以下简称教博会）联合呈现的“闻墨而启”水墨艺术展于 2021 年 11 月 27 日在大华银行艺术画廊启幕。本次展览共展出来自王冬龄、何赛邦、韩峰、邱岸雄四位知名艺术家的多幅作品。画展关注水墨作品从不同题材和维度，展示了水墨未来的无限可能性。我行与教博会也计划于 2022 年启动“大华银行校园水墨艺术大奖”，以培养年轻水墨艺术人才，推动水墨艺术跨区域交流，促进水墨艺术创新和传承。

本年度，大华银行也连续第三年作为首席合作伙伴支持教博会，还为观众呈上 600 平方米的多功能艺术空间（UOB Art space），在艺术空间内，我们围绕可持续发展这一主题，通过丰富多元的展览、论坛及工作坊，共同探讨艺术如何以可持续的方式，反思当下，塑造未来。



教博会“可持续城市之美”亲子工作坊带领孩子们放飞艺术想象，动手绘制没有汽车和大型购物中心的城市
Children using props and paints to depict cities without vehicles and shopping malls and to reflect the beauty of sustainable cities

In collaboration with the Art and Design Education FutureLab (FutureLab), we launched 'Evoked by Ink', an ink art exhibition on 27 November 2021. The exhibition featured works from four well-established contemporary ink artists – Mr Wang Dongling, Mr He Saibang, Mr Han Feng and Mr Qiu Anxiong. Through the exhibition, the artists demonstrated how they have explored the possibilities and future of ink art. UOB China and FutureLab also jointly announced the launch of a campus edition of the UOB Art in Ink Awards in mainland China in 2022 to encourage young talents to pursue their passion in ink art.

In 2021, we also supported FutureLab, China's only international art and design education fair as the Lead Partner for the third consecutive year. We hosted a 600-square metre UOB Art Space themed 'art and sustainability' to inspire the public to discuss and to explore different aspects of sustainability through exhibitions, workshops and forums.



大华银行中国首席财务官，首席数据官兼首席可持续发展官朱轩在“耕耘社区之美”的论坛上，分享在共建可持续社区的进程中，金融机构所扮演的角色
Mr Brian Zhu, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Data Officer and Chief Sustainability Officer, UOB China, sharing his views on the role of the banking industry in supporting the transition to a more sustainable future



在共创营试课中，孩子们在艺术家启发下利用当地的植被物产做艺术拼贴
Students using flowers and leaves to create collage artworks

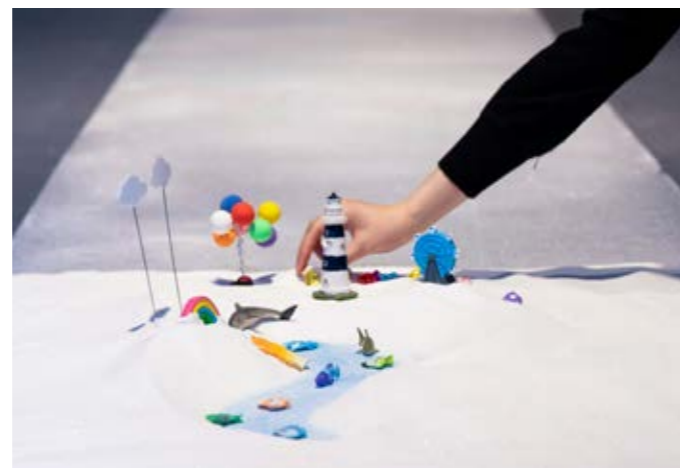
Preserving heritage through art education

In 2020, we collaborated with six organisations to launch the 'Forging a Sustainable Future for Art Education' in a bid to bring together the strengths of each partner to develop different programmes for art education and appreciation. We progressively rolled out an Art for Rural Children programme and an Art for Urban Workers programme.

We signed a three-year Art for Rural Children programme with Helin Art. Our aim is to produce in phases a series of online courses and an art illustration book to help improve the quality of art education for rural schools. As part of the programme, we hosted a nine-day art camp at the Laojun Mountain Nature Reserve in Yunnan. The art camp was attended by artists, nature conservation experts, culture experts, education experts and teachers from local schools co-develop art courses for rural students. Through the camp, we created three art courses based on Yunnan's natural environment and cultural heritage and did a trial run at a local school. We plan to put these courses online and to bring art education to more children in the rural schools in Yunnan.

Promoting mental wellness using art

In partnership with Nomena Art and Lujiazui Financial City Development Foundation, we launched the Art for Urban Worker programme in 2021. Under the programme, we hosted four sand tray therapy workshops for office workers, their children and the public to enable them to boost mental well-being through art exploration. Close to a hundred participants joined the workshops.



共创美育新未来

2020年，我们联合多家机构启动了“共创美育新未来”行动计划，以提升各界对美育的理解度和接受度，共兴美育资源，共创美育未来，共赏美丽世界。2021年，我们启动了将美育送进云南偏远地区的乡村美育计划和让艺术温暖都市打工人的都市美育系列活动。

我们与禾邻社一同制定了三年乡村美育共创计划，分阶段打造一套适用于偏远地区儿童的美育网络课程，以及美育绘本读物。2021年，在完成一系列前期招募和准备工作后，我们将共创试点选定在自然资源丰富、文化多元的云南省丽江市玉龙县老君山自然保护中心。9天的云南共创营，由艺术家、自然保护专家、人文专家、当地教师和专业教研团队参与，通过他们实地采风、工作坊讨论和试讲，并结合当地丰富的自然人文特色，共同开发和录制了一套合当地孩子们的艺术课程。下一步，我们也计划将这一套课程逐步推广到云南当地多家乡村小学。

艺术疗愈人心

作为都市美育项目的重要内容，我们与陆家嘴金融城发展基金会及脑米诺，合力打造了艺术疗愈公共项目的“空盒游戏”。这一艺术疗愈项目受启发于心理沙盘游戏，洞悉隐匿的潜意识，发现更好的自己。2021年，我们共举办四期工作坊，令近百位不同年龄段的参与者，体验艺术温暖心灵的力量。

在“空盒游戏”工作坊里，每位参与者通过利用各种道具，在沙盘上构建自己的内心世界，来探索自我。

At the workshops, participants chose toys and arranged them onto the sand tray to create a miniature world, a reflection of the participants' current or ideal life.



“未来希望幼儿班”学生利用鸡蛋和油彩习作大华银行“艺享家”课程
A student painting on eggs and an egg carton at one of the UOB Art Explorer's online art courses

Developing the young to their potential

Since 2019, we have been partnering Shanghai Huji Foundation, a non-profit organisation, to support its Preschools of the Future programme to improve quality of preschool education for children aged three to six, especially for those in rural China.

In 2021, besides continuing to support the preschool education in Longkan village, Ximeng County, Yunnan Province, we extended funds to another kindergarten in Zhenxiang County, Yunnan Province. As a result, the number of our beneficiaries doubled that of 2020.

点亮未来希望

自2019年开始，我们就支持上海互济公益基金会“未来希望幼儿班”项目，为偏远地区留守儿童提供学前教育和自我发展的机会。

2021年，在继续支持位于云南省普洱市西盟县龙坎村未来希望幼儿班基础上，我们又增加资助了云南省昭通市镇雄县的一个“未来希望幼儿班”，资助学生数量也翻了一番。

我们不仅赞助学前儿童的教育经费和教学设备，也资助当地教师培训和优质教学活动开展及资料的开发。同时，我们也为这些学生送上大华银行“艺享家”线上创作课程，让他们体会艺术创作的乐趣。

各类募捐志愿活动，汇聚各方爱心

2021年是我行第十年在中国举办集团标志性公益活动——大华银行全球“爱心公益跑/行”。

今年，这一活动继续以线上接力的形式由员工、客户和大众共同完成。我行同事及其家人、合作伙伴和公众，积极进行健康运动打卡，积累公益运动小时，这些公益时间也转化为相应的公益善款。我们也通过腾讯公益在线募捐、公益账户募捐、才艺秀、线上和线下爱心义卖，为公益筹款；我们还组织了员工爱心直播，由行内大咖带货，推荐农产品及客户、同事们赞助的好物。

我行三位高管担任爱心主播，为同事们介绍爱心产品（从左至右：大华银行大中华区人力资源主管洪晓燕，大华银行中国副行长兼环球金融部主管杨瑞琪，大华银行中国商业银行业务部非南区主管黄莹）

Our senior leaders hosted the livestream charity sale event. (from left: Ms Amy Hong, Head of Human Resources, UOB Greater China; Mr Mark Yang, Alternative CEO and Head of Global Markets, UOB China; and Ms Christina Huang, Head of Commercial Banking, Non-South, UOB China)

We not only funded the education fees and necessary supplies, but also sponsored initiatives to improve the quality of education through systematic management and professional guidance for teachers and local village committees. In addition, the Bank also brought UOB Art Explorer, the Group's online visual arts programme to preschool students to help them to learn and to explore art.

Keeping the good going through philanthropy, partnerships and participation

2021 marked our tenth year participating in UOB Group's flagship volunteerism and fundraising event, UOB Global Heartbeat Run/Walk.

The virtual event saw our colleagues, business partners and the public raise funds through sports, donations, Tencent gongyi, a mini talent show as well as online and offline charity sales.



管理层报告 2021 in Review

本年度，大华银行中国通过多项筹款活动，募集善款近 44 万元人民币。所筹资金均用于我行支持的乡村美育计划、“未来希望幼儿班”项目及支援河南灾后恢复。

除了为慈善捐款捐物，我行志愿者本年度也贡献了 3,751 个公益小时，切实通过自身技能和服务支持我行公益项目，共筑和谐美好社区。

除了鼓励我行同事积极参与公益志愿项目以外，我们也支持合作伙伴回馈社区。我们资助外籍人士中心（TEC）搭建其微信小程序“助福”，以帮助外籍人士及上海的志愿社群，找寻合适的志愿项目、服务机会并方便报名。

管理自身对环境的影响，鼓励关爱保护环境

2021 年，我们积极采取行动减少能源和资源消耗，并利用科技手段减轻因我们的运营对环境造成的负面影响。

例如，作为提升效率和践行负责任商业理念的举措之一，2021 年 11 月我行在原有的增值税系统中增加了电子发票功能，为我行企业客户和业务合作伙伴生成和签发加密电子发票，从而使我行耗纸量每年可减少超过 13,000 张。

7 月初，我行与多方携手推出“重塑 新生”计划，从环保、循环再利用角度切入，呼吁同事、客户及公众从回收塑料瓶开始，身体力行地为可持续发展做贡献。

计划实施期间，全行同事共回收瓶身及瓶盖近 1.2 万个。这些回收物已打包交给专业机构 P.E.T，用于制作帽子、鞋带、环保袋等时尚再生单品。部分单品通过员工义卖，为“未来希望幼儿班”项目筹集善款，剩余部分捐给我行所支持的公益项目。



We managed to raise close to RMB440,000, which went towards our Preschools of the Future and Art for Rural Children programme as well as relief efforts for the Henan floods.

Besides monetary contributions, our colleagues united as one to give their time, skills and service to help build inclusive and caring communities. In 2021, our colleagues clocked 3,751 hours of volunteer work.

We also championed volunteerism through partners to give back to the community. We funded The Expatriate Center (TEC), a non-profit organisation, to develop a WeChat mini-programme, 'Bless', to assist expatriates and the diverse volunteer population in Shanghai to find and to sign up for volunteer opportunities.

Managing our direct environmental impact and promoting environmental stewardship

In 2021, we took actions to reduce energy and resource consumption and leverage technology to mitigate our environmental footprint arising from our operations.

For example, as part of our efforts to move towards more efficient and responsible business practices, we added e-invoice capabilities to our Value-Added-Tax system in November 2021. By generating and issuing encrypted e-invoices for our corporate clients and business partners, we can reduce more than 13,000 sheets of paper per year.

In July 2021, we launched the UOB Heartbeat upcycling campaign to cultivate awareness of environmental protection among our colleagues, customers and the general public and to encourage responsibility through upcycling and recycling.

Our colleagues and the public donated close to 12,000 used plastic bottles and caps. By working together with non-profit organisation Plastic Ecological Transformer (P.E.T), we turned waste into fashion accessories such as tote bags and shoe laces. Some of these products were donated to underprivileged students in Yunnan province. We also hosted charity sales to sell these products to raise funds for our Preschools of the Future programme.

我行同事将废弃瓶子和瓶盖放到竹制回收桶里
A UOB China colleague placing used plastic bottles into the bamboo bin



在“快‘塑’限时”工作坊中，参与者体验如何利用塑料袋和包装材料制作零钱包和手包
Participants learning how to make upcycled plastic coin pouches and purses from used plastic bags and bubble wraps at an upcycling workshop

我们也携手陆家嘴金融城发展基金会，在我行总部大楼举办“重塑新生”公益展，向公众普及塑料的环境影响和塑料废弃物回收再利用的知识。同时我们也在同事间开展在线问答和“快‘塑’限时”工坊等活动，唤醒环保意识，激发绿色灵感。

本年度，我们与专业机构 Precious Plastic Shanghai 合作，为 100 多位参与者，组织了三场不同形式的工作坊，通过让废弃塑料变废为宝的形式，号召大家拥抱可持续的生活方式。

自我行总部大华银行大厦 2018 年正式落成以来，我们每年都积极响应“地球一小时”这一全球性节能活动。2021 年 3 月 27 日晚，我行总部大华银行大厦如约熄灯，并号召员工关掉不必要的电器设备。我们希望通过这一举措，唤醒员工和公众对于气候变化的意识。

确保监管合规

银行在维护金融体系的稳定和安全方面发挥着不可或缺的作用。在大华银行中国，合规是重中之重。

我行制定了健全的守则和流程以落实各项监管要求，并且确保我行的报告系统符合相关监管机构的要求。

例如，我行针对中国人民银行新发布的二代征信系统的报告标准，对现有征信报告系统进行了相应升级。

我们还积极响应监管要求，在个人网银上部署了 Internet 协议版本 6。

As part of the upcycling campaign, we collaborated with Lujiazui Financial City Development Foundation to present an education exhibition at UOB Plaza. The exhibition displayed the environmental impacts of plastics and the different ways to prevent plastic pollution and to live more sustainably. We also hosted online quizzes and a workshop to raise colleagues' awareness on plastic pollution and share the benefits of plastic upcycling.

Throughout the year, we worked together with Precious Plastic Shanghai (PPSH) to organise three upcycling workshops for more than 100 participants to share ideas on plastic upcycling and to help embrace a more eco-friendly lifestyle.

Since our head office building, UOB Plaza, opened in 2018, we have been participating in Earth Hour, a global annual event that calls for greater climate action. On 27 March 2021, we switched off the non-essential lights at UOB Plaza and asked all colleagues to turn off their non-essential electrical appliances to support global efforts to tackle climate change.

Ensuring regulatory compliance

Banks play an integral role in ensuring the stability and security of the financial system. At UOB China, regulatory compliance is a top priority.

The Bank has robust protocols and processes in place to address regulatory requirements and we maintain our reporting systems complying with the requirements of relevant authorities.

For example, we upgraded our credit bureau reporting system adhering to the second Generation Credit Bureau reporting standards newly released by People's Bank of China.

We also applied the Internet Protocol version 6 on our Personal Internet Banking to fulfil local regulatory requirements.

管理层报告

2021 in Review

奖项及荣誉

Awards and Accolades

业务奖项	Leading in banking excellence
2021 Triple A 资金、贸易、供应链及风险管理奖 — 《财资》 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 最佳银行家奖（中国） — 最佳风险管理服务提供商 最佳贸易融资解决方案（中国） — 两项案例奖 最佳流动资金及投资解决方案（中国） — 五项案例奖 最佳结构性贸易融资解决方案（中国） — 大宗商品领域案例奖 最佳供应链解决方案 — 消费品及大宗商品两项案例奖 	The Triple A Awards 2021 - Treasury, Trade Supply Chain and Risk Management - <i>The Asset</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Best Banks in China - Best Service Provider in Risk Management Best Supply Chain Solution Best Liquidity and Investments Solution Best Trade Finance Solution Best Structured Trade Finance Solution
2021 年度银行家之选 — 《亚洲银行家》 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 中国最佳金融供应链管理 	The Asian Banker China Awards 2021 - <i>The Asian Banker</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Banker's Choice Awards – Best Financial Supply Chain Management in China
2020 年度银行间外汇市场优秀会员 — 中国外汇交易中心 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 最佳人民币外汇会员 最佳人民币外汇远掉会员 	China Foreign Exchange Trade System 2020 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Best Renminbi Foreign Exchange Member Best Renminbi Foreign Exchange Swap Member
2021 第一财经金融价值榜 — 第一财经集团 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 最佳业务创新外资银行 	2021 China Financial Value Ranking - Yicai Media Group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Best Foreign Bank for Innovation in Business
2021 年上期标准仓单交易平台优秀交易商 — 上海期货交易所 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 优秀金融机构 	2021 SHFE Standard Warehouse Warrant Trading System - Shanghai Futures Exchange <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Best Trading Member
2021 第四届零售银行领导者年会 — 士研咨询 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 最佳零售银行客户体验奖 	Retail Banking Leader Forum 2021 - Shine Consultant <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Best Annual Award for Outstanding Experience of Retail Banking
2021 年度优秀机构 — 上海票据交易所 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 优秀跨境贸易融资交易机构 	Shanghai Commercial Paper Exchange 2021 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outstanding Financial Institution for Cross-Border Trade Financing



大华银行中国荣获第一财经授予的最佳跨境金融服务外资银行奖项，大华银行中国副行长兼环球金融部主管杨瑞琪（中）代表我行领奖
 UOB China was honoured Foreign Bank of the Year for Innovation in Business and Mr Mark Yang, Head of Global Markets, UOB China (middle) received the award presented by Yicai Media Group.



大华银行中国企业银行部主管辛颖代表我行出席 2021 中国企业社会责任高峰论坛并领取可持续发展创新案例奖
 Ms Cynthia Xin, Head of Corporate Banking, UOB China receiving the Most Innovative Case in Sustainability Award at the 2021 Summit Forum on Corporate Social Responsibility in China

可持续相关奖项	Championing sustainability for the long term
2021 中国年度最佳雇主 — 智联招聘 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 最佳雇主校招案例奖 	2021 China Best Employer Awards - Zhaopin.com <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outstanding Campus Recruitment Award
2021 中国企业社会责任高峰论坛 — 《中国经营报》 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 可持续发展创新案例奖 	2021 Summit Forum on Corporate Social Responsibility in China - <i>China Business Journal</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most Innovative Case in Sustainability
2021 ESG 先锋 60 — 上海报业集团 界面新闻 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 年度社会责任优秀奖 	2021 "ESG Pioneer 60" - Shanghai Media Group and Jiemiao <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Best Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Company of the Year
2021 中国年度最佳雇主 — 智联招聘 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 最佳雇主 100 强 最受女性关注雇主 	2021 China Best Employer Awards - Zhaopin.com <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Top 100 China Best Employers Best Employers for Female Employees
第十一届中国公益节 — 数视网 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2021 年度公益创新奖 2021 年度公益项目奖 — “共筑美育新未来” 	The 11th China Philanthropy Festival - syobserver.com <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Most Innovative CSR Company Best CSR Programme of the Year - 'Forging a Sustainable Future for Art Education'

公司治理 Corporate Governance

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

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

关于董事与董事会

董事会现有五名董事，其中独立董事两名。董事会的人数、构成符合监管要求和《公司章程》的规定。现任董事会成员名单及其职务如下：

姓名 Name	性别 Gender	年龄 Age	职务 Position	本届任期 Current Term of Office
黄一宗 Wee Ee Cheong	男 Male	69	董事长 / 非执行非独立董事 Chairman / Non-executive and non-independent director	2019年9月17日至2022年9月16日 From 17 September 2019 to 16 September 2022
符懋赞 Peter Foo Moo Tan	男 Male	59	执行非独立董事 (行长兼首席执行官) Executive and non-independent director (President and Chief Executive Officer)	2019年10月28日至2022年10月27日 From 28 October 2019 to 27 October 2022
叶杨诗明 Christine Ip	女 Female	58	非执行非独立董事 Non-executive and non-independent director	2020年7月12日至2023年7月11日 From 12 July 2020 to 11 July 2023
刘二飞 Liu Erh Fei	男 Male	63	独立董事 Independent director	2019年11月16日至2022年11月15日 From 16 November 2019 to 15 November 2022
吴玉华 Wu Yu Hua	男 Male	63	独立董事 Independent director	2021年6月6日至2024年6月5日 From 6 June 2021 to 5 June 2024

董事会的主要职能如下：

- 为银行指明战略方向，批准银行战略发展方案，批准银行的经营计划和年度预算及绩效考核指标；
- 确定银行的环境、社会及治理关键影响因素，要考虑到发展战略的可持续性，包括重大的环境、社会及治理因素，并监督重大的环境、社会及治理情况的管理及监控；
- 审核并监督银行的业务及财务表现以及批准银行真实公允的财务决算方案；

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

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

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

Board of Directors

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

The main responsibilities of the Board are to:

- provide strategic directions, approve strategic business initiatives, and approve business plans, annual budget and key performance indicators;
- determine the environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors that are material to the Bank, consider sustainability issues, including material ESG factors, in formulating its strategies, and oversee the management and monitoring of the material ESG factors;
- review and monitor the business and financial performance of the Bank, and approve true and fair financial statements;

- 决定银行的资本负债结构；
- 设定股息分配方案以及宣告股息；
- 筹划董事会和高级管理层的继任事宜；
- 确保高效的管理团队；
- 监督建立全面的、针对各种风险类型的风险管理政策、程序和基础设施
- 决定银行的风险容忍度、风险偏好、风险状况并核准相关信贷审批限额；
- 审核并监督银行的风险管理、内部审计和合规部门职能的履行，并确保对其资源配置的充分性；
- 评价行长 / 首席执行官以及高级管理层的工作表现；
- 确保管理层制订适当的政策及程序以避免为自己谋取不正当利益的情况或其它利益冲突的产生；
- 审查并核准银行的有关关联交易的控制体系；
- 建立公司文化、价值观和道德标准；
- 审查银行的信息披露政策并对所披露信息的真实性、准确性和完整性负责；
- 审议及批准董事会及其下属委员会架构及议事规程；
- 审议并向股东建议董事费；
- 向股东报告；及
- 履行股东授予的其他职权和法律、法规以及银行章程要求的其他职权。

董事会每年召开四次定期会议，并在需要时召开临时董事会议。

2021年，我行共召开董事会会议四次，会议均达到法定最低出席人数。

根据银行章程的规定，董事会还可通过传签的方式做出决议。

2021年，我行董事会还通过传签的方式，做出了四项决议。

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

- determine an appropriate capital/debt structure;
- set dividend policy and declare dividends;
- perform succession planning for the Board and Senior Management;
- put in place an effective management team;
- oversee the establishment of comprehensive risk management policies, processes and infrastructure to manage various types of risk;
- determine the risk tolerance, risk appetite and risk profile of the Bank and approve credit discretionary limits;
- review and monitor the risk management, internal audit and compliance functions and ensure that these functions are adequately resourced;
- evaluate the performance of the President and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Senior Management;
- ensure that Management establishes appropriate procedures and processes to avoid situations that may give rise to improper personal gains or conflicts of interests;
- review and approve the Bank's system of controls relating to connected transactions;
- set corporate culture, values and ethical standards;
- review the Bank's information disclosure policy and be responsible for the authenticity, accuracy and integrity of the information disclosed;
- review and approve the composition and terms of reference of the Board and Board Committees.
- endorse directors' fees for recommendation to the shareholder;
- report to the shareholder; and
- exercise such other power as authorised by the shareholder and perform such other functions as required by relevant laws, regulations and the Bank's Articles of Association.

The Board meets at least four times a year. Additional Board meetings would be convened whenever necessary.

In 2021, the Board held four meetings. The quorum for each meeting was met.

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

The Board passed four resolutions by way of circulation in 2021.

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

关于董事会下设专业委员会

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

(1) 执行委员会

- a. 委员会成员：黄一宗先生（主席）、符懋赞先生、叶杨诗明女士。
- b. 执行委员会的主要职能如下：
 - 管理银行的营运，包括制定内部制度、业务发展策略，监督银行业务计划的执行，批准相关的信贷额度；及
 - 处理除行长兼首席执行官及副行长以外的银行人力资源管理事项。
- c. 2021年，为疫情期间提高议事效率，执行委员会采用了线上审批系统审议 / 批准了相关事项，因此未召开会议。

(2) 关联交易控制委员会

- a. 委员会成员：吴玉华先生（主席），叶杨诗明女士，刘二飞先生。
- b. 关联交易控制委员会的主要职能如下：
 - 建立并执行关联交易管理制度；
 - 管理关联交易并控制由此而生的风险；
 - 审查一般关联交易；及
 - 审核重大关联交易并提交董事会批准。
- c. 2021年，关联交易控制委员共召开会议一次。
- d. 2021年，关联交易控制委员还通过传签的方式，做出了三项决议。

Board Committees

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

(1) Executive Committee

- a. The EXCO members are Mr Wee Ee Cheong (Chairman), Mr Peter Foo Moo Tan and Mrs Christine Ip.
- b. The EXCO oversees the following matters:
 - the Bank's business operations, including formulating internal policies and business strategies, monitoring the execution of business plans and approving relevant credit limits; and
 - human resource matters, except for those pertaining to the President and CEO and Deputy President.
- c. In 2021, the EXCO leveraged electronic means to facilitate the review and approval of matters and to improve efficiency of discussions during the COVID-19 pandemic. Hence, it did not hold any meeting in the year.

(2) Connected Transactions Control Committee

- a. The CTCC members are Mr Wu Yu Hua (Chairman), Mrs Christine Ip and Mr Liu Erh Fei.
- b. The CTCC's main responsibilities are to:
 - establish the framework for managing connected transactions;
 - oversee the management of connected transactions and associated risks;
 - review non-material connected transactions; and
 - review and recommend material connected transactions to the Board for approval.
- c. The CTCC held one meeting in 2021.
- d. The CTCC passed three resolutions by way of circulation in 2021.

(3) 审计委员会

- a. 委员会成员：刘二飞先生（主席）、叶杨诗明女士、吴玉华先生。
- b. 审计委员会的主要职能为审议 / 监督以下相关事宜：
 - 财务报告，内部、外部审计计划及报告；
 - 内部会计控制及重大内部控制的充分性；
 - 内部及外部审计的范围及结果；
 - 有关会计准则或会计实务的质量及重大变化；
 - 内部审计资源的充分性；
 - 内部审计及外部审计的重大发现；
 - 全面治理框架的建立，包括举报事件管理的政策和程序；
 - 批准外部审计费用；及
 - 外部审计机构及内部审计部门负责人的提名。
- c. 2021年，审计委员会共召开会议四次。

(4) 提名及薪酬委员会

- a. 委员会成员：刘二飞先生（主席），黄一宗先生，吴玉华先生，叶杨诗明女士。
- b. 提名及薪酬委员会的主要职能如下：
 - 就董事会及其下属专业委员会推荐候选人；
 - 设计董事、主要高级管理人员（包含行长兼首席执行官以及副行长）的薪酬结构并报董事会批准；及
 - 建立一套正规的机制以评价董事会的整体效率，董事会下设各委员会及董事的贡献。
- c. 2021年，提名及薪酬委员会召开会议一次。
- d. 2021年，提名及薪酬委员会还通过传签的方式，做出了一项决议。

(3) Audit Committee

- a. The AC members are Mr Liu Erh Fei (Chairman), Mrs Christine Ip and Mr Wu Yu Hua.
- b. The AC's main responsibilities are to review/oversee all matters relating to:
 - financial statements, and internal and external audit plans and reports;
 - the adequacy of internal accounting controls and material internal controls;
 - the scope and results of internal and external audits;
 - the quality of, and any significant change in, accounting policies or practices;
 - the adequacy of internal audit resources;
 - significant findings of internal and external auditors;
 - the establishment of a comprehensive governance framework, including the policy and procedures for managing whistle-blowing cases;
 - the approval of external auditor's fees; and
 - the nominations of the external auditor and the head of the internal audit function.
- c. The AC held four meetings in 2021.

(4) Nominating and Remuneration Committee

- a. The NRC members are Mr Liu Erh Fei (Chairman), Mr Wee Ee Cheong, Mr Wu Yu Hua and Mrs Christine Ip.
- b. The NRC's main responsibilities are to:
 - recommend nominees for appointment to the Board and Board Committees;
 - recommend a framework for the remuneration of directors and key senior executives (including the President and CEO and Deputy President) for the Board's approval; and
 - establish a mechanism for the formal assessment of the effectiveness of the Board as a whole, the contribution of the various Board Committees and individual directors.
- c. The NRC held one meeting in 2021.
- d. The NRC passed one resolution by way of circulation in 2021.

(5) 董事会风险管理委员会

- a. 委员会成员：叶杨诗明女士（主席）、吴玉华先生、刘二飞先生。
- b. 董事会风险管理委员会的主要职能如下：
- 审查银行的风险管理策略、政策和风险偏好陈述，并提交董事会批准；
 - 确保风险管理体系健康独立，及其建立和运作符合董事会批准的策略和政策；
 - 在识别、衡量、监督和控制各种风险（包括欺诈风险）的过程中，审查和评估银行风险管理架构及实践的充分性和有效性；
 - 审查管理层关于风险敞口、风险组合结构及其管理和风险监控的定期报告；及
 - 定期向董事会报告并提示董事会注意负面风险事件或趋势。
- c. 2021年，董事会风险管理委员会共召开会议四次。

(5) Board Risk Management Committee

- a. The BRMC members are Mrs Christine Ip (Chairman), Mr Wu Yu Hua and Mr Liu Erh Fei.
- b. The BRMC's main responsibilities are to:
- review and recommend risk management strategies, policies and risk appetite statement of the Bank for the Board's approval;
 - oversee the establishment and operation of a robust and independent risk management system that is consistent with the strategies and policies approved by the Board;
 - review and assess the adequacy and effectiveness of the Bank's risk management framework and practices for identifying, measuring, monitoring and controlling various types of risks (including fraud risk);
 - review regular management reports on risk exposures, risk portfolio composition and the management and monitoring of such exposures and portfolio composition; and
 - report to the Board regularly and highlight any adverse risk event or trend for the Board's attention.
- c. The BRMC held four meetings in 2021.

关于监事

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

监事的职权主要包括：

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

2021年，监事严格按照《中华人民共和国公司法》和《公司章程》等规定，积极履行对董事会和高级管理层实施监督的职责。在履行职责的过程中，监事接受并审阅有关本行经营及风险管理状况的常规报告，对我行的经营情况、财务状况、消费者权益保护以及我行董事和高级管理人员履行职责的合法合规性进行了有效地监督，同时会见了董事及高级管理人员，并列席董事会会议。

Supervisors

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

The main responsibilities of the Supervisors include:

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

In 2021, the Supervisors duly discharged their responsibility of supervising the Board and Senior Management strictly, in accordance with relevant requirements, including the provisions under the *PRC Company Law* and the Bank's Articles of Association. In discharging their responsibility, the Supervisors received and reviewed regular reports on the Bank's operations and risk management, and conducted supervision of the operations and financial position, and protection of consumer rights of the Bank and the performance of the Directors and Senior Management. The Supervisors also met with Directors and Senior Management, and attended Board meetings.

公司治理 Corporate Governance

独立董事履行职责情况

2021年度，我行设两名独立董事，分别为刘二飞先生及吴玉华先生。其中，刘二飞先生担任董事会下设的提名及薪酬委员会和审计委员会主席，以及关联交易控制委员会和董事会风险管理委员会成员。吴玉华先生担任董事会下设的关联交易控制委员会主席，以及提名及薪酬委员会、审计委员会和董事会风险管理委员会成员。

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

(1) 2021年独立董事出席董事会会议的情况

独立董事姓名 Name of Independent Director	应参加 (次) No of Board Meetings Held	出席 (次) No of Board Meetings Attended	缺席 (次) Absent with Apologies	备注 Remarks
刘二飞 Liu Erh Fei	4	4	0	/
吴玉华 Wu Yu Hua	4	4	0	/

(2) 独立董事对我行有关事项提出异议的情况

2021年，独立董事均未对我行本年度的议案事项提出异议。

监事及董事知情权

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

Performance of Independent Directors

There were two independent directors on the Board in 2021, namely Mr Liu Erh Fei and Mr Wu Yu Hua. Mr Liu Erh Fei is the Chairman of the NRC and AC, as well as a member of the CTCC and BRMC. Mr Wu Yu Hua is the Chairman of the CTCC, as well as a member of the NRC, AC and BRMC.

In the year under review, all independent directors discharged their duties diligently and responsibly. They contributed to the decision-making and oversight by the Board and Board Committees and safeguarded the rights and overall interests of the Bank, consumers, depositors, the shareholder and other stakeholders.

(1) Attendance of Independent Directors' at Board Meetings in 2021

(2) Dissent of Independent Directors

In 2021, Management did not give cause for the independent directors to record their dissent on any matter.

Supervisors' and Directors' Access to Information

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

高级管理层成员构成

Senior Management Structure

姓名 Name	职务 Position	性别 Sex	出生 年份 Year of Birth	任期 起始 Assignment Commencement	最高学历 Highest Academic Degree	相关经验 年限 Relevant Years of Experience
符懋赞 FOO Moo Tan Peter	行长兼首席执行官 President and Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	男 Male	1962	2016年12月 Dec 2016	新加坡国立大学房地产管理学士学位 Bachelor of Science, Estate Management, Honours National University of Singapore 特许金融分析师 Chartered Financial Analyst	34
杨瑞琪 YANG Rui Qi Mark	副行长 Alternate Country CEO 兼任环球金融部主管 Head, Global Markets	男 Male	1973	2020年10月 Oct 2020 2016年10月 Oct 2016	澳大利亚墨尔本大学应用金融硕士 Master of Applied Finance The University of Melbourne, Australia	20
郑澐 ZHENG Jun Adaline	副行长 Alternate Country CEO 批发银行部主管 Head, Wholesales Banking	女 Female	1980	2021年4月 Apr 2021 2018年2月 Feb 2018	上海交通大学国际金融学士 Bachelor of International Finance Shanghai Jiao Tong University	19
杨国林 YEONG Kok Leng Vincent	风险管理部主管 Head, Risk Management	男 Male	1969	2021年12月 Dec 2021	新加坡国立大学工商管理学士 Bachelor of Business Administration National University of Singapore	28
卢绍康 LO Siu-Hong Rodney	渠道及数字化部主管 Head, Channels and Digitalisation	男 Male	1967	2014年6月 Jun 2014	乔治华盛顿大学 项目领导、管理及沟通；项目经理的合同管理课程 Project Leadership, Management and Communications Contracting for Project Managers The George Washington University, USA	28
郑裕龙 CHENG Yu Lung Rahmi	科技及营运部主管 Head, Technology and Operations	男 Male	1964	2021年12月 Dec 2021	伦敦国王学院电子工程硕士 Master of Science King's College, University of London, UK	30
朱轩 ZHU Xuan Brian	首席财务官 Chief Financial Officer	男 Male	1980	2018年7月 Jul 2018	复旦大学会计硕士 Master of Professional Accounting Fudan University	19
辛韬 XIN Tao Cynthia	企业银行部主管 Head, Corporate Banking	女 Female	1981	2020年1月 Jan 2020	英国诺丁汉大学经济学硕士 Master of Science in Economics University of Nottingham, UK	15
黄莹 HUANG Ying Christina	商业银行部 非南区主管 Head, Commercial Banking - Non-South China	女 Female	1972	2018年4月 Apr 2018	英国加的夫大学商学院国际经济、金融与银行学硕士 Master of Science in International Economics Banking and Finance Cardiff University, UK	27
袁泉 YUAN Quan Albert	交易银行部主管 Head, Transaction Banking	男 Male	1976	2018年5月 May 2018	日本立教大学经济学硕士 Master of Economics Rikkyo University, Japan	18

公司治理 Corporate Governance

姓名 Name	职务 Position	性别 Gender	出生年份 Year of Birth	任期起始 Assignment Commencement	最高学历 Highest Academic Degree	相关经验年限 Relevant Years of Experience
张晓 ZHANG Xiao Andy	跨国企业银行部主管 Head, Multinational Corporate 兼任上海分行行长 General Manager of Shanghai Branch	男 Male	1971	2014年9月 Sep 2014 2018年12月 Dec 2018	上海财经大学 - 美国韦伯斯特大学工商管理硕士 Master of Business Administration Shanghai University of Finance and Economics and Webster University	28
林培丰 LIM Pei Hong Winston	个人金融服务部主管 Head, Personal Financial Services	男 Male	1975	2015年10月 Oct 2015	新加坡南洋理工大学会计学士荣誉学位 Bachelor of Accountancy, Honours Nanyang Technological University, Singapore	20
郑伟仁 TEH Wee Jin	企业银行信贷部主管 Head, Corporate Credit	男 Male	1958	2008年9月 Sep 2008	新西兰大学商学士 Bachelor of Commerce University of Otago, New Zealand	40
杨健顺 YEOH Kian Soon Benedict	商业银行信贷部主管 Head, Commercial Credit	男 Male	1970	2014年7月 Jul 2014	美国卡耐基梅隆大学理学学士 Bachelor of Science Carnegie Mellon University, USA	26
洪晓燕 HONG Xiao Yan Amy	人力资源部主管 Head, Human Resources	女 Female	1977	2007年12月 Dec 2007	复旦大学工商管理硕士 Master of Business Administration Fudan University	24
张飒 ZHANG Sa Sarah	内部审计部主管 Head, Internal Audit	女 Female	1972	2016年1月 Jan 2016	美国纽约州立水牛城大学工商管理硕士 Master of Corporate Finance and Accounting State University of New York at Buffalo, USA	28
王媛 WANG Yuan Eliza	法律与秘书部主管 Head, Legal and Secretariat	女 Female	1974	2007年12月 Dec 2007	复旦大学工商管理硕士 Master of Business Administration Fudan University	25
熊大永 XIONG Da Yong	合规部主管 Head, Compliance	男 Male	1970	2017年8月 Aug 2017	复旦大学金融学博士 Doctor of Finance Fudan University	18
付玥 FU Yue Sabrina	策略通讯与品牌部 Head, Strategic Communications and Brand	女 Female	1977	2011年5月 May 2011	英国利兹大学国际市场管理学硕士 Master of Science in International Marketing Management University of Leeds, UK	20
林联坚 LIM Lian Kian	北京分行行长 General Manager of Beijing Branch	男 Male	1973	2018年7月 Jul 2018	美国南阿拉巴马州大学理学士 Bachelor of Science University of South Alabama, USA	25
盛天有 SHING Tin Yau Gordon	深圳分行行长 General Manager of Shenzhen Branch 兼任商业银行部南区主管 Head, Commercial Banking - South China	男 Male	1970	2019年8月 Aug 2019 2019年3月 Mar 2019	香港理工大学中国商贸管理理学硕士 Master of Science in China Business Studies Hong Kong Polytechnic University	27

姓名 Name	职务 Position	性别 Gender	出生年份 Year of Birth	任期起始 Assignment Commencement	最高学历 Highest Academic Degree	相关经验年限 Relevant Years of Experience
曾小婷 ZENG Xiao Ting Christina	广州分行行长 General Manager of Guangzhou Branch	女 Female	1972	2021年12月 Dec 2021	新西兰怀卡托大学工商管理硕士 Master of Business Administration The University of Waikato, New Zealand	16
胡维 HU Wei Tony	苏州分行行长 General Manager of Suzhou Branch	男 Male	1978	2021年11月 Nov 2021	法国国立科学技术与管理学院工商管理硕士 Master of Business Administration Conservatoire National des Arts et Métiers, France	21
缙微 GOU Wei Helen	沈阳分行行长 General Manager of Shenyang Branch	女 Female	1977	2020年8月 Aug 2020	辽宁大学经济学学士及法学学士 Bachelor of Economics and Laws Liaoning University	20
何川 HE Chuan Charlie	成都分行行长 General Manager of Chengdu Branch	男 Male	1979	2021年11月 Nov 2021	新西兰梅西大学银行管理学硕士 Master of Management in Banking Massey University, New Zealand	15
周晓舟 ZHOU Xiao Zhou Alan	天津分行行长 General Manager of Tianjin Branch	男 Male	1982	2020年4月 Apr 2020	英国赫特福德大学会计金融学士 Bachelor of Accounting and Finance University of Hertfordshire, UK	14
叶艳 YE Yan Beicy	杭州分行行长 General Manager of Hangzhou Branch	女 Female	1971	2018年12月 Dec 2018	哈尔滨工程大学电子工程学士 Bachelor of Electrical Engineer Harbin Engineering University	27
蔡福耀 CHUA Hock Yew Alexander	重庆分行行长 General Manager of Chongqing Branch	男 Male	1972	2018年1月 Jan 2018	加拿大多伦多大学经济学学士荣誉学位 Bachelor of Commerce, Honours University of Toronto, Canada	24
蔡炜玲 CAI Wei Ling Cissy	厦门分行行长 General Manager of Xiamen Branch	女 Female	1981	2020年7月 Jul 2020	英国中兰开夏大学商务金融和国际商务硕士 Master of Business Finance and International Business University of Central Lancashire, UK	15
邵一宁 SHAO Yi Ning	昆明分行行长 General Manager of Kunming Branch	女 Female	1983	2020年6月 Jun 2020	云南财经大学市场学学士 Bachelor of Marketing Yunnan University of Finance and Economics	15
苏润馨 SOO June Hsing June	中山分行行长 General Manager of Zhongshan Branch	女 Female	1975	2019年8月 Aug 2019	国立台湾大学财务金融硕士 Master of Business Administration National Taiwan University	21
谢颖 XIE Ying Grace	上海自贸试验区支行 Branch Manager of Shanghai Pilot Free Trade Zone Sub-Branch	女 Female	1983	2020年8月 Aug 2020	上海交通大学应用语言学硕士 Master of Applied Linguistics Shanghai Jiao Tong University	13
陈晓苓 CHEN Xiao Ling	上海徐家汇支行行长 Branch Manager of Xujiahui Sub-Branch	女 Female	1984	2018年6月 Jun 2018	上海理工大学计算机科学与技术学士 Bachelor of Engineering (Science and Technology) The University of Shanghai for Science and Technology	13
杜艳 DU Yan Cherry	上海静安支行行长 Branch Manager of Jing'An Sub-Branch	女 Female	1975	2016年5月 May 2016	比利时联合商学院高级工商管理硕士 Master of Business Administration United Business Institutes, Belgium	19

公司治理 Corporate Governance

薪酬管理 Remuneration

薪酬政策与管理

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

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

本行可变薪酬包括绩效奖金以及限制型股票，该支付方式可以合理地将薪酬与本行的绩效以及与当前和未来的风险挂钩。根据中国银行保险监督管理委员会颁布的《商业银行稳健薪酬监管指引》，本行的高级管理人员以及对风险有重要影响岗位上的员工有部分可变薪酬将被递延支付。根据本行最新的薪酬递延框架，主要高级管理人员可变薪酬的递延比例为 50%，其他高级管理人员以及对风险有重要影响岗位上的员工可变薪酬的递延比例为 40%，该递延支付工具以限制型股票或递延奖金（如适用）的方式进行操作。

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

Remuneration Policy and Management

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

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

The Bank's variable pay includes performance bonus and restricted shares, which links the staff variable pay to the Bank's performance and current and future risks. In line with the *Supervisory Guidelines on Sound Compensation in Commercial Banks* issued by China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission, senior management and employees whose roles have material impacts on the Bank's risk exposure would have a portion of their variable pay deferred. Under the Bank's latest deferral framework, the 50 per cent deferral rate will be applied to the variable pay for key senior managements whereas for other senior managements and employees whose roles have material impacts on the Bank's risk exposure, the 40 per cent deferral rate will be applied to the variable pay. This deferral will be in the form of deferred shares or deferred cash (where applicable).

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

董事、监事和高级管理人员薪酬

2021 年本行向提名及薪酬委员会成员支付的董事费总计为人民币 693,000 元，向监事支付的监事费总计为人民币 400,000 元。

截至 2021 年 12 月 31 日，本行共 32 名高级管理人员及对风险有重要影响岗位上的员工，在 2021 年我行对其支付的薪酬总额为人民币 78,512,848 元，其中固定薪酬总额为人民币 47,569,085 元，可变薪酬总额为人民币 30,943,763 元。

本行目前无递延薪酬、留存薪酬的显性调整和隐性调整。

Compensation for Board Directors, Supervisors and Senior Management

In 2021, the Bank paid a total of RMB693,000 directors' fees to the members of NRC, and paid a total of RMB400,000 supervisors' fees to the supervisors.

As of 31 December 2021, there are total 32 senior executives and material risk takers whose roles have material impacts on the Bank's risk exposure. The total compensation for these executives and material risk takers in 2021 was RMB78,512,848, including RMB47,569,085 fixed pay and RMB30,943,763 variable pay.

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

公司治理 Corporate Governance

内部控制和内部审计情况 Internal Control and Internal Audit

内部控制

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

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

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

Internal Control

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

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

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

内部审计

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

内部审计部的主要职责为通过提供独立及客观的内部审计服务和其他增值服务，协助董事会和管理层履行其法律和管理职责，旨在促进我行运营活动中内部控制和风险管理的合理性和有效性。内部审计部依据其系统的、严格的方法论，评估我行内部财务控制、运营和合规控制的充分性和有效性，同时改善我行风险管理、控制与治理流程的有效性，从而帮助我行实现其经营和管理目标。在集团审计部引领下，2021年内部审计部持续利用增强的风险评估方法监督银行内控风险管理状况，采用数据分析及自动化等科技措施，帮助提高审计效率和效果。内部审计部还积极与各业务和支持部门进行合作，促进相互的了解、增进对新业务产品和流程变化的理解、以提供更高质量的审计评估，同时尽力为业务和支持部门提供完善流程或自动化的建议和方案。

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

内部审计部根据经审计委员会批准的内部审计计划开展审计，同时按照监管部门、审计委员会、大华银行中国行长兼首席执行官或高级管理层的要求开展专项审计或检查，向审计委员会、行长兼首席执行官、相关管理层或董事会（如适用）汇报最终审计结果，并对重大审计发现提请关注。此外，内部审计部负责监督管理层针对内部审计、外部审计以及监管机构所提出的任何需整改事项所采取的后续行动的落实情况，对整改结果予以独立评价，并按季度向审计委员会和监管部门上报跟踪结果。

Internal Audit

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

The primary role of Internal Audit is to assist the Board and management to discharge their legal and executive obligations by providing independent, objective assurance and value-added services to improve the Bank's operations. It helps the Bank to accomplish its objectives by having a systematic and disciplined approach to provide an independent assessment of the adequacy and effectiveness of the Bank's internal financial controls, operational and compliance controls, and to improve the effectiveness of risk management, control and governance processes. During 2021, as led by Group Audit, Internal Audit continued its implementation on Enhanced Risk Assessment in its monitoring on the Bank's internal risk & control management process, applied technology-enabled techniques such as data analytics and automation tools, for improved effectiveness and efficiency in audit assessment. Internal Audit also proactively collaborated with various business and support functions for better mutual understanding, deepened its appreciation of new business products and process changes to support & improve audit evaluation, and strived to recommend process enhancement and/or automation solutions to business and support functions.

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

Internal Audit conducts audits in accordance with the internal audit plan approved by the AC, and carries out investigations or reviews that may be ad hoc requested by the regulator, the AC, the CEO or senior management. All internal audit reports are provided to the AC, the CEO, relevant management and/or the Board (where required) with significant issues highlighted. Internal Audit is responsible for closely monitoring and assessing the follow-up actions taken by the management on the issues raised by Internal Audit, external audit and regulators, with reporting to the AC and the regulator on quarterly basis.

风险管理 Risk Management

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

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

2021 管理重点

2021 年，我们继续加强环境、社会及治理（ESG）风险和气候风险的管理实践。按照集团的做法和时间表，行内建立了本地的环境风险偏好，采纳了赤道原则“Equator Principles”，并对相关高风险行业进一步强化管控。我们还致力于或参加集团领导的主动施为，积极准备、提升日常业务中对气候风险管理的能力和良好实践。

我行已经成功完成了于 2021 年底停止报价的非美元伦敦银行间同业拆借利率（LIBOR）的合约转换。跟随我行新加坡母行基准利率转换项目的安排，我行已经为满足各监管部门设定的基准转换时间表做好准备。我行的系统和流程优化已经基本上完成，同时预计由于市场在继续发展可能带来额外的变化。我行基于不同的情景对基准利率转换导致的外部和本部的财务影响进行评估，并继续定期监测相应的风险暴露。

借助于母行对“交易账簿根本性审查 - 新标准法”（FRTB-SA）的研究，我行实施了 FRTB-SA 的系统建设，能够满足巴塞尔委员会于 2019 年 1 月发布的《市场风险最低资本要求》，并具备以本位币来计量和报告 FRTB-SA 结果的能力。这使我行在监管要求 FRTB 合规的时间表之前能够开展内部试运行和结果分析，并结合监管要求不断进行调整，为将来开始采用 FRTB 计量和监管市场风险资本做好充分的准备。

我行于 2021 年建立了第三方非外包政策和指引，以规范和系统地管理第三方供应商关系。

2021 HIGHLIGHTS

In 2021, we further strengthened our environmental, social and governance (ESG) risk and climate risk management practices. In line with Group, we rolled out environmental risk appetite, adopted the Equator Principles, and tightened our policy stance on selected high-risk sectors. We remain actively involved in various relevant Group initiatives as relevant to us to collectively uplift climate risk management capabilities/practices in the day to day business operation.

Successfully migrated our non-US Dollar (USD) London Inter-bank Offered Rate (LIBOR) contracts whose benchmark will cease after 31 December 2021, we are ready and on track versus various regulators' timelines follow UOB group's Inter-Bank Offered Rate (IBOR) transition project timeline. Our system and process enhancements are largely complete with incremental changes expected as the market continues to evolve. We evaluated both external and internal financial impact of the transition based on different scenarios and continue to monitor our exposure regularly.

Implemented the system construction of Fundamental Review of Trading Book Standardised Approach (FRTB-SA) based on parent bank's research, which met the requirements of the Basel January 2019 Minimum Capital Requirements for Market Risk and added capability to report the FRTB-SA results in local currencies to facilitate local reporting in the future. This allows the Bank to do trial run results and analysis internally ahead of the FRTB regulatory compliance timeline and well prepare for the incorporation of local jurisdictions' regulatory requirements with ongoing fine-tuning.

In 2021 we published the Third Party Non-Outsourcing Policy and Guidelines to provide a standardised and systematic approach in managing third-party relationships.

MAINTAINING A SOUND RISK CULTURE

A strong risk culture is vital to the long-term sustainability of the Bank's business franchise. Specifically, risk culture refers to the norms, attitudes and behaviours related to risk awareness, risk-taking and risk management, and controls that shape decisions on risks¹. At UOB, our risk culture is based on our values. A strong risk culture ensures that our decisions and actions are considered and focused on our stakeholders, and that we are not distracted by short-term gains.

¹ Guidelines, Corporate Governance Principles for Banks, Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, July 2015.

保持健全的风险文化

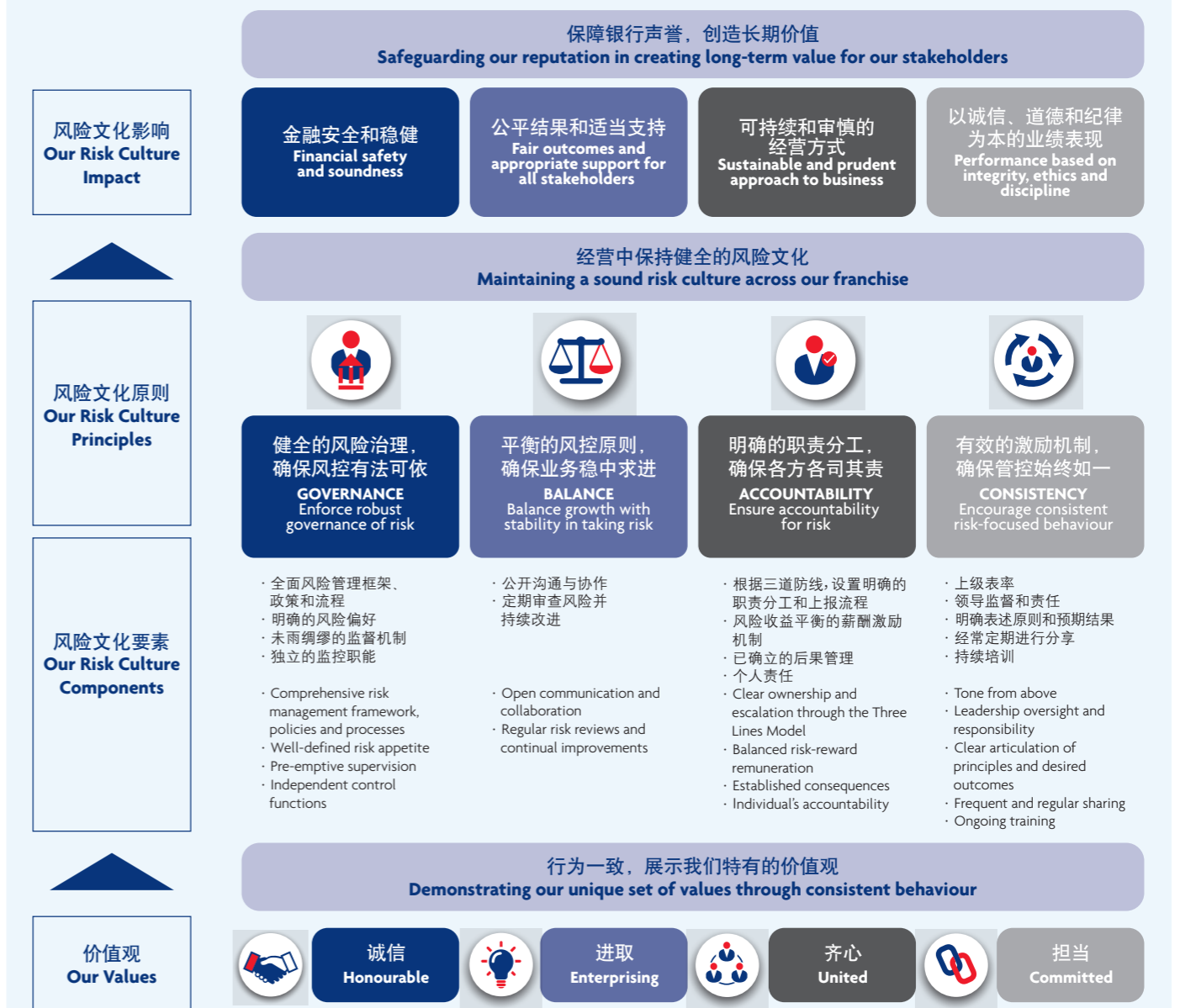
强健的风险文化对银行业务的长期可持续发展至关重要。具体而言，风险文化是指与风险意识、风险承担和风险管理相关的准则、态度和行为，以及影响风险决策的控制措施。大华银行风险文化深深植根于我们的价值观。强健的风险文化确保我们的决策和行动是在深思熟虑之后做出的，一言一行都以客户为中心，并且确保我们不仅着眼于眼前的短期收益。

大华银行的风险文化理念

在大华银行为客户和其他利益相关方创造长期价值的过程中，风险管理不可或缺。我们的风险文化基于以下四项原则：健全的风险治理，确保风控有法可依；平衡的风控原则，确保业务稳中求进；明确的职责分工，确保各方各司其责；有效的激励机制，确保管控始终如一。每一项原则都是基于大华银行特有的价值观。通过在整个业务分支中贯彻统一的风险文化，我们坚守对金融安全和稳定的承诺；坚持为股东呈现公平结果和恰如其分的支持；坚持可持续和审慎的经营方式；在诚信、商业道德和自律的基础上取得业绩成果。

UOB's Risk Culture Statement

Managing risk is integral to how UOB creates long-term value for our customers and other stakeholders. Our risk culture is built on four principles: enforcing robust risk governance; balancing growth with stability; ensuring accountability for all our risk-based decisions and actions; and encouraging awareness, engagement and consistent behaviour in every employee. Each of these principles is based on our distinctive set of values that guides every action we take. In entrenching our risk culture further across our franchise, we uphold our commitment to financial safety and soundness; fair outcomes and appropriate support for our stakeholders; sustainable and prudent approach to business and performance based on integrity, ethics and discipline.



风险管理 Risk Management

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

风险治理

我行的风险治理框架、政策和偏好为银行风险管理活动提供了原则和指引。它们有助于资本管理、战略规划和预算编制以及绩效管理的关键决策，以确保风险这一维度得到适当和充分考虑。风险报告定期提交给管理层和董事会，以便他们了解银行的风险状况。

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RISK GOVERNANCE

Our risk frameworks, policies and appetite provide the principles and guidance for the Bank's risk management activities. They guide our key decisions for capital management, strategic planning and budgeting, and performance management to ensure that the risk dimension is appropriately and adequately considered. Risk reports are regularly submitted to management and the Board to keep them apprised of the Bank's risk profile.

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

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

UOB China's responsibility for risk management starts with Board oversight of Bank's governance structure, which ensure that the Bank's business activities are:

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

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

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

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

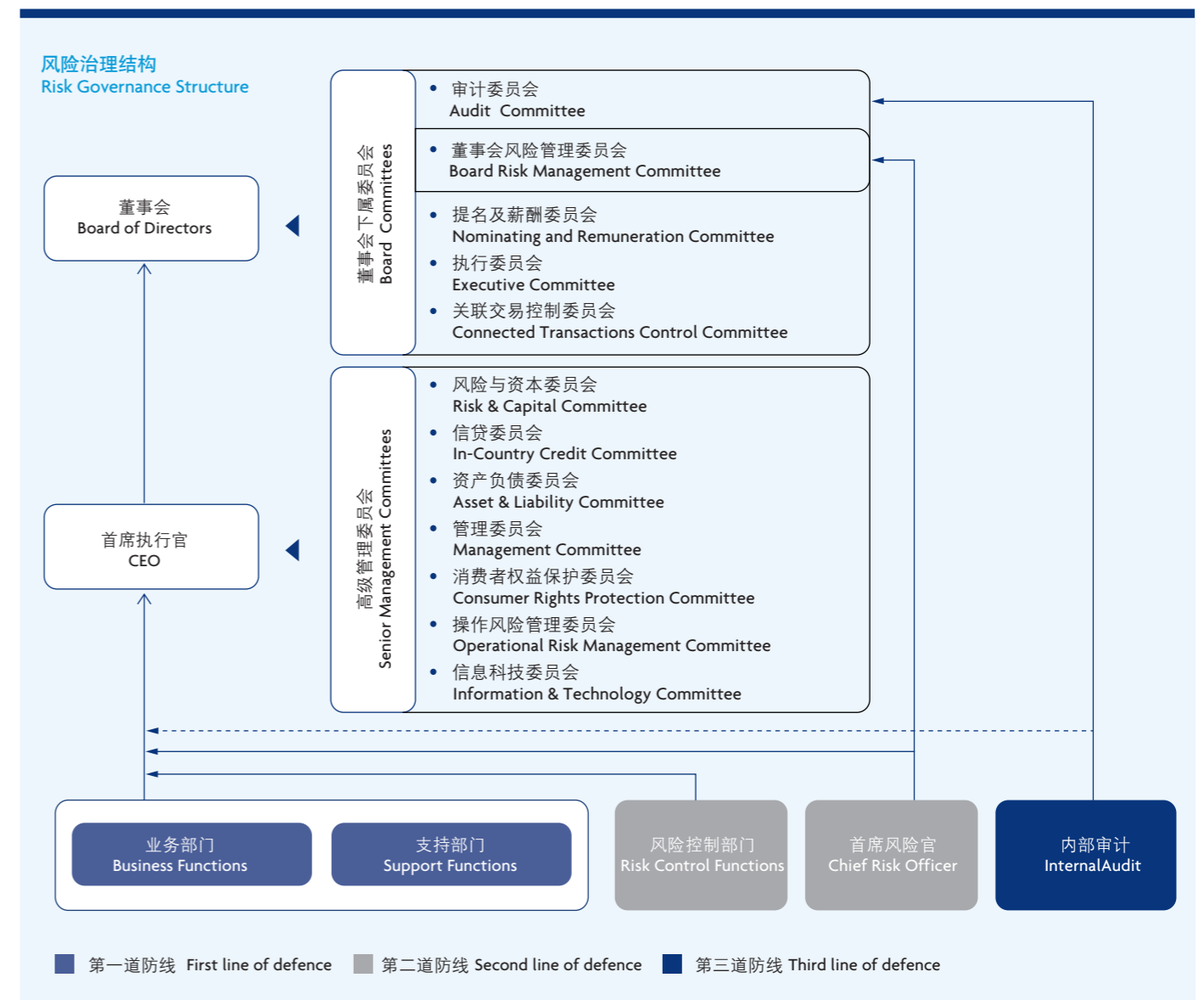
风险管理也是银行内每个员工的责任。风险意识和职责通过一个既定的框架嵌入到我们的企业文化中，确保对整个银行和各种类型的风险得到有效监控和管理。

这是通过如下所示的“三道防线模式”的组织控制结构实现的：

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

Risk management is the responsibility of every employee in the Bank. We strive to instill awareness of the risks created by their actions and be accountable for the consequences of those actions in our employees. We have an established framework to ensure appropriate oversight, accountability and management of all risk types encountered in the course of our business.

Our organisational control structure is based on the Three Lines model as follows:



风险管理 Risk Management

第一道防线 — 风险所有者：各业务及业务支持部门应对由于自身业务活动产生的风险承担并负首要责任，实施并执行有效的风险管理控制措施。这包括充分的管理及监督控制以确保符合风险管理制度、风险偏好、风险限额以及控制要求，同时对控制失效、流程缺陷及非预期的突发事件引起关注并作相应的报告。

第二道防线 — 风险监督：风险控制监督部门（即风险管理部及合规部）和首席风险官为第二道防线，协助银行实现平衡增长和稳定的发展策略，制定风险框架、政策、风险偏好和限额，而业务部门在此范围内进行业务操作。风险控制监督部门也负责对银行整体风险概况进行独立的审查及监控，并向相关的高级管理委员会报告重大隐患及风险问题。

风险控制监督部门与业务部门保持独立，以确保必要的查验和制约机制落实到位。

第三道防线 — 独立审计：我行的内部审计对第一道防线和第二道防线在内的所有方面执行风险导向型审计，并就风险管理及内部控制体系的充分性和有效性向行长兼首席执行官、审计委员会（AC）及董事会独立提供保障，并年度向审计委员会和董事会汇报总体意见和建议。

风险偏好

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

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

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

Second line – Risk Oversight: The risk and control oversight functions (i.e. Risk Management and Compliance Function), and the Chief Risk Officer (CRO) as the Second line, support the Bank's strategy of balancing growth with stability by establishing risk frameworks, policies, appetite and limits within which the business functions must operate. They are also responsible for the independent review and monitoring of the Bank's risk profile and for highlighting any significant vulnerabilities and risk issues to the respective senior management committees.

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

Third line – Independent Audit: The Bank's internal auditors conduct risk-based audits covering all aspects of the First and Second lines to provide independent assurance to the CEO, Audit Committee (AC) and the Board, on the adequacy and effectiveness of our system of risk management and internal controls. The internal auditor's overall opinion of the internal controls and risk management system is provided to the AC and the Board annually.

RISK APPETITE

UOB China has established a risk appetite framework to define the amount of risk we are able and willing to take in pursuit of our business objectives. It ensures that the Bank's risk profile remains within well-defined and tolerable boundaries. The framework was formulated based on the following key criteria:

- alignment to the Bank's key business strategy;
- relevance to respective stakeholders, with appropriate levels of granularity;
- practical, consistent and easy-to-understand metrics for communication and implementation; and
- analytically-substantiated and measurable metrics.

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

我行的风险偏好框架和风险偏好每年定期更新并由董事会批准通过。银行管理层负责定期将风险概况和风险偏好限额的监测情况上报董事会及董事会风险管理委员会知悉。

重大风险

大华银行中国的业务战略、产品、客户组合和经营环境使我们面临金融和非金融风险。识别和监控重大风险是本行风险管理方法的组成部分。它促使我们能够对整个银行进行适当的评估并积极采取缓解措施降低这些风险。下表列举了可能影响银行战略目标实现的重大风险，各重大风险的具体内容请参考后续章节：

The risk appetite defines suitable thresholds and limits across key areas of credit risk, country risk, market risk, liquidity risk, operational risk, technology risk and reputational risk. Our risk-taking approach is focused on businesses which we understand and whose risk we are well-equipped to manage. This approach helps us to minimise earnings volatility and concentration risk, and ensures that our high credit ratings, strong capital and stable funding base remain intact. This way, we will remain a steadfast partner of our customers through changing economic conditions and cycles.

UOB China's risk appetite framework and risk appetite are reviewed and approved annually by the Board. Management monitors and reports the risk profiles and compliance with the risk appetite to the Board and BRMC on a regular basis.

MATERIAL RISKS

UOB China's business strategies, products, customer profiles and operating environment expose us to a number of financial and non-financial risks. Identifying and monitoring key risks are integral to the Bank's approach to risk management. It enables us to make proper assessment and to mitigate these risks proactively across the Bank. The table below lists the key risks which could impact the achievement of the Bank's strategic objectives. Details of these key risks can be found in the following pages.

重大风险 Material Risk	定义 Definition	风险管控 How risk is managed
信贷风险 Credit Risk	信贷风险是由于借款人或交易对手无法履行到期的金融或偿付义务而引致的损失风险。	本行制定了信贷风险管理框架、政策、风险模型和风险限额进行风险管控。
	The risk of loss arising from failure by a borrower or counterparty to meet its financial obligations when they are due.	Through the Bank's credit risk management framework, policies, probability of default/loss given default/exposure at default/portfolio models and limits.
市场风险 Market Risk	市场风险指由于相关资产的市场价格变动（例如利率，汇率，股票价格，商品价格和信贷息差的变化）给银行造成损失的风险。也包括银行账户中的利率风险，这是由于利率环境变化而导致的潜在资本损失或收益减少。	本行制定了市场风险管理框架、政策、风险价值模型和风险限额进行风险管控。制定了资产负债风险管理框架、银行账户利率风险管理政策和风险限额进行银行账户利率风险管控。
	The risk of loss from movements in the market rates or prices (such as changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity prices, commodity prices and credit spreads) of the underlying asset. It includes interest rate risk in the banking book which is the potential loss of capital or reduction in earnings due to changes in interest rates environment.	Through the Bank's market risk management framework, policies, Value-at-Risk (VaR) models and limits. Interest risk in the banking book is managed through the Bank's balance sheet risk management framework and interest rate risk in the banking book management policies and limits.
流动性风险 Liquidity Risk	流动性风险是指银行无法获得充足资金或无法以合理成本获得充足资金以应对资产增长或到期债务支付的风险。	本行制定了资产负债风险管理框架进行风险管控，包含各项政策和风险限额。
	The risk that arises from the Bank's inability to meet its obligations or fund increases in assets as they fall due.	Through the Bank's balance sheet risk management framework, liquidity risk management policies, ratios and limits.

风险管理 Risk Management

重大风险 Material Risk	定义 Definition	风险管控 How risk is managed
行为风险 Conduct Risk	行为风险是由于员工行为或行动不当而导致对客户产生不公平的结果、对市场诚信产生的负面影响以及其他损害集团声誉的问题。这也包含监督主管未合理管理其员工行为问题或未及时上报行为失当的失职情况。 The risk of improper employee behaviour or action that results in unfair stakeholder outcomes, negative impact on market integrity and other issues that damage the reputation of the Bank.	通过利用操作风险管理、内部欺诈管理、举报、员工纪律、个人问责、行为守则、薪酬、公平交易和反洗钱方面的框架、政策和程序多种方法进行管控。 Through a multi-faceted approach leveraging on the frameworks, policies and procedures in operational risk management, internal fraud management, whistle-blowing, employee discipline, individual accountability, code of conduct, remuneration, fair dealing, and anti-money laundering.
操作风险 Operational Risk	操作风险是指由不完善或有问题的内部程序、员工和信息科技系统，以及外部事件所造成损失的风险。操作风险涵盖银行营运风险、欺诈风险、法律风险、监管合规风险、声誉风险、外包和第三方非外包风险，与信息科技风险，但不包括战略风险和业务风险。 The risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. Such loss may be in the form of financial loss or other damage, for example, loss of reputation and public confidence that will impact the our creditability and/or ability to transact, to maintain liquidity and/or to obtain new business. This includes banking operations risk, fraud risk, legal risk, outsourcing risk third party non-outsourcing risk, regulatory compliance risk, reputational risk and technology risk but excludes strategic and business risks.	本行制定了操作风险管理框架，政策、管理工具进行操作风险管控，包括关键风险识别和控制自我评估、关键操作风险指标、操作风险事件报告、管理风险意识、第三方非外包风险评估问卷和情景分析。 Through the respective risk management frameworks, policies, and operational risk management programmes including Key Risk and Control Self-Assessments, Key Operational Risk Indicators, Incident Reporting, Management Risk Awareness, Outsourcing Assessment, Third Party Non-Outsourcing Risk Assessment Questionnaire and Scenario Analysis.
策略和 业务风险 Strategic and Business Risk	策略风险指由于不利的战略决策，决策执行不当或对行业、经济或科技变化缺乏响应而对收益，资本或声誉造成的当前或预期的负面影响。 业务风险指由于业务参数的变化，例如业务量，利润和成本的变化而对收益或资本产生不利影响。 Strategic risk refers to the current or prospective negative impact on earnings, capital or reputation arising from adverse strategic decisions, improper implementation of decisions or a lack of responsiveness to industry, economic or technological changes. Business risk refers to the adverse impact on earnings or capital arising from changes in business parameters such as volumes, margins and costs.	根据整体风险治理框架进行策略风险管控，并由高级管理层委员会负责监督。 Through overall risk governance framework and oversight by senior management committees.
模型风险 Model Risk	模型风险指由于以下原因所引起的风险： • 使用无法准确评估市场价格的模型，或不是市场主流的模型（如定价模型）； • 无法准确地估计未来损失的可能性或大小（如风险度量模型）。 This is the risk arising from: • the use of inappropriate model which cannot accurately evaluate market prices, or which is not a mainstream model in the market (such as pricing models); or • inaccurately estimating the probability or magnitude of future losses (such as risk measurement models) and the use of those estimates.	通过各项重大风险类型下的定量模型管理要求进行管理。 Managed under the respective material risk types for which there is a quantitative model.

重大风险 Material Risk	定义 Definition	风险管控 How risk is managed
环境、社会及治理风险 Environmental, Social and Governance Risk	环境、社会及治理风险是指由声誉损失或 ESG 问题（包括气候变化）引致的信贷损失或非财务风险。ESG 风险不仅可源于对客户的金融服务，也可以由银行自身的运营行为引起。 The risk of credit loss or non-financial risks, such as reputational damage, arising from ESG issues, including climate change. While a key component of ESG risk arises indirectly from the financial services we provide to our customers, it can also result directly from our own operations.	本行制定了相关管理框架、政策和指引（包括适用的负责任融资政策和环境风险管理框架）进行各项 ESG 风险的管控。 The different aspects of ESG risk are managed through the relevant frameworks, policies and guidelines in place, including our Environment Risk Management Framework and Responsible Financing Policy.

信贷风险

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

我行采用全面的信贷风险评估方法并确保信贷风险管理成为企业风险管理的有机组成部分，完整的信贷风险管理框架下清晰地定义了信贷风险识别、计量和管理相关的政策和流程。我行持续监测运营环境，以识别新出现的风险，并制定适当的缓解措施。

信贷风险治理和组织

风险与资本委员会以及信贷委员会协助行长兼首席执行官和董事会层级委员会管理银行的整体信贷风险敞口，并商讨所有信贷相关的问题。其中，信贷委员会还负责在董事会设定的风险偏好和执行委员会授权的审批限额内批准对借款人和 / 或交易对手的信贷额度和敞口。风险与资本委员会经会商批准信贷风险管理政策，并且承担审阅和评估银行信贷组合和信贷风险状况的职责。

风险管理部下属信贷风险管理部负责制订全行性的信贷政策和指引，并专注于在审慎、一致和有效的信贷风险管理框架下促进业务发展。该部门负责信贷风险相关的报告、分析和管理，向银行相关的管理层委员会提交涵盖各业务部门的详实的信贷风险报告（涉及信贷组合行业、产品和国别风险等）。

CREDIT RISK

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

We adopt a holistic approach towards assessing credit risk and ensure that managing credit risk is part of an integrated approach to enterprise risk management. Integral to the management of credit risk is a framework that clearly defines policies and processes relating to the identification, measurement and management of credit risk. We continually monitor the operating environment to identify emerging risks and to formulate appropriate mitigating actions.

Credit Risk Governance and Organisation

The RCC and ICCC support the CEO and board level committees in managing the Bank's overall credit risk exposures and serves as executive forum to discuss on all credit-related matters. Particularly, ICCC holds the responsibility of approving credit facilities and exposures to borrowers and/or counterparties of the Bank within the Risk Appetite Limit set by the Board and the discretionary limits delegated by the EXCO. RCC discusses and approves credit risk management policies, reviews and assesses the Bank's credit portfolios and credit risk profiles.

The Credit Risk Management Division under Risk Management Function develops bank-wide credit policies and guidelines and facilitates business development within a framework that results in prudent, consistent and efficient credit risk management. It is responsible for the reporting, analysis and management of credit risk to the relevant management committees. The comprehensive credit risk reports cover business segments at the overall portfolio level by various dimensions including industry, product and country.

风险管理

Risk Management

风险政策和程序

我们建立了信贷政策和流程来管理以下关键领域的信贷风险：

独立的信贷批准

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

内部评级系统

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

交易对手信用风险

与贷款业务在其合约期限内风险敞口按名义金额计量不同，交易对手信用风险敞口随市场变动因素而波动。我行的交易对手信用风险的计量是将当前盯市价值加上反映潜在风险暴露（PFE）的附加因子（add-on）。潜在风险暴露因子是对交易存续期内风险暴露上限的估计，被用于外汇 / 衍生品交易的限额设立及内部风险管理。

外汇、衍生品和证券融资交易的风险敞口通过签订国际掉期及衍生工具协会（ISDA）主协议或中国银行间市场金融衍生产品交易主协议（NAFMII）得到缓释。此类安排允许在发生违约事件时以净额结算方式平盘未了结的交易，从而将我行的风险敞口降到最低。我还建立了管控对手方错向风险（Wrong Way Risk）的政策，以管理交易对手方信贷敞口同其违约风险呈现正相关的情形。

此外，衍生品交易也可通过中央交易对手方进行清算，并在可能情况下通过多边净额结算和每日保证金调整进一步减少交易对手方的信贷敞口。

Credit Risk Policies and Processes

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

Credit Approval Process

Credit origination and approval functions are segregated to maintain the independence and integrity of the credit approval process. Credit approval authority is delegated to officers based on their experience, seniority and track record. All credit approval officers are guided by credit policies and credit acceptance guidelines which are reviewed periodically to ensure their continued relevance to the Bank's business strategy and the business environment.

Internal Rating System

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

Counterparty Credit Risk

Unlike normal lending risk where the notional amount at risk can be determined with a high degree of certainty during the contractual period, counterparty credit risk exposure fluctuates with market variables. Counterparty credit risk is measured as the sum of current mark-to-market value and an appropriate add-on factor for potential future exposure (PFE). The PFE factor is an estimate of the maximum credit exposure over the remaining life of the foreign exchange (FX) / derivative transaction and is used for limit-setting and internal risk management.

Exposures arising from FX, derivatives and securities financing transactions are typically mitigated through agreements such as the International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) Master Agreements, and the National Association of Financial Market Institutional Investors (NAFMII) Agreement. Such agreements help to minimise credit exposure by allowing us to offset what we owe to counterparty against what is due from that counterparty in the event of a default. We have also established policies and processes to manage wrong-way risk, i.e. where the counterparty credit exposure is positively correlated with its default risk.

In addition, derivative transactions are cleared through Central Counterparties, where possible, to reduce counterparty credit exposure further through multilateral netting and the daily margining process.

信贷集中度风险

信贷集中度风险可能源于单笔的大额信贷敞口或互相关联的多笔敞口。该类风险通过设定不同种类的限额进行管理，包括集团、特定组合、借款人、行业和国别等，通常限定为银行资本额的一定百分比。我行通过稳健的信贷接纳标准、授信结构和监测流程管理信贷风险敞口。我行积极地降低信贷资产组合可能的集中度风险，目前信贷资产投放主要集中在国内。

信贷压力测试

信贷压力测试是信贷资产组合管理的一个重要组成部分。我行组织实施信贷压力测试，用以评估是否有足够资本应对压力情景下导致的信贷损失，以及压力情景对盈利和资产负债表质量的影响。压力测试也帮助识别业务组合中的薄弱环节，以便制订和采取适当的风险缓释措施。

银行订立的压力测试情景将潜在和可能出现的宏观经济和地缘政治事件纳入考量，并区分该类事件不同的可能性和严重程度。压力测试情景通常会同相关业务部门讨论决定并由相应高级管理层委员会批准通过。

信贷风险缓释

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

尽可能地获取抵押品是作为风险缓释的一种手段，抵押品的价值会被定期监控。价值评估频度则取决于抵押品的种类、可变现性和价值波动程度。抵押品多为房地产，同时也可接受现金、有价证券、设备、存货和应收款项等。抵押品集中度受相关政策和流程监控。抵押品的市场价值会作一定的扣减，以反映该抵押品的质量、价格波动和可变现性等基本素质。

当向中小型企业提供信贷支持时，通常要求客户的主要股东或董事提供个人担保以显示并确保其对借款人的承诺和支持。当客户的信用可靠程度不足以支撑授信时通常会要求公司担保。

Credit Concentration Risk

Credit concentration risk may arise from a single large exposure or from multiple exposures that are closely correlated. We manage such risks by setting exposure limits on borrowers, obligor groups, portfolios, industries and countries, generally expressed as a percentage of the Bank's eligible capital base. We manage our credit risk exposures through a robust credit underwriting, structuring and monitoring process. While we proactively minimise undue concentration of exposure in our portfolio, our credit portfolio remains concentrated in China.

Credit Stress Test

Credit stress-testing is a core component of our credit portfolio management process. We conduct stress tests to assess if our capital can withstand credit portfolio losses resulting from stress scenarios, and their impact on our profitability and balance sheet quality. Stress tests also help us to identify the vulnerability of various business units and enable us to formulate appropriate mitigating measures.

Our internal stress test scenarios consider potential and plausible macroeconomic and geopolitical events in varying degrees of likelihood and severity. These are developed in consultation with relevant business units and approved by senior management committees.

Credit Risk Mitigation

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

The Bank takes collateral whenever possible to mitigate the credit risk assumed. The value of the collateral is monitored periodically and the frequency of valuation depends on the type, liquidity and volatility of the collateral value. The collaterals are mostly in the form of properties. Cash, marketable securities, equipment, inventories and receivables may also be accepted. We have policies and processes to monitor collateral concentration. Haircuts that reflect the underlying nature, quality, volatility and liquidity of the collaterals would be applied to the market value of collaterals as appropriate.

When extending credit facilities to small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), we often take personal guarantees to secure the moral commitment from the principal shareholders and directors. Corporate guarantees are often obtained when the borrower's creditworthiness is not sufficient to justify an extension of credit.

风险管理 Risk Management

信贷监控和应对管理

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

逾期账户管理

我行密切监控逾期账户，并以此作为信贷质量的一个重要指示标志。当客户未能按时还本和/或付息时，相应账户即构成逾期。所有逾期账户包括循环授信的信用额度超限都将由业务部门和风险管理部按规定程序进行密切监控和管理。当认为必要时，此类账户的信贷复审间隔将被缩短。

贷款分类、损失准备和不良贷款核销

我行依据借款人以正常经营收入归还信贷的能力对信贷资产组合进行分类，并设立独立的信贷复审职能以强化信贷风险分类和损失准备计提的合理性。

所有对客户的贷款和垫付款项按照银保监会的指引要求被分为“正常”、“关注”和“不良”贷款，其中不良贷款被进一步分为“次级”、“可疑”或“损失”类。任何逾期或循环授信项下发生额度超限达到90天以上的账户将被自动归为“不良”类。另外，任何因显现不足并可能对按目前合约还款产生负面影响的账户可被归为“不良”类。会计处理上对于信贷损失的定义同监管定义总体上一致。

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

当借款人财务状况恶化或已无力按原定的计划还款，银行会考虑对贷款进行重组（通常是做出非商业考量的安排）。

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

Credit Monitoring and Remedial Management

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

Delinquency Monitoring

We closely monitor the delinquency of borrowing accounts, a key indicator of credit quality. An account is considered delinquent when payment has not received by the payment due date. All delinquent accounts, including revolving credit facilities with limit excesses, are closely monitored and managed through a disciplined process by officers from business units and risk management function. Where appropriate, such accounts are also subject to more frequent credit reviews.

Classification, Provisioning and Write-Off

We classify our credit portfolios according to the borrower's ability to repay the credit facilities from their normal source of income. There is an independent credit review process to ensure the appropriateness of loan grading and provisioning.

All borrowing accounts are categorised into 'Pass', 'Special Mention' or 'Non-performing'. 'Non-performing' or impaired accounts are further sub-divided into 'Substandard', 'Doubtful' or 'Loss' in accordance with the guidelines of CBIRC. Any account which is delinquent (or in excess of the approval limit for a revolving credit facility) for more than 90 days will automatically be categorised automatically as 'Non-performing'. In addition, any account that exhibits weaknesses which are likely to adversely affect repayment on existing terms may be categorised as 'Non-performing'. The accounting definition of impaired and the regulatory definition of default are generally aligned.

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

A credit facility is restructured when a bank grants concessions (usually non-commercial) to a borrower because of a deterioration in the financial position of the borrower or the inability of the borrower to meet the original repayment schedule.

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

贷款损失准备的计提严格按照银保监会指引和银行政策要求并谨慎考量包括不良账户项下抵押品变现收入在内的不良信贷未来清收处置价值。当回收的前景被认为较差或是其它可能的还款来源均被追索受偿后，该账户才被准予核销。

特殊资产管理

特殊资产管理 (SAM) 职能由独立团队对银行的企业和个人住房贷款的不良资产组合进行重组、重整或清收。对不良账户进行主动管理的首要目标是尽量使这些账户恢复财务健康并转回相应业务部门进行管理，或决定退出该业务关系并最大限度地争取不良贷款的回收。

贷款风险分类及不良贷款情况

Loans by Classification

贷款分类 Loans by Classification	人民币 (百万元) Outstanding (RMB'm)	占比 (%)
正常 Pass	39,623	99.26%
关注 Special Mention	168	0.42%
次级 Substandard	25	0.06%
可疑 Doubtful	50	0.13%
损失 Loss	51	0.13%
合计 Total	39,917	100%

(贷款行业分布和区域分布信息请参见我行审计财务报告的相关注释部分)
(For "Loans by Industry Distribution and by Geographical Region", please refer to relevant note of the audited financial report.)

2021年底，不良贷款合计人民币1.258亿元，占贷款总额比例为0.32%。拨备覆盖率为796.3%，贷款拨备率为2.5%，分别高于120.0%及1.5%的最低监管要求。

Loan loss provision is made in line with the Bank's impairment policy and CBIRC guidelines after careful consideration of the future recovery value including liquidation of collateral of the non-performing account. A non-performing account is written off when the prospect of a recovery is considered poor or when all feasible avenues of recovery have been exhausted.

Special Asset Management

Special Asset Management are in place with independent units that respectively manage the restructuring, workout and recovery of Bank's corporate and retail mortgage non-performing portfolios. The primary objectives are to nurse non-performing accounts back to financial health whenever possible for transfer back to business unit for management; and to maximise recovery of such accounts that the Bank intends to exit.

As at 31 December 2021, total non-performing loans amounted to RMB125.8 million, representing 0.32 per cent of the Bank's total loans portfolio. Non-performing loan coverage ratio was 796.3 per cent and provision-to-loan ratio was 2.5 per cent, above the regulatory minimum requirement of 120.0 per cent and 1.5 per cent respectively.

风险管理 Risk Management

市场风险

市场风险是指由于相关资产的市场汇率或价格（例如利率，汇率，股票价格，商品价格和信贷利差）的变动给银行造成损失的风险。

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

我行市场风险管理框架包含市场风险政策、程序、控制和适当的风险管理授权以及市场风险限额。我行采用的估值方法符合市场惯例，并且估值与风险模型得到独立验证。此外，推出新产品与服务前，会通过产品或服务开发流程确保包括市场风险在内的相关风险得到充分识别和监控管理。

我行开展交易账户业务的主要目标之一是提供以客户为中心的产品和服务，支持客户的业务和对冲需求。我行不断审阅和强化衍生品风险管理，以确保合理控制业务复杂性。

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

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

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

我行在内部市场风险管理中采用 97.5% 置信区间下测算日预期损失（ES）的历史模拟法。该方法认为诸如利率、汇率和商品价格等风险因子在未来的变动特征可以通过观察其历史数据得到。ES 是尾部损失分布的均值，认为通常计量结果大于某一置信区间点计量的潜在损失。

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

我行 2021 年 12 月 31 日的 ES 为人民币 1,303 万元。

MARKET RISK

Market risk refers to the risk of loss from movements in the market rates or prices (such as changes in interest rates, FX rates, equity prices, commodity prices and credit spreads) of the underlying asset.

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

The Bank's market risk framework comprises market risk policies, practices, and the control structure with appropriate delegation of authority and market risk limits. We employ valuation methodologies that are in line with sound market practices and validate valuation and risk models independently. In addition, the Product/Service Programme process ensures that different risks, including market risk issues, are identified and adequately addressed prior to launch.

One of our main objectives in undertaking trading activities is to provide customer-centric products and services to support our customers' business and hedging needs. We continually review and enhance our management of derivatives risks to ensure that the complexities of the Bank's business are appropriately controlled.

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

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

The Bank currently adopts the Standardised Approach for the calculation of regulatory market risk capital.

The Internal Models Approach is used to measure and to control trading market risks. The Bank estimates a daily Expected Shortfall (ES) within a 97.5 per cent confidence interval over a one-day holding period, using the historical VaR simulation method, as a control for market risk. This method assumes observed historical market movements can be used to imply possible future changes in market rates. ES is the average of the worst losses in the distribution, assuming that the losses exceed the specified percentile.

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

The Bank's daily ES on 31 December 2021 was RMB13.03 million.

交易账户回溯测试结果 Trading Backtesting Chart



在回溯测试中，我行采用历史模拟法 99% 置信区间下的日风险价值（VaR）。VaR 与 ES 的损失分布一致。通过回溯测试比较交易账户的损益与 VaR 的差异来验证是否有因为模型缺陷或市场波动导致其中不符合预期的结果。所有回溯测试反映的问题及解决方案都将汇报至资产负债委员会。

For back testing purpose, the Bank uses daily VaR within a 99 per cent confidence interval over a one-day holding period. VaR uses the same loss distribution as ES. The backtesting process analyses whether the exceptions are due to model deficiencies or market volatility. All backtesting exceptions are tabled to ALCO with recommended actions and resolutions.

风险管理 Risk Management

银行账户利率风险

银行帐户利率风险指由于利率的不利变动可能导致银行经济价值或者整体收益遭受损失的风险。

我们致力于满足客户对于不同利率结构和期限的产品的需求和偏好。资产负债的重定价期限和其他特征的错配使其对利率变动有不同的敏感度，而随着利率水平和收益率曲线的变动，将导致银行的经济价值的变动或者收益的减少。利率风险管理的主要目标就是在多样化的经济环境中，通过确保银行有充足、稳定、可靠的净利息收入来保护并促进银行资本和经济价值的增长。

资产负债委员会负责总揽利率风险管理框架的有效性，包括对政策、流程和限额的批准。资产负债风险管理部协助资产负债委员会负责监测银行账户下的利率风险。各种应用的行为模型均依据相应的政策经过独立的验证和管理。拟采用对冲工具和策略对银行账户利率风险进行管理须遵循银行制定的银行账户利率风险管理政策，并定期重新审阅。通过对相应委员会批准对业务部门的授权，以及设定的限额和警戒线的密切监控，确保银行保持谨慎并对潜在的风险进行讨论并及时采取行动。

我行每月定期通过动态模拟的方法计量银行账户利率风险。通过使用集成流动性风险和银行账户利率风险管理的内部统一风险平台确保及时的风险报告，并进行全面的资产负债风险管理。

利率敏感度受重新定价期限、币种，隐含的期权和基准利率的影响。隐含的期权包括贷款的提前还款和定期存款的提取支取。我行采用基于经济价值的方法计量银行账户表内外业务的未来重定价现金流的净现值，来揭示利率变动对银行经济价值潜在影响；同时采用基于净利息的方法来计量未来利率走势和可能的业务变化对银行净利息收入的潜在影响。相比于短期错配，长期的利率错配对利率头寸经济价值的影响更大，而短期的利率错配对净利息收入的影响更大。模拟利率变动的情景包括巴塞尔委员会定义的六种标准化利率冲击情景，包括收益率曲线上移、下移和形状变化。

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

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

INTEREST RATE RISK IN THE BANKING BOOK

Interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB) is defined as the risk of potential loss of capital or reduction in earnings due to changes in the interest rates environment.

In the course of our core banking activities, the bank strives to meet customers' demands and preferences for products with various interest rate structures and maturities. Mismatches in repricing and other characteristics of assets and liabilities give rise to sensitivity to interest rate movements. As interest rates and yield curves change over time, these mismatches may result in a change in the bank's economic net worth and/or a decline in earnings. Our primary objective of managing IRRBB is to protect and to enhance capital or economic net worth through adequate, stable and reliable growth in net interest earnings under a broad range of possible economic conditions.

The ALCO maintains oversight of the effectiveness of the interest rate risk management structure including approval of policies, controls and limits. The BSRM Division supports the ALCO in monitoring the interest rate risk profile of the banking book. Behavioural models used are independently validated and governed by approved policy. Management and mitigation of IRRBB through hedging instruments and activities are governed by the Bank's IRRBB policies which are subject to regular review. Monitoring of positions against mandates, limits and triggers approved by relevant committees and delegated to relevant business units provide alerts for timely discussions to control potential risks.

The Bank's banking book interest rate risk exposure is quantified on a monthly basis using dynamic simulation techniques. The Bank employs a holistic approach towards balance sheet risk management, using an in-house enterprise risk management system to integrate liquidity risk and IRRBB into a single platform for the Bank's reporting in a timely manner.

Interest rate risk varies with different repricing periods, currencies and embedded options and interest rate basis. Embedded options may be in the form of loan prepayment and time deposit early withdrawal. In Economic Value of Equity (EVE) sensitivity simulations, we compute the present value for repricing cash flows, with the focus on changes in EVE under different interest rate scenarios. This economic perspective measures interest rate risks across the full maturity profile of the balance sheet, including off-balance sheet items. We estimate the potential effects of interest rate changes on Net Interest Income (NII) by simulating the possible future course of interest rates and expected changes in business activities over time. Mismatches in the longer tenor will experience greater change in EVE than similar positions in the shorter tenor while mismatches in the shorter tenor will have a greater impact on NII. Interest rate scenarios used in simulations include the six standard scenarios prescribed by Basel including positive and negative tilt scenarios.

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

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

流动性风险

流动性风险是指商业银行无法以合理成本及时获得充足资金，用于偿付到期债务、履行其他支付义务和满足正常业务开展的其他资金需求的风险。我行保持充足的流动性以保障银行日常运营的开展，满足存款的提款和贷款的发放，投资新项目以及支付到期的借款。因此，流动性管理的主旨在于应付银行确定的及不可确定的资金需求。

我行流动性风险管理是在完整的风险管理框架下进行的，包含经由资产负债委员会批准的各项政策、控制流程、风险限额。这些政策、控制流程及风险限额确保我行在不同的市场环境下有充足的资金以应对流动性需求。具体措施：

- 通过多样化资金的来源及其期限将资金集中度降至最小，以及
- 持有高流动性债券。

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

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

和监管当局的流动性风险管理框架一致，我行通过预测银行现金流来度量和管理流动性风险，现金流的预测是基于“正常业务情景”和“压力情景”来进行。我行设置现金流错配限额来控制银行流动性风险敞口的同时，还采用流动性早期预警指标和警戒线以揭示可能出现的危机状况。我行的流动性比率、优质流动性资产充足率、流动性匹配率均高于监管要求的水平。

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

我行已建立与我行负债规模和复杂程度相适应的负债质量管理体系，对负债质量实施有效管理与监控。我行负债质量管理体系以确保我行经营的安全性、流动性和效益性为目的，按照与我行经营战略、风险偏好和整体业务特征相适应的原则，就负债来源、结构、成本等方面开展负债质量管理活动。我行董事会承担负债质量管理最终责任，高级管理层承担负债质量的具体管理工作。在负债质量管理中，我行通过采用适当的指标（包括但不限于核心负债比例、存款偏离度、同业融入比例、最大十户存款比例、优质流动性资产充足率、流动性匹配率、流动性缺口率、重要币种流动性比例、净息差、银行账簿最大经济价值变动等）来管理负债的稳定性、多样性、与资产匹配的合理性、并对其中部分指标设定了内部限额进行管理。我行确保负债项目的真实性，并通过、合理的内部

LIQUIDITY RISK

Liquidity risk is the risk that arises from our inability to meet its obligations or fund increases in assets as they fall due. We maintain sufficient liquidity to fund our day-to-day operations, to meet deposit withdrawals and loan disbursements, to participate in new investments and to repay borrowings. Hence, liquidity is managed in a manner that addresses known as well as unanticipated cash funding needs.

Liquidity risk is managed in accordance with a framework of policies, controls and limits approved by the ALCO. These policies, controls and limits enable us to monitor and to manage liquidity risk to ensure that sufficient sources of funds are available over a range of market conditions. This is done by:

- minimising excessive funding concentrations by diversifying the sources and terms of funding, and
- maintaining a portfolio of high quality and marketable debt securities.

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

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

Our liquidity risk is aligned with the regulatory liquidity risk management framework and is measured and managed on a projected cash flow basis. The bank is monitored under business-as-usual and stress scenarios. Cash flow mismatch limits are established to limit the bank's liquidity exposure. We also employ liquidity early warning indicators and trigger points to signal possible contingency situations. Our Liquidity Ratio (LR), High Quality Liquid Asset Adequacy Ratio (HQLAAR) and Liquidity Matching Ratio (LMR) are above the regulatory requirements.

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

We have established a Liability Quality Management Framework for the effective management and monitoring of its liability. The purpose of the framework is to ensure that the bank achieves profitability, sufficient liquidity and safe operating of business. Based on our business strategy, risk appetite and business' characteristics, we manage our liabilities with consideration of multiple factors including cost, liability structure and the source of liability. The board undertakes the responsibility of the liability quality management

风险管理 Risk Management

定价、内部控制制度和流程严格确保和执行对外的负债合理定价。同时各业务部门也会根据业务发展和管理需要，积极拓宽融资渠道，及时主动获得所需资金能力，提高负债获取的主动性。我行在应急计划中对压力情况下的市场融资能力进行评估，确保当市场发生不利变动趋势时，具备以合理价格进行融资和处置资产的能力。

操作风险

操作风险是指由不完善或有问题的内部程序、员工和信息科技系统，以及外部事件所造成损失的风险。操作风险涵盖银行营运风险、信息科技风险、监管合规风险、法律风险、声誉风险、外包风险、第三方非外包风险与欺诈风险，但不包括战略风险和业务风险。

我的主要目标是促进建立良好的声誉和经营环境。我行基于已建立的操作风险管理政策、流程所形成的框架对操作风险进行管理，帮助业务和支持部门合理地识别、评估、监测、缓释和及时上报各自业务领域相应操作风险进行。操作风险管理委员会定期召开月度会议监督管理操作风险有关事宜。

我行操作风险治理架构采用“三道防线”的模式。操作风险管理部作为第二道防线的组成部分，通过相应框架、政策、程序和系统对操作风险进行总体治理。同时，监测关键风险自我评估结果、外包和第三方非外包情况、关键操作风险指标超过预警阈值、自我识别的操作风险以及操作风险损失事件、产品和服务规程事宜，将操作风险管理相关问题向相应高级管理委员会及董事会进行报告。

风险识别和控制自我评估是我行操作风险管理框架的两项重要组成部分。通过在全行范围实施一系列操作风险管理程序加以实现。我行制定了多项风险缓释政策和程序以维持稳健的经营环境。

我行的业务连续性和危机管理程序，确保了在发生意外事件时，关键业务和支持部门得以迅速恢复。管理层向董事会提交年度验证报告，陈述本行当前业务连续性就绪情况。

and the management carries out the liability management activities. We manage the stability, diversity and structure of the liability by monitoring and managing a series of ratios, including but not limited to Core Liability Ratio, Deposit Deviation, Inter-bank Funding Ratio, Top Ten Depositors, High Quality Liquid Asset Adequacy Ratio (HQLAAR), Liquidity Matching Ratio (LMR), Liquidity Gap, Liquidity Ratio for major currencies, Net Interest Margin (NIM), and Economic Value of Equity (EVE). Several ratios are imposed with internal limits for management purpose. We ensure that our liabilities are legitimate and authentic. The bank has a fair and comprehensive FTP mechanism to determine its liabilities' cost. Furthermore, business units will proactively improve funding capability and capacity so as to meet our business and management needs. We will execute assessment on market funding capacity under stressed scenarios to make sure the bank still has the capacity to fund at a fair level when encountering Unfavourable situation in the market.

OPERATIONAL RISK

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or from external events. Operational risk includes banking operations risk, technology risk, regulatory compliance risk, legal risk, reputational risk, outsourcing risk, third party non-outsourcing risk and fraud risk but excludes strategic and business risk.

Our primary objective is to foster a sound reputation and operating environment. Operational risk is managed through a framework of policies and procedures to help business and support units properly identify, assess, monitor, mitigate and report their risks. The ORMC meets monthly to provide oversight of operational risk matters in the bank.

The Operational Risk Governance structure adopts the three Lines model. The Operational Risk Management Division, as part of the Second line, provides overarching governance of operational risk through relevant frameworks, policies, programmes and systems. It also monitors key risk and control self-assessment results, outsourcing and third party non-outsourcing matters, key operational risk indicator breaches, self-identified operational risks and incidents, product and service programme matters and reports these to the relevant senior management committees and the Board.

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

Our business continuity and crisis management programmes ensure prompt recovery of critical business and support units should there be unforeseen events. An annual attestation is provided to the Board on the current state of business continuity readiness of the Bank.

我行的保险计划覆盖刑事和民事责任，网络责任，财产毁损，恐怖行动，公共责任以及董事和高级管理人员责任，通过充分的保险保障以减轻操作损失。

我行采用基本指标法计提操作风险资本。

我行所关注的操作风险项下主要风险包括但不限于：

信息科技风险

信息科技风险是指由于使用或依赖信息和通信技术而产生的任何潜在的不利后果、损坏、损失、违规、失败或中断。操作风险管理委员会负责信息科技风险的治理，其对全行的操作风险事项进行全面监督。我行的信息科技风险管理框架确保我行以系统且一致的方式管理信息科技和网络风险。信息科技风险管理的范围涵盖很多方面，包括信息科技资产管理、业务连续性管理中的技术弹性和服务连续性问题、网络安全管理以及信息安全管理。

作为第二道防线的组成部分，我行的信息科技风险管理部对全行的信息科技风险管理进行监督，该团队与包括信息科技和安全团队在内的业务和支持部门密切合作，监督、检查和加强各部门在信息科技风险管理方面的现行做法。我行采用风险导向的方法评估及管理信息科技和网络风险，并定期向董事会、高级管理层以及操作风险管理委员会报告信息科技风险偏好及信息科技风险事项。

监管合规风险

监管合规风险是指违反银行业务经营相关的法律、法规、规定、标准或我行行为准则所可能导致的监管制裁、财务损失或银行声誉及机构价值遭受损害的风险，或因监管法律法规要求变更所增加的运营和资金成本从而影响银行收益或回报的风险。我行通过监管合规风险治理框架及其辅助政策、流程和指引对合规风险加以识别、监测和管理。该框架覆盖了反洗钱和反恐怖融资。

法律风险

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

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

We adopt the Basic Indicator Approach for the calculation of Operational Risk Capital.

The subject-specific key risks that we focus on include but are not limited to:

Technology Risk

Technology risk is defined as any potential adverse outcome, damage, loss, violation, failure or disruption arising from the use of or reliance on information and communication technologies. The governance of technology risk rests with the ORMC, who facilitates a holistic oversight of operational risk matters across the Bank. Our technology risk management framework ensures that technology and cyber risks are managed in a systematic and consistent manner. The scope of technology risk management covers many aspects, including technology asset management, technology resiliency and the service continuity aspects of business continuity management, cybersecurity management and information security management.

Our Technology Risk Management Division, as part of the Second Line, has governance and oversight of technology risk management across the Bank. The team works closely with business and support units, including the technology and information security teams, to oversee, to review and to strengthen their current practices in technology risk management. We adopt a risk-based approach in assessing and managing technology and cyber risks. Our Board, senior management and ORMC are briefed regularly on technology risk appetite and technology risk matters.

Regulatory Compliance Risk

Regulatory compliance risk refers to the risk of regulatory sanctions, financial loss, or damage to the Bank's reputation and franchise value that may arise when the Bank fails to comply with laws, regulations, rules, standards or UOB China Codes of Conduct applicable to the bank's business activities and operations, or the risk that a change in laws and regulations can increase the cost of operation and the cost of capital for the Bank thereby impacting the Bank's earnings or returns. We identify, monitor and manage this risk through the Regulatory Compliance Risk Governance framework supported with policies, procedures and guidelines. The framework also covers anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism.

Legal Risk

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

风险管理 Risk Management

声誉风险

声誉风险是指因银行利益相关方对我行经营方式、业务活动和财务状况的负面预期或看法，进而对我行盈利能力、流动性或资本产生不利影响的风险。我行充分认识到声誉风险影响并通过声誉风险管理政策管理我行声誉风险。

外包风险

外包风险是由于服务提供商未能提供外包服务、未遵守法律和监管要求、违反保密规定而对我行财务、经营、声誉，法律和合规产生负面影响的风险。我行通过外包风险管理框架、政策和规程与指引，以及全面操作风险管理系统的的外包模块的辅助支持，对外包风险加以管理。

第三方非外包风险

由第三方供应商向我行或我行客户提供产品和服务的安排可能引发第三方非外包风险。一旦第三方无法提供产品或服务，或发生数据泄露等违反信息安全事件将地我行财务、经营、声誉、法律和合规等方面造成不良影响。我行建立了第三方非外包风险管理政策和指引，结合全面操作风险管理系统（GRC）的第三方风险管理模块，对第三方非外包风险进行管理。

欺诈风险

欺诈是指具有欺骗或掩盖事实等特征的行为，不仅限于获取金钱或实质利益相关。

我们积极管控欺诈风险。在公司治理方面，欺诈风险由董事会下设董事会风险管理委员会负责监督，在高级管理层由操作风险管理委员会实施监督，并由分别设立于总行及各分行的案件防控工作组提供支持。欺诈风险管理部作为第二道防线的组成部分，推动欺诈风险管理策略与治理的实施，并监督欺诈风险管理框架与政策的执行，包括牵头案件防控工作的工作以落实监管部门相关要求。

全体员工均须遵循《大华银行中国员工行为准则》，其中包含反贿赂和反腐败的有关规定。欺诈风险管理部负责管理的大华银行中国欺诈事件举报热线，提供了一个举报疑似欺诈的安全渠道。欺诈风险管理部实施独立的欺诈调查。该部门也与业务及支持部门紧密协作，从预防、侦测、调查、整改及报告等五个方面持续加强全行欺诈风险管理体系的运行。

Reputational Risk

Reputational risk is the risk of adverse impact on earnings, liquidity or capital arising from negative stakeholder perception or opinion of the Bank's business practices, activities and financial condition. We recognise the impact of reputational risk and manage the risk through the Bank's Reputational Risk Management Policy.

Outsourcing Risk

Outsourcing risk is the risk of adverse financial, operational, and reputational, legal and compliance impact arising from the failure of a service provider to provide the outsourced service or to comply with legal and regulatory requirements, or a service provider's breaches of security. We manage this risk through the Bank's Outsourcing Risk Management Framework, policies, procedures and guidelines, supported by the outsourcing module in the Governance, Risk and Compliance (GRC) system.

Third Party Non-Outsourcing Risk

Third party non-outsourcing risk arises from arrangements where a third party provides a product or service to UOB China or UOB China's customers. This risk could result in adverse financial, operational, reputational, legal and compliance impacts arising from the failure of a third party to provide the product or service, or the third party's breaches of security, including data leakages. We manage this risk through the Third Party Non-Outsourcing Risk Management Policy and Guidelines, supported by the GRC system.

Fraud Risk

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

We manage fraud risks actively. The corporate governance oversight of fraud risk is provided by the BRMC at the Board level and primarily by the ORMC at the senior management level, supported by Anti-Fraud Working Groups set up in headquarters and branches. Our Integrated Fraud Management (IFM) Division, as part of the Second Line, drives strategy and governance and oversees the framework and policy of fraud risk management across the country, which covers Anti-Fraud tasks in accordance with regulatory requirements as well.

All employees are required to comply with the *UOB China Code of Conduct*, which has anti-bribery and anti-corruption provisions. The UOB China's fraud hotline managed by IFM provides a safe channel to report suspected fraud. IFM conducts independent fraud investigations. The division also works closely with business and support units to strengthen its practices across the five pillars of prevention, detection, response, remediation and reporting.

环境、社会及治理风险

ESG 风险是指由 ESG 问题引致的信贷损失或非金融风险。虽然 ESG 风险主要间接源于我们为客户提供的金融服务，但它也可能来自我行自身的运营行为。已建立的 ESG 治理和控制流程，可识别和审阅就我行而言有实质影响的 ESG 因素，并确保我行业务各方面（包括日常决策）都考虑了可持续发展因素。各因素范畴的特定风险则根据各自的框架、政策或指导方针进行监控和管理。

针对批发银行融资和债市业务活动，我行确保将 ESG 纳入信贷评估和批准流程。为此，我们已将负责任融资政策（经风险与资本委员会批准）作为银行企业信贷政策的一部分付诸实施。

根据负责任融资政策，在新客户引入和年度信贷审阅期间，客户经理必须对新增和现有客户做完善的尽职调查。银行需要对客户是否存在重大 ESG 风险进行评估，包括是否满足负责任融资禁入名单的要求，或者客户 ESG 风险管控的能力、意愿和过往记录等方面。根据负责任融资指引要求，针对 ESG 风险敏感行业的客户需要强化尽职调查要求。所有借款人都要根据 ESG 风险水平进行分类，并持续监测任何与 ESG 相关的不利消息。如果发生任何已知重大 ESG 事件，应对相关客户立即进行审阅以确定 ESG 风险状况并采取妥善的缓释措施。

策略风险和业务风险

策略风险指由于不利的战略决策，决策执行不当或对行业，经济或科技变化缺乏响应，而对收益、资本或声誉造成当前或预期的负面影响。策略风险可能导致无法实现银行的战略目标。

业务风险指由于业务参数的变化，例如业务量，利润和成本的变化而对收益或资本产生不利影响。业务风险的来源包括产品或价格缺乏竞争力，内部效率低下以及总体业务环境的变化，例如市场收缩或客户期望和需求的变化。业务风险可能导致无法实现银行的短期业务目标。

我行董事会和高级管理层委员会负责与银行业务相关的风险治理。董事会下执行委员会协助董事会处理策略风险和业务风险管理事宜。行长兼首席执行官，在高级管理层委员会的支持下，负责银行日常管理，并在银行的风险偏好内进行业务决策。在考虑到宏观经济环境的情况下，本行的战略转化为年度财务目标，并传导至业务条线制定和实施有针对性的业务部门战略。

ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE RISK

ESG risk is the risk of credit loss or non-financial risks arising from ESG issues. While a key component of ESG risk arises indirectly from the financial services we provide to our customers, it can also result directly from our own operations. ESG governance and control process are put in place to identify and review ESG factors material to the Bank, and ensures that sustainability factors are considered in aspects of our operations (including day-to-day decision-making processes). The specific risk associated with each factor is monitored and managed in accordance with the respective framework, policy or guidelines.

Specific to our wholesale financing and debt capital market activities, the Bank ensure that ESG considerations are integrated into the credit evaluation and approval processes. To this end, we have incorporated our Responsible Financing Policy (approved by the RCC) a part of the Bank's Corporate Credit Policy.

Under our Responsible Financing Policy, account officers are required to conduct due diligence on all new and existing customers during the client onboarding process and annual credit review. Customers are assessed for material ESG risk, including alignment with the Bank's responsible financing exclusion list, as well as their capacity for, commitment to and track record in ESG risk management. Customers in the ESG-sensitive industries per responsible financing guidelines are subject to enhanced due diligence with sector-specific guidelines. All customers are classified based on the level of ESG risk in their business and are monitored on an ongoing basis for any adverse ESG-related news. Those with any known material ESG-related incidents would trigger an immediate review to address the ESG risks appropriately.

STRATEGIC AND BUSINESS RISK

Strategic risk refers to the current or prospective negative impact on earnings, capital or reputation arising from adverse strategic decisions, improper implementation of decisions or a lack of responsiveness to industry, economic or technological changes. It is the risk of not achieving the Bank's strategic goals.

Business risk refers to the adverse impact on earnings or capital arising from changes in business parameters such as volumes, margins and costs. The sources of business risk include uncompetitive products or pricing, internal inefficiencies, and changes in general business conditions such as market contraction or changes in customers' expectations and demand. It is the risk of not achieving the Bank's short-term business objectives.

The Board of Directors and senior management committees are responsible for managing risks associated with the Bank's business. The Executive Committee assist the Board in relation to the management of strategic and business risks. The CEO, supported by senior management committees oversee the day-to-day management of the Bank and make business decisions within the Bank's risk appetite. The Bank's strategy is then translated into annual financial targets, taking into account the macroeconomic environment, and cascaded to specific business for development and implementation.

重要事项 Important Highlights

(一) 股东情况

股东名称：大华银行有限公司，持股比 100%。

(二) 报告期内，我行无合并、分立等其他重大事项发生。

(三) 报告期内，我行董事、监事及高级管理人员无受监管部门处罚的情况发生。

(四) 报告期内我行发生的重大事件

- 2021 年 11 月，北京分行迁址。
- 2021 年 12 月 31 日，我行收到上海银保监局批准，增加注册资本 20 亿。增资后，我行注册资本由人民币 55 亿元增加到人民币 75 亿元。

(1) Shareholder Status Update

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

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

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

(4) Highlights during the reporting period:

- In November 2021, Beijing Branch was relocated.
- On 31 December 2021, China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Committee Shanghai Office approved UOB China to increase registered capital from RMB5.5 billion to RMB7.5 billion

营业网点 Branch Network

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Jing'An District,
Shanghai 200040
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徐家汇支行 (上海)

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01-03 号单元
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传真：(86) (21) 6323 3015

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Grand Gateway Tower 1,
1 Hongqiao Road,
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上海自贸试验区支行 (对公业务)

上海自由贸易试验区银城路
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Shanghai Pilot Free Trade Zone Sub-branch (Wholesale Banking Only)

Room 602, 6 Floor,
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北京分行

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2709 单元
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传真：(86) (10) 8590 6725

Beijing Branch

Unit 2701, 2707, 2708, 2709, 27 Floor
Tower C Office Park,
No. 5 Jing Hua South Street,
Chaoyang District,
Beijing 100020
Tel: (86) (10) 5879 2626
Fax: (86) (10) 8590 6725

成都分行

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

Chengdu Branch

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

昆明分行 (对公业务)

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

Kunming Branch (Wholesale Banking Only)

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

广州分行 (对公业务)

广州市天河区天河路 385 号
太古汇 1 座 3801 室
邮编：510620
电话：(86) (20) 2881 3688
传真：(86) (20) 8755 8830

Guangzhou Branch (Wholesale Banking Only)

Suite 3801, TaiKoo Hui Tower 1
385 Tianhe Road,
Tianhe District,
Guangzhou 510620
Tel: (86) (20) 2881 3688
Fax: (86) (20) 8755 8830

沈阳分行

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

Shenyang Branch

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

营业网点 Branch Network

<p>深圳分行 (对公业务)</p> <p>深圳市罗湖区深南东路 5016 号 京基一百大厦 A-6001-03 单元 邮编: 518001 电话: (86) (755) 2294 5688 传真: (86) (755) 8246 3326</p>	<p>Shenzhen Branch (Wholesale Banking Only)</p> <p>Unit 6001-03, Tower A, KingKey 100, No 5016 Shennan Road East, Luohu District, Shenzhen 518001 Tel: (86) (755) 2294 5688 Fax: (86) (755) 8246 3326</p>	<p>重庆分行</p> <p>重庆市渝中区民生路 235 号 海航保利国际中心写字楼 31 层 A 单元 邮编: 400010 电话: (86) (23) 6037 2888 传真: (86) (23) 6037 2788</p>	<p>Chongqing Branch</p> <p>Unit A, 31 Floor HNA-POLY International Centre, No 235 Min Sheng Road, Yuzhong District, Chongqing 400010 Tel: (86) (23) 6037 2888 Fax: (86) (23) 6037 2788</p>
<p>厦门分行</p> <p>厦门市湖滨北路 19 号 大华银行大厦 1-2 层 邮编: 361012 电话: (86) (592) 508 1601 传真: (86) (592) 508 1605</p>	<p>Xiamen Branch</p> <p>1-2 Floor, United Overseas Bank Building, No 19 North Hubin Road, Xiamen 361012 Tel: (86) (592) 508 1601 Fax: (86) (592) 508 1605</p>	<p>苏州分行 (对公业务)</p> <p>苏州工业园区华池街 88 号 晋合广场 1 幢 1801 室 邮编: 215000 电话: (86) (512) 6298 5200 传真: (86) (512) 8686 2006</p>	<p>Suzhou Branch (Wholesale Banking Only)</p> <p>Unit 1801, Tower 1, Jinghope Square, No 88 Huachi Street, Suzhou Industrial Park, Suzhou 215000 Tel: (86) (512) 6298 5200 Fax: (86) (512) 8686 2006</p>
<p>天津分行</p> <p>天津市南开区长江道与 南开三马路交口 融汇广场 2-1-2207、2208、 2209 邮编: 300100 电话: (86) (22) 8701 7070 传真: (86) (22) 8738 0500</p>	<p>Tianjin Branch</p> <p>Unit 2-1-2207, 2208 and 2209, RongHui Plaza, Changjiang Road, Nankai District, Tianjin 300100 Tel: (86) (22) 8701 7070 Fax: (86) (22) 873 80500</p>	<p>中山分行 (对公业务)</p> <p>广东省中山市中山三路 16 号 之三国际金融中心 37 层 1、2、12 卡 邮编: 528400 电话: (86) (760) 8770 7666 传真: (86) (760) 8989 2900</p>	<p>Zhongshan Branch (Wholesale Banking Only)</p> <p>Unit 1,2 and 12, 37 Floor, Zhisan International Financial Centre, No 16 Zhongshan San Road, Zhongshan 528400 Tel: (86) (760) 8770 7666 Fax: (86) (760) 8989 2900</p>
<p>杭州分行</p> <p>杭州市西湖区天目山路 181 号 天际大厦 201、203 室 邮编: 310013 电话: (86) (571) 2809 0666 传真: (86) (571) 8190 9619</p>	<p>Hangzhou Branch</p> <p>Room 201 and 203, Skyline Plaza, No 181 Tian Mu Shan Road, Xihu District, Hangzhou 310013 Tel: (86) (571) 2809 0666 Fax: (86) (571) 8190 9619</p>		

大华银行 (中国) 有限公司 2021 年 12 月 31 日 United Overseas Bank (China) Limited 31 December 2021

已审财务报表 Audited Financial Statements

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Ernst & Young Hua Ming LLP
Shanghai Branch
50/F, Shanghai World Financial Center
100 Century Avenue
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Shanghai, China 200120

安永华明会计师事务所(特殊普通合伙)
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审计报告

安永华明(2022)审字第60658622_B01号
大华银行(中国)有限公司

大华银行(中国)有限公司董事会:

一、 审计意见

我们审计了大华银行(中国)有限公司的财务报表,包括2021年12月31日的资产负债表、2021年度的利润表、所有者权益变动表和现金流量表以及相关财务报表附注。

我们认为,后附的大华银行(中国)有限公司的财务报表在所有重大方面按照企业会计准则的规定编制,公允反映了大华银行(中国)有限公司2021年12月31日的财务状况以及2021年度的经营成果和现金流量。

二、 形成审计意见的基础

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

三、 管理层和治理层对财务报表的责任

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

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

治理层负责监督大华银行(中国)有限公司的财务报告过程。

本分所已获安永华明会计师事务所(特殊普通合伙)总所授权执行业务

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审计报告(续)

安永华明(2022)审字第60658622_B01号
大华银行(中国)有限公司

四、 注册会计师对财务报表审计的责任

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

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

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

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

本分所已获安永华明会计师事务所(特殊普通合伙)总所授权执行业务

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审计报告（续）

安永华明（2022）审字第60658622_B01号
大华银行（中国）有限公司

（本页无正文）



安永华明会计师事务所（特殊普通合伙）上海分所

中国 上海



中国注册会计师 周明骏



中国注册会计师 黄贝夷

2022年3月25日

本分所已获安永华明会计师事务所（特殊普通合伙）总部授权执行业务

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Ernst & Young Hua Ming (2022) Shen Zi No 60658622_B01
United Overseas Bank (China) Limited

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

(I) Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of United Overseas Bank (China) Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the Bank"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2021, the income statement, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, United Overseas Bank (China) Limited's financial position as at 31 December 2021 and United Overseas Bank (China) Limited's financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises ("ASBEs").

(II) Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with China Standards on Auditing ("CSAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of United Overseas Bank (China) Limited in accordance with China Code of Ethics for Certified Public Accountants (the "Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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

The management of United Overseas Bank (China) Limited is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with ASBEs, and for designing, implementing and maintaining such internal control as the management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the management is responsible for assessing United Overseas Bank (China) Limited's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless the management either intends to liquidate United Overseas Bank (China) Limited or to cease operations or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

(IV) Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with CSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are generally considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with CSAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- (1) Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

资产负债表 Balance Sheet

2021年12月31日 31 December 2021
(除特别注明外, 金额单位均为人民币元)
(Unless otherwise stated, expressed in RMB Yuan)

- (2) Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control.
- (3) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- (4) Conclude on the appropriateness of the management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on United Overseas Bank (China) Limited's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in

the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause United Overseas Bank (China) Limited to cease to continue as a going concern.

- (5) Evaluate the overall presentation including the disclosures, structure and content of the financial statements, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Ernst & Young Hua Ming LLP, Shanghai Branch

Chinese Certified Public Accountant: Zhou, Mingjun

Chinese Certified Public Accountant: Huang, Beiyi

Shanghai China

25 March 2022

	附注七 Notes 7	31-12-2021	31-12-2020
资产:	ASSETS:		
现金及存放中央银行款项	Cash and deposit with the Central Bank	1 6,204,494,006	4,693,593,314
贵金属	Precious metals	1,285,539,961	1,564,487,585
存放同业款项	Due from banks and other financial institutions	2 3,544,261,854	3,680,713,165
拆出资金	Placements with banks and other financial institutions	3 8,608,835,079	6,667,892,648
交易性金融资产	Financial assets held-for-trading	4 2,197,434,189	1,525,241,844
衍生金融资产	Derivative financial assets	5 4,541,743,724	11,567,136,341
买入返售金融资产	Reverse repurchase financial assets	6 1,432,434,176	2,273,636,714
发放贷款和垫款	Loans and advances to customers	7 39,160,105,030	36,186,036,127
其他债权投资	Other debt instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income	8 10,436,771,937	11,029,276,744
固定资产	Fixed assets	9 32,862,776	29,929,546
使用权资产	Right-of-use assets	10 74,878,636	122,074,703
无形资产	Intangible assets	11 73,046,606	81,570,414
递延所得税资产	Deferred tax assets	12 145,986,701	202,938,571
其他资产	Other assets	13 481,724,649	863,014,874
资产总计	TOTAL ASSETS	78,220,119,324	80,487,542,590
负债:	LIABILITIES:		
同业及其他金融机构存放款项	Due to banks and other financial institutions	14 1,946,271,700	1,624,596,625
拆入资金	Placements from banks and other financial institutions	15 12,014,965,224	16,592,129,932
交易性金融负债	Financial liabilities held-for-trading	16 6,899,748,675	3,644,232,118
衍生金融负债	Derivative financial liabilities	5 4,303,446,588	11,611,363,625
卖出回购金融资产款	Repurchase agreements	17 1,190,494,609	466,069,704
吸收存款	Customer deposits	18 41,712,748,009	36,463,148,695
应付职工薪酬	Payroll payables	19 155,636,635	104,044,398
应交税费	Tax payables	20 71,696,037	136,876,941
应付债券	Debt securities issued	21 1,720,431,429	2,037,710,703
预计负债	Provisions	22 46,111,016	50,061,234
租赁负债	Lease liabilities	23 73,207,755	118,432,977
其他负债	Other liabilities	24 629,606,260	583,203,499
负债合计	TOTAL LIABILITIES	70,764,363,937	73,431,870,451
所有者权益:	EQUITY:		
实收资本	Paid-up capital	25 5,500,000,000	5,500,000,000
资本公积	Capital reserve	26 18,674,334	17,337,049
其他综合收益	Other comprehensive income	27 68,035,109	2,191,618
盈余公积	Surplus reserves	28 171,675,736	138,385,488
一般风险准备	General reserves	29 878,275,849	849,267,920
未分配利润	Retained earnings	30 819,094,359	548,490,064
所有者权益合计	TOTAL EQUITY	7,455,755,387	7,055,672,139
负债及所有者权益总计	TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	78,220,119,324	80,487,542,590

后附财务报表附注为本财务报表的组成部分

The accompanying notes to financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements.

本财务报表由以下人士签署:

The financial statements have been signed by:

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



首席财务官: 朱轩
CFO: Brian Zhu Xuan



利润表 Income Statement

2021 年度 For the year ended 31 December 2021
(除特别注明外, 金额单位均为人民币元)
(Unless otherwise stated, expressed in RMB Yuan)

	附注七 Notes 7	2021	2020
一、营业收入	1. OPERATING INCOME		
利息收入	Interest income	2,092,226,597	2,155,342,775
利息支出	Interest expense	(980,943,356)	(1,163,722,814)
利息净收入	Net interest income	1,111,283,241	991,619,961
手续费及佣金收入	Fee and commission income	212,060,158	193,384,515
手续费及佣金支出	Fee and commission expense	(47,999,761)	(50,505,904)
手续费及佣金净收入	Net fee and commission income	164,060,397	142,878,611
投资收益	Investment income	41,163,804	180,581,914
公允价值变动净损益	Gain/(loss) from changes in fair value	148,369,007	(7,351,276)
汇兑损益	Foreign exchange gain/(loss)	130,196,787	122,388,518
资产处置收益	Gain or loss on disposal of assets	151,917	42,729
其他收益	Other income	2,316,243	3,434,635
营业收入合计	TOTAL OPERATING INCOME	1,597,541,396	1,433,595,092
二、营业支出	2. OPERATING EXPENSES		
税金及附加	Tax and surcharges	(15,614,473)	(14,702,798)
业务及管理费	General and administrative expenses	(1,048,954,297)	(1,037,781,074)
信用减值损失	Credit impairment losses	(132,363,908)	(267,602,034)
营业支出合计	TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	(1,196,932,678)	(1,320,085,906)
三、营业利润	3. OPERATING PROFIT	400,608,718	113,509,186
加: 营业外收入	Add: Non-operating income	138,753	47,173
减: 营业外支出	Less: Non-operating expenses	(2,326,955)	(6,342,178)
四、税前利润总额	4. PROFIT BEFORE TAX	398,420,516	107,214,181
减: 所得税费用	Less: Income tax expense	(65,518,044)	1,517,169
五、净利润	5. NET PROFIT	332,902,472	108,731,350
六、其他综合收益的税后净额	6. OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME, NET OF TAX		
以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的债务工具投资公允价值变动	Change in the fair value of debt investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	38,550,600	(40,777,351)
以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的债务工具投资信用损失准备	Credit impairment losses of debt investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	27,292,891	80,119
七、综合收益总额	7. TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	398,745,963	68,034,118

后附财务报表附注为本财务报表的组成部分
The accompanying notes to financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements.

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

2021 年度 For the year ended 31 December 2021
(除特别注明外, 金额单位均为人民币元)
(Unless otherwise stated, expressed in RMB Yuan)

		实收资本 Paid-up capital	资本公积 Capital reserve	其他综合收益 Other comprehensive income	盈余公积 Surplus reserves	一般风险准备 General reserves	未分配利润 Retained earnings	合计 Total
本年初余额	Opening balance	5,500,000,000	17,337,049	2,191,618	138,385,488	849,267,920	548,490,064	7,055,672,139
本年增减变动金额	Movements during the year	-	1,337,285	65,843,491	33,290,248	29,007,929	270,604,295	400,083,248
(一) 综合收益总额	(i) Total comprehensive income	-	-	65,843,491	-	-	332,902,472	398,745,963
(二) 所有者投入和减少资本	(ii) Injection of funds by and distribution of funds to the investor	-	1,337,285	-	-	-	-	1,337,285
1. 股份支付计入所有者权益的金额	1. Share-based payment	-	1,337,285	-	-	-	-	1,337,285
(三) 利润分配	(iii) Profit appropriation	-	-	-	33,290,248	29,007,929	(62,298,177)	-
1. 提取盈余公积	1. Appropriation to surplus reserves	-	-	-	33,290,248	-	(33,290,248)	-
2. 提取一般风险准备	2. Appropriation to general reserves	-	-	-	-	29,007,929	(29,007,929)	-
本年末余额	Closing balance	5,500,000,000	18,674,334	68,035,109	171,675,736	878,275,849	819,094,359	7,455,755,387

2020 年度 For the year ended 31 December 2020
(除特别注明外, 金额单位均为人民币元)
(Unless otherwise stated, expressed in RMB Yuan)

		实收资本 Paid-up capital	资本公积 Capital reserve	其他综合收益 Other comprehensive income	盈余公积 Surplus reserves	一般风险准备 General reserves	未分配利润 Retained earnings	合计 Total
本年初余额	Opening balance	5,500,000,000	14,562,830	42,888,850	127,512,353	816,675,492	483,224,277	6,984,863,802
本年增减变动金额	Movements during the year	-	2,774,219	(40,697,232)	10,873,135	32,592,428	65,265,787	70,808,337
(一) 综合收益总额	(i) Total comprehensive income	-	-	(40,697,232)	-	-	108,731,350	68,034,118
(二) 所有者投入和减少资本	(ii) Injection of funds by and distribution of funds to the investor	-	2,774,219	-	-	-	-	2,774,219
1. 股份支付计入所有者权益的金额	1. Share-based payment	-	2,774,219	-	-	-	-	2,774,219
(三) 利润分配	(iii) Profit appropriation	-	-	-	10,873,135	32,592,428	(43,465,563)	-
1. 提取盈余公积	1. Appropriation to surplus reserves	-	-	-	10,873,135	-	(10,873,135)	-
2. 提取一般风险准备	2. Appropriation to general reserves	-	-	-	-	32,592,428	(32,592,428)	-
本年末余额	Closing balance	5,500,000,000	17,337,049	2,191,618	138,385,488	849,267,920	548,490,064	7,055,672,139

后附财务报表附注为本财务报表的组成部分
The accompanying notes to financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements.

现金流量表

Statement of Cash Flows

2021 年度 For the year ended 31 December 2021
(除特别注明外, 金额单位均为人民币元)
(Unless otherwise stated, expressed in RMB Yuan)

	附注七 Notes 7	2021	2020
一、经营活动产生的现金流量	1. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
存放中央银行款项净减少额	Net decrease in due from the Central Bank	674,300,706	725,142,086
存放同业款项净减少额	Net decrease in due from banks and other financial institutions	22,320,169	40,114,677
拆出资金净减少额	Net decrease in placements with banks and other financial institutions	1,455,220,768	552,912,895
吸收存款和同业及其他金融机构存放款项净增加额	Net increase in customer deposits and due to banks and other financial institutions	5,583,605,731	-
拆入资金净增加额	Net increase in placements from banks and other financial institutions	-	3,408,030,734
收取的利息、手续费及佣金的现金	Cash received from interest, service fee and commission	2,074,655,244	2,193,047,747
为交易目的而持有的金融资产净减少额	Net decrease in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	55,250,967
收到其他与经营活动有关的现金	Cash received from other operating activities	634,448,579	204,972,026
经营活动现金流入小计	Sub-total of cash inflows from operating activities	10,444,551,197	7,179,471,132
吸收存款和同业及其他金融机构存放款项净减少额	Net decrease in customer deposits and due to banks and other financial institutions	-	1,861,816,239
拆入资金净减少额	Net decrease in placements from banks and other financial institutions	636,276,831	-
发放贷款和垫款净增加额	Net increase in loans and advances to customers	3,012,966,812	1,313,655,484
支付的利息、手续费及佣金的现金	Payments made for interest, service fee and commission	952,474,637	1,181,054,816
支付给职工及为职工支付的现金	Cash paid to and on behalf of employees	648,216,975	694,113,692
支付的各项税费	Cash paid for all types of taxes	211,789,012	181,006,885
为交易目的而持有的金融资产净增加额	Net increase in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	743,690,638	-
支付其他与经营活动有关的现金	Cash paid for other operating activities	274,859,508	852,331,844
经营活动现金流出小计	Sub-total of cash outflows from operating activities	6,480,274,413	6,083,978,960
经营活动产生的现金流量净额	Net cash flows from operating activities	40	3,964,276,784

后附财务报表附注为本财务报表的组成部分

The accompanying notes to financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements.

	附注七 Notes 7	2021	2020
二、投资活动产生/(使用)的现金流量	2. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
收回投资收到的现金	Cash received from maturity of investments	5,222,486,000	20,970,000,000
取得投资收益收到的现金	Cash received from investment income	427,972,164	310,357,786
处置固定资产和其他长期资产收回的现金	Proceeds from disposal of fixed assets and other long term assets	255,133	734,193
投资活动现金流入小计	Sub-total of cash inflows from investing activities	5,650,713,297	21,281,091,979
投资所支付的现金	Cash paid for investment	5,090,000,000	21,902,000,000
购建固定资产和其他长期资产支付的现金	Cash paid for purchase of fixed assets and other long term assets	41,548,882	15,664,635
投资活动现金流出小计	Sub-total of cash outflows from investing activities	5,131,548,882	21,917,664,635
投资活动产生/(使用)的现金流量净额	Net cash flows from investing activities	519,164,415	(636,572,656)
三、筹资活动使用的现金流量	3. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
发行债券收到的现金	Cash received from debt securities issuance	709,187,530	489,914,000
筹资活动现金流入小计	Sub-total of cash inflows from financing activities	709,187,530	489,914,000
偿还债务支付的现金	Cash repayments for debts	1,000,000,000	1,220,000,000
分配股利、利润或偿付利息支付的现金	Cash payments for distribution of dividends or profit and interest expenses	97,300,000	97,300,000
支付其他与筹资活动有关的现金	Cash paid to other financing activities	67,160,791	81,911,894
筹资活动现金流出小计	Sub-total of cash outflows from financing activities	1,164,460,791	1,399,211,894
筹资活动使用的现金流量净额	Net cash flows from financing activities	(455,273,261)	(909,297,894)
四、汇率变动对现金及现金等价物的影响	4. EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	79,490,697	62,428,079
五、现金及现金等价物净增加/(减少)额	5. NET INCREASE / (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	40	4,107,658,635
加: 年初现金及现金等价物余额	Add: Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	10,580,136,973	10,968,087,272
六、年末现金及现金等价物余额	6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE YEAR	41	14,687,795,608

后附财务报表附注为本财务报表的组成部分

The accompanying notes to financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements.

财务报表附注

Notes to Financial Statements

2021 年度 For the year ended 31 December 2021
(除特别注明外, 金额单位均为人民币元)
(Unless otherwise stated, expressed in RMB Yuan)

一、公司的基本情况

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

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

本公司持有银保监会颁发的金融许可证，机构编码为：B0308H231000001 号，持有上海市工商行政管理局核准颁发的企业法人营业执照，统一社会信用代码为：913100006694147236。注册地址为中国（上海）自由贸易试验区银城路 116 号、128 号大华银行大厦三层、五层 501 室（实际四层）、十三层（实际十二层）、十五层（实际十三层）、十六层（实际十四层）、十七层（实际十五层）、十八层（实际十六层）、十九层（实际十七层）、二十层（实际十八层）。注册资本为人民币 55 亿元。

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

截至 2021 年 12 月 31 日，除在上海设立的大华银行（中国）有限公司总行外，本公司已在上海、北京、深圳、广州、厦门、成都、沈阳、天津、杭州、重庆、苏州、昆明与中山设立了 13 家分行及 3 家支行。

1. Corporate Information

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

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

The Bank obtained the licence for conducting financial transaction from the CBIRC (Institution Code: B0308H231000001), and obtained its business licence (Uniform Social Credit Code: 913100006694147236) from Shanghai Administration for Industry and Commerce. The registered address is Floor 3, Room 501 of Floor 5 (Actual Floor 4), Floor 13 (Actual Floor 12), Floor 15 (Actual Floor 13), Floor 16 (Actual Floor 14), Floor 17 (Actual Floor 15), Floor 18 (Actual Floor 16), Floor 19 (Actual Floor 17) and Floor 20 (Actual Floor 18), No 116 and 128 Yincheng Road, China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone. The registered capital of the Bank is RMB5.5 billion.

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

As of 31 December 2021, besides the Head Office incorporated in Shanghai, the Bank has set up 13 branches and three sub-branches respectively in Shanghai, Beijing, Shenzhen, Guangzhou, Xiamen, Chengdu, Shenyang, Tianjin, Hangzhou, Chongqing, Suzhou, Kunming and Zhongshan.

二、编制基础

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

本财务报表以持续经营为基础列报。

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

三、遵循企业会计准则的声明

本财务报表符合企业会计准则的要求，真实、完整地反映了本公司 2021 年 12 月 31 日的财务状况以及 2021 年度的经营成果和现金流量。

四、重要会计政策和会计估计

1. 会计期间

本公司的会计年度采用公历年度，即每年自 1 月 1 日起至 12 月 31 日止。

2. 记账本位币

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

3. 现金及现金等价物

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

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

2. Preparation Basis of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

3. Compliance with the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises

The financial statements of the Bank have been prepared in accordance with the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises, and present fairly and fully, the financial position of the Bank as of 31 December 2021 and the financial performance and the cash flows for the year then ended.

4. Significant Accounting Policies and Estimates

(1) Accounting period

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

(2) Functional currency

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

(3) Cash and cash equivalents

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

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

财务报表附注

Notes to Financial Statements

2021 年度 For the year ended 31 December 2021
(除特别注明外, 金额单位均为人民币元)
(Unless otherwise stated, expressed in RMB Yuan)

4. 外币折算

本公司对于发生的外币交易, 将外币金额折算为记账本位币金额。

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

5. 固定资产

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

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

		使用寿命 Estimated useful lives	预计净残值率 Estimated residual value	年折旧率 Annual depreciation rate
房屋及建筑物	Properties and buildings	50 年	-	2%
运输设备	Motor vehicles	5 年	-	20%
办公设备	Office equipment	5 年	-	20%
电脑设备	Computers	3 年	-	33%
家具	Furniture	10 年	-	10%

本公司至少于每年年度终了, 对固定资产的使用寿命、预计净残值和折旧方法进行复核, 必要时进行调整。

(4) Foreign currency transactions

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

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

(5) Fixed assets

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

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

Residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate, at each end of the year.

6. 在建工程

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

在建工程在达到预定可使用状态时转入固定资产、无形资产或其他长期资产。

7. 无形资产

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

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

本公司的无形资产为软件, 其使用年限为 2 至 10 年。

使用寿命有限的无形资产, 在其使用寿命内采用直线法摊销。本公司至少于每年年度终了, 对使用寿命有限的无形资产的使用寿命及摊销方法进行复核, 必要时进行调整。

8. 长期待摊费用

长期待摊费用采用直线法摊销。

长期待摊费用根据合同或协议与受益期限孰短原则确定摊销期限, 并平均摊销。

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

(6) Construction in progress

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

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

(7) Intangible assets

The intangible assets can be recognised only when the economic benefits related to intangible assets are likely to flow into the Bank, and the cost of intangible assets can be measured reliably.

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

The Bank's intangible assets comprise computer software with 2-10 years' useful lives.

For the intangible assets with finite useful lives, amortisation is charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis. The useful life and amortisation method for intangible assets with finite useful lives are reviewed at each end of the year, with proper adjustments made by the Bank when necessary.

(8) Long-term deferred expenses

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

Long-term deferred expenses are amortised on a straight-line basis over the shorter of lease period and useful life.

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

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9. 金融工具

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

金融工具的确认和终止确认

本公司于成为金融工具合同的一方时确认一项金融资产或金融负债。

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

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

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

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

(9) Financial instruments

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

Recognition and derecognition of financial instrument

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

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

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

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

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

金融资产分类和计量

本公司的金融资产于初始确认时根据本公司企业管理金融资产的业务模式和金融资产的合同现金流量特征分类为: 以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产、以摊余成本计量的金融资产、以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的金融资产。当且仅当本公司改变管理金融资产的业务模式时, 才对所有受影响的相关金融资产进行重分类。

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

金融资产的后续计量取决于其分类:

以摊余成本计量的债务工具投资

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

以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的债务工具投资

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

Classification and measurement of financial assets

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

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

Subsequent measurement of financial assets is based on their classification:

Debt instrument investment at amortised cost

Financial assets are classified into financial assets at amortised cost when both of the following conditions are satisfied: The business model is to collect contractual cash flows; the cash flows on specific date are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding according to the agreement of the financial assets. Their interest income is recognised using the effective interest rate method. Gains or losses arising from derecognition, modification or impairment are recognised in profit or loss.

Debt instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income

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

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以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产

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

金融负债分类和计量

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

金融负债的后续计量取决于其分类:

以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融负债

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

交易性金融负债 (含属于金融负债的衍生工具), 按照公允价值进行后续计量, 除与套期会计有关外, 所有公允价值变动均计入当期损益。对于指定为以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融负债, 按照公允价值进行后续计量, 除由本公司自身信用风险变动引起的公允价值变动计入其他综合收益之外, 其他公允价值变动计入当期损益; 如果由本公司自身信用风险变动引起的公允价值变动计入其他综合收益会造成或扩大损益中的会计错配, 本公司将所有公允价值变动 (包括自身信用风险变动的影响金额) 计入当期损益。

其他金融负债

对于此类金融负债, 采用实际利率法, 按照摊余成本进行后续计量。

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

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

Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

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

Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities is based on their classification:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

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

Financial liabilities held for trading (including derivative instruments attributable to financial liabilities) are subsequently measured at fair value. All changes in fair value of such financial liabilities are recognised in profit or loss except for the derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge. Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at fair value and gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss, except for the gains or losses arising from the Bank's own credit risk which are presented in other comprehensive income. If gains or losses arising from the Bank's own credit risk which are presented in other comprehensive income will lead to or expand accounting mismatch in profit or loss, the Bank will include all the changes in fair value (including the amount affected by changes in the Bank's own credit risk) of such financial liabilities in profit or loss.

Other financial liabilities

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

金融工具减值

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

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

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

本公司在每个资产负债表日评估相关金融工具的信用风险自初始确认后是否已显著增加。本公司以单项金融工具或者具有相似信用风险特征的金融工具组合为基础, 通过比较金融工具在资产负债表日发生违约的风险与在初始确认日发生违约的风险, 以确定金融工具预计存续期内发生违约风险的变化情况。对于资产负债表日只具有较低信用风险的金融工具, 本公司假设其信用风险自初始确认后未显著增加。

关于本公司对预期信用损失计量的假设等披露参见附注十一、1。

当对金融资产预期未来现金流量具有不利影响的一项或多项事件发生时, 该金融资产成为已发生信用减值的金融资产。

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

Impairment of financial instruments

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

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

Other than the financial assets, loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts using simplified approach, the Bank evaluates whether the credit risk has significantly increases since the initial recognition at each financial reporting date. When credit risk hasn't increased significantly since the initial recognition, the financial instruments are included in Stage I. the Bank calculate impairment allowance at an amount equivalent to the ECL of the financial instruments for the next 12 months, recognise the interest income by using the carrying amount and effective interest rate. When credit risk has increased significantly since the initial recognition, but have no objective evidence of impairment, the financial instruments are included in Stage II, the Bank calculate the impairment allowance at an amount equivalent to the ECL over the lifetime of the financial instruments, and recognise the interest income by using carrying amount and effective interest rate. If the financial assets have objective evidence of impairment, the financial instruments are included in Stage III, the Bank calculates the impairment allowance at an amount equivalent to the ECL over the lifetime of the financial instruments, and recognises the interest income by using amortised cost and effective interest rate.

At each balance sheet date, the Bank assesses whether the credit risk on the relevant financial instruments has increased significantly since initial recognition. The Bank compares the risk of a default occurring of a single financial instrument or a group of financial instruments with similar credit risk characteristics as at the balance sheet date with the risk of a default as at the date of initial recognition, to determine changes in the risk of a default occurring of the financial instrument in the expected lifetime. If the credit risk of financial instruments is low at the balance sheet date, the Bank assumes that the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

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

When there are one or more events that have adverse effects on the expected future cash flows of a financial asset, the financial asset is credit-impaired.

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

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金融工具抵销

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

财务担保合同

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

衍生金融工具

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

除与套期会计有关外, 衍生工具公允价值变动产生的利得或损失直接计入当期损益。

金融资产转移

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

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

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

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

Financial guarantee contract

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

Derivative financial instruments

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

Any profit or loss arising from changes in fair value of derivatives are taken directly in profit or loss, except for those related to the hedge accounting.

Transfer of financial assets

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

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

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

10. 买入返售和卖出回购交易

按回购合约出售的有价证券和票据 (“卖出回购”) 不予终止确认, 视具体情况在相应资产项目中列示, 对交易对手的债务在“卖出回购金融资产款”中列示。按返售合约买入的有价证券和票据 (“买入返售”) 不予以确认, 对交易对手的债权在“买入返售金融资产”中列示。

出售和回购及买入和返售间的价差采用实际利率法在合约有效期内计入利润表中的利息支出或利息收入。

11. 贵金属

贵金属主要包括黄金和白银。为交易目的而获得的贵金属按照取得时的公允价值进行初始确认, 并以公允价值进行后续计量, 相关变动计入当期损益。

12. 资产减值

本公司对除金融资产和递延所得税资产外的资产减值, 按以下方法确定:

本公司于资产负债表日判断资产是否存在可能发生减值的迹象, 存在减值迹象的, 本公司将估计其可收回金额, 进行减值测试。对使用寿命不确定的无形资产, 无论是否存在减值迹象, 至少于每年末进行减值测试。对于尚未达到可使用状态的无形资产, 也每年进行减值测试。

可收回金额根据资产的公允价值减去处置费用后的净额与资产预计未来现金流量的现值两者之间较高者确定。本公司以单项资产为基础估计其可收回金额。

当资产的可收回金额低于其账面价值时, 本公司将其账面价值减记至可收回金额, 减记的金额计入当期损益, 同时计提相应的资产减值准备。

上述资产减值损失一经确认, 在以后会计期间不再转回。

(10) Repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions

Securities and bills sold subject to repurchase agreements ("Repos") continue to be recognised, and are recorded as financial investments. The corresponding obligation is included in "Repurchase agreements". Securities and bills purchased under agreements to re-sell ("Reverse repos") are not recognised. The receivables are recorded as "Reverse repurchase financial assets", as appropriate.

The difference between purchase and sale price is recognised as interest expense or interest income in the profit or loss over the life of the agreements using the effective interest method.

(11) Precious metals

Precious metals comprise gold and silver. Precious metals acquired by the Bank for trading purposes are initially measured at fair value and subsequent changes in fair value are recorded in the profit or loss.

(12) Impairment of assets

The Bank assesses impairment of assets as follows, except for financial assets and deferred tax assets:

The Bank assesses whether there is an indication that an asset is impaired at each financial reporting date. If any such indication exists, the Bank makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount and carries out impairment test. For those assets with infinite useful lives, regardless of whether the impairment indications exist, the impairment test is made at least annually. For intangible assets that have not yet reached their intended use status are also conducted annual impairment test.

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and the present value of estimated future discounted cash flows, which is determined on an individual basis.

If the recoverable amount of the asset is less than its carrying value, an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss and the carrying value of the asset reduced by the amount of the loss.

Once an impairment loss is recognised, it shall not be reversed in the subsequent period.

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13. 预计负债

除了非同一控制下企业合并中的或有对价及承担的或有负债之外, 当与或有事项相关的义务同时符合以下条件, 本公司将其确认为预计负债:

- (i) 该义务是本公司承担的现时义务;
- (ii) 该义务的履行很可能导致经济利益流出本公司;
- (iii) 该义务的金额能够可靠地计量。

预计负债按照履行相关现时义务所需支出的最佳估计数进行初始计量, 并综合考虑与或有事项有关的风险、不确定性和货币时间价值等因素。每个资产负债表日对预计负债的账面价值进行复核。有确凿证据表明该账面价值不能反映当前最佳估计数的, 按照当前最佳估计数对该账面价值进行调整。

14. 收入及支出确认原则和方法

利息收入和利息支出

本公司利润表中的“利息收入”和“利息支出”, 为按实际利率法确认的以摊余成本计量及以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的金融资产和以摊余成本计量的金融负债产生的利息收入与支出。

实际利率法, 是指计算金融资产或金融负债的摊余成本以及将各期利息收入或利息支出分摊计入各会计期间的方法。实际利率, 是指将金融资产或金融负债在预计存续期间的估计未来现金流量, 折现为该金融资产或金融负债当前账面价值所使用的利率。在确定实际利率时, 本公司在考虑金融资产或金融负债所有合同条款的基础上估计未来现金流量, 但不考虑预期信用损失。本公司支付或收取的、属于实际利率组成部分的各项收费、交易费用及溢价或折价等, 在确定实际利率时予以考虑。

对于购入或源生的已发生信用减值的金融资产, 本公司自初始确认起, 按照该金融资产的摊余成本和经信用调整的实际利率计算确定其利息收入。经信用调整的实际利率, 是指将购入或源生的已发生信用减值的金融资产在预计存续期的估计未来现金流量, 折现为该金融资产摊余成本的利率。

(13) Provisions

An obligation related to a contingency is recognised as provision when all of the following conditions are satisfied (except for contingent liability recognised in a business combination not under common control):

- (i) the obligation is a present obligation of the Bank;
- (ii) it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and
- (iii) the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably.

The provision is initially measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the related present obligation. Factors pertaining to a contingency such as the risks, uncertainties and time value of money are taken into account as a whole in reaching the best estimate. The Bank reviews the carrying amount of a provision at the balance sheet date. The carrying amount of a provision will be adjusted when there is clear evidence that the amount does not reflect the current best estimate.

(14) Recognition of income and expense

Interest income and expense

"Interest income" and "interest expense" item in the income statement of the Bank are the interest income and expense calculated by using the effective interest method on financial assets at amortised cost, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial liabilities at amortised cost.

The effective interest method is used in the calculation of the amortised cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and in the allocation and recognition of the interest income or interest expense in profit or loss over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is that exactly discounts estimated future cash flows through the expected life of a financial asset or financial liability to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset or the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Bank estimates the expected cash flows by considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider expected credit losses. The calculation includes all amounts paid or received by the Bank that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts.

For those purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, the Bank calculates the interest income by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset from initial recognition. The credit-adjusted effective interest rate is that exactly discounts the estimated future cash flows through the expected life of the financial asset to the amortised cost of a financial asset that is a purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset.

对于购入或源生的未发生信用减值、但在后续期间成为已发生信用减值的金融资产, 本公司在后续期间, 按照该金融资产的摊余成本和实际利率计算确定其利息收入。

手续费及佣金收入

本公司通过向客户提供各类服务收取手续费及佣金。其中, 通过在一定期间内提供服务收取的手续费及佣金在相应期间内按照履约进度确认, 其他手续费及佣金于相关交易完成时确认。

15. 租赁

租赁的识别

在合同开始日, 本公司评估合同是否为租赁或者包含租赁, 如果合同中一方让渡了在一定期间内控制一项或多项已识别资产使用的权利以换取对价, 则该合同为租赁或者包含租赁。为确定合同是否让渡了在一定期间内控制已识别资产使用的权利, 本公司评估合同中的客户是否有权获得在使用期间内因使用已识别资产所产生的几乎全部经济利益, 并有权在该使用期间主导已识别资产的使用。

单独租赁的识别

合同中同时包含多项单独租赁的, 本公司将合同予以分拆, 并分别各项单独租赁进行会计处理。同时符合下列条件的, 使用已识别资产的权利构成合同中的一项单独租赁:

- (1) 承租人可从单独使用该资产或将其与易于获得的其他资源一起使用中获利;
- (2) 该资产与合同中的其他资产不存在高度依赖或高度关联关系。

租赁和非租赁部分的分拆

合同中同时包含租赁和非租赁部分的, 本公司作为承租人时, 对于运输工具类租赁资产不进行分拆, 将各租赁部分及与其相关的非租赁部分分别合并为租赁进行处理, 除以上类别租赁资产外, 本公司将租赁和非租赁部分分拆后进行会计处理。

For those financial assets that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets but subsequently have become credit-impaired financial assets, the Bank calculates the interest income by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset in subsequent reporting periods.

Fee and commission income

The Bank earns fee and commission income from a diverse range of services it provides to its customers. For those services that are provided over a period of time, fee and commission income is accrued in accordance with the terms and conditions of the service agreement. For other services, fee and commission income is recognised when the transactions are completed.

(15) Leases

Identification of leases

At inception of a contract, the Bank assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of one or more identified assets for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time, the Bank assesses whether, throughout the period of use, the customer has both of the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset and the right to direct the use of the identified asset.

Identification of separate lease components

For a contract that contains multiple separate lease components, the Bank separates the components of the contract and accounts for each separate lease component. The right to use an identified asset is a separate lease component if both:

- (i) the lessee can benefit from use of the underlying asset either on its own or together with other resources that are readily available to the lessee; and
- (ii) the underlying asset is neither highly dependent on, nor highly interrelated with, the other underlying assets in the contract.

Separating lease components and non-lease components

The Bank does not separate lease vehicles as a lessee and instead accounts for each lease component and any associated non-lease components as a single lease component, except that the Bank accounts for the lease components and non-lease components separately in addition to the underlying assets above.

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租赁期的评估

租赁期是本公司有权使用租赁资产且不可撤销的期间。本公司有续租选择权, 即有权选择续租该资产, 且合理确定将行使该选择权的, 租赁期还包含续租选择权涵盖的期间。本公司有终止租赁选择权, 即有权选择终止租赁该资产, 但合理确定将不会行使该选择权的, 租赁期包含终止租赁选择权涵盖的期间。发生本公司可控范围内的重大事件或变化, 且影响本公司是否合理确定将行使相应选择权的, 本公司对其是否合理确定将行使续租选择权、购买选择权或不行使终止租赁选择权进行重新评估。

本公司作为承租人

使用权资产

本公司使用权资产类别主要包括房屋及建筑物、运输工具。

在租赁期开始日, 本公司将其可在租赁期内使用租赁资产的权利确认为使用权资产, 包括: (1) 租赁负债的初始计量金额; (2) 在租赁期开始日或之前支付的租赁付款额, 存在租赁激励的, 扣除已享受的租赁激励相关金额; (3) 承租人发生的初始直接费用; (4) 承租人为拆卸及移除租赁资产、复原租赁资产所在场地或将租赁资产恢复至租赁条款约定状态预计将发生的成本。本公司后续采用年限平均法对使用权资产计提折旧。能够合理确定租赁期届满时取得租赁资产所有权的, 本公司在租赁资产剩余使用寿命内计提折旧。无法合理确定租赁期届满时能够取得租赁资产所有权的, 本公司在租赁期与租赁资产剩余使用寿命两者孰短的期间内计提折旧。

本公司按照变动后的租赁付款额的现值重新计量租赁负债, 并相应调整使用权资产的账面价值时, 如使用权资产账面价值已调减至零, 但租赁负债仍需进一步调减的, 本公司将剩余金额计入当期损益。

Assessment of the lease term

The lease term is the non-cancellable period of a lease for which the Bank has the right to use an underlying asset. If the Bank has an option to extend the lease, that is, the Bank has the right to extend the lease, and is reasonably certain to exercise that option, the lease term also includes periods covered by an option to extend the lease. If the Bank has an option to terminate the lease, that is, the Bank has the right to terminate the lease, but is reasonably certain not to exercise that option, the lease term includes periods covered by an option to terminate the lease. The Bank reassesses whether it is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, purchase option, or not to exercise a termination option, upon the occurrence of either a significant event or a significant change in the circumstances that is within the control of the Bank and affects whether the Bank is reasonably certain to exercise an option not previously included in its determination of the lease term.

As lessee

Right-of-use assets

The right-of-use assets of the Bank mainly include buildings and vehicles.

At the commencement date of the lease, the Bank recognises a right-of-use asset. The cost of the right-of-use asset comprises: (i) the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liabilities; (ii) any lease payments made at or before the commencement date of the lease less any lease incentives received; (iii) any initial direct cost incurred; and (iv) an estimate of costs incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease. The right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis subsequently by the Bank. If the Bank is reasonably certain that the ownership of the underlying asset will be transferred to the Bank at the end of the lease term, the Bank depreciates the asset from the commencement date to the end of the useful life of the asset. Otherwise, the bank depreciates the assets from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the asset or the end of the lease term.

The Bank remeasures the lease liabilities at the present value of the changed lease payments and adjusts the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets accordingly, when the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is reduced to zero, and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liabilities, the Bank recognises the remaining amount of the remeasurement in profit or loss.

租赁负债

在租赁期开始日, 本公司将尚未支付的租赁付款额的现值确认为租赁负债, 短期租赁和低价值资产租赁除外。在计算租赁付款额的现值时, 本公司采用承租人增量借款利率作为折现率。本公司按照固定的周期性利率计算租赁负债在租赁期内各期间的利息费用, 并计入当期损益, 但另有规定计入相关资产成本的除外。未纳入租赁负债计量的可变租赁付款额于实际发生时计入当期损益, 但另有规定计入相关资产成本的除外。

租赁期开始日后, 当实质固定付款额发生变动、担保余值预计的应付金额发生变化、用于确定租赁付款额的指数或比率发生变动、购买选择权、续租选择权或终止选择权的评估结果或实际行权情况发生变化时, 本公司按照变动后的租赁付款额的现值重新计量租赁负债。

租赁变更

租赁变更是原合同条款之外的租赁范围、租赁对价、租赁期限的变更, 包括增加或终止一项或多项租赁资产的使用权, 延长或缩短合同规定的租赁期等。

租赁发生变更且同时符合下列条件的, 本公司将该租赁变更作为一项单独租赁进行会计处理:

- (1) 该租赁变更通过增加一项或多项租赁资产的使用权而扩大了租赁范围;
- (2) 增加的对价与租赁范围扩大部分的单独价格按该合同情况调整后的金额相当。

租赁变更未作为一项单独租赁进行会计处理的, 在租赁变更生效日, 本公司重新确定租赁期, 并采用修订后的折现率对变更后的租赁付款额进行折现, 以重新计量租赁负债。在计算变更后租赁付款额的现值时, 本公司采用租赁变更生效日的本公司增量借款利率作为折现率。

就上述租赁负债调整的影响, 本公司相应调整使用权资产的账面价值。

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Bank measures the lease liabilities at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. In calculating the present value of the lease payments, the Bank uses the lessee's incremental borrowing rate. The Bank calculates the interest expenses of the lease liabilities in each period during the lease term using the constant periodic rate of interest, and recognises such interest expenses in profit or loss, except those in the costs of the related asset as required. Variable lease payments that are not included in the measurement of the lease liabilities are recognised in profit or loss as incurred, except those in the costs of the related asset as required.

After the commencement date of the lease, if there is a change on actual fixed payment, expected payable of guaranteed residual value, the index or rate used to calculate the lease payment, purchase option, the assessment of option to extend the lease, option to terminate the lease or actual option exercise situation, the bank will recalculate the lease liabilities at the present value of the lease payments based changes occurred.

Lease modifications

Lease modification is a change in the scope of a lease, or the consideration for a lease, that was not part of the original terms and conditions of the lease, for example, adding or terminating the right to use one or more underlying assets, or extending or shortening the contractual lease term.

The Bank accounts for a lease modification as a separate lease if both:

- (i) the modification increases the scope of the lease by adding the right to use one or more underlying assets; and
- (ii) the consideration for the lease increases by an amount commensurate with the stand-alone price for the increase in scope and any appropriate adjustments to that stand-alone price to reflect the circumstances of the particular contract.

For a lease modification that is not accounted for as a separate lease, at the effective date of the lease modification the Bank remeasures the lease liabilities by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate. The revised discount rate is determined as the lessee's incremental borrowing rate at the effective date of the modification.

For the above lease modification, the Bank makes a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use asset.

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短期租赁和低价值资产租赁

本公司将在租赁期开始日, 租赁期不超过 12 个月, 且不包含购买选择权的租赁认定为短期租赁; 将单项租赁资产为全新资产时价值不超过 5,000 美元的租赁认定为低价值资产租赁。本公司转租或预期转租租赁资产的, 原租赁不认定为低价值资产租赁。本公司对房屋及建筑物、运输工具类别的短期租赁和低价值资产租赁选择不确认使用权资产和租赁负债。在租赁期内各个期间按照直线法计入相关的资产成本或当期损益, 或有租金在实际发生时计入当期损益。

16. 政府补助

政府补助在能够满足其所附的条件并且能够收到时, 予以确认。政府补助为货币性资产的, 按照收到或应收的金额计量。政府补助为非货币性资产的, 按照公允价值计量; 公允价值不能可靠取得的, 按照名义金额计量。与收益相关的政府补助, 用于补偿以后期间的相关成本费用或损失的, 确认为递延收益, 并在确认相关成本费用或损失的期间计入当期损益或冲减相关成本; 用于补偿已发生的相关成本费用或损失的, 直接计入当期损益或冲减相关成本。与资产相关的政府补助, 冲减相关资产的账面价值; 或确认为递延收益, 在相关资产使用寿命内按照合理、系统的方法分期计入损益(但按照名义金额计量的政府补助, 直接计入当期损益), 相关资产在使用寿命结束前被出售、转让、报废或发生毁损的, 尚未分配的相关递延收益余额转入资产处置当期的损益。

17. 股份支付

本公司的股份支付为以权益结算的股份支付。

以权益结算的股份支付换取员工提供服务的, 以授予员工权益工具的公允价值计量。授予后立即可行权的, 在授予日按照公允价值计入相关费用, 相应增加资本公积; 完成等待期内的服务或达到规定业绩条件才可行权的, 在等待期内每个资产负债表日, 以对可行权权益工具数量的最佳估计为基础, 按照授予日的公允价值, 将当期取得的服务计入相关费用, 相应增加资本公积。权益工具的公允价值采用二叉树模型确定。

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Bank considers a lease that, at the commencement date of the lease, has a lease term of 12 months or less, and does not contain any purchase option as a short-term lease; and a lease for which the value of the individual underlying asset is not more than USD5000 when it is new as a lease of low-value assets. If the Bank subleases an asset, or expects to sublease an asset, the head lease does not qualify as a lease of a low-value asset. The Bank does not recognise the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for buildings and vehicles short-term leases and low-value assets. The Bank recognises lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets in the costs of the related asset or profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(16) Government subsidies

Government subsidies will be recognised if the Bank can receive government subsidies and meet the conditions attached to government subsidies. If government subsidies are monetary assets, they shall be measured in the light of the amount received or receivable. If a government subsidy is a non-monetary asset, it shall be measured at its fair value; and if its fair value cannot be obtained in a reliable way, it shall be measured at a nominal amount. Government subsidies associated with income which are used as compensation for future costs, expenses or losses are recognised as deferred expenditures and shall be recorded in future profits and losses to reverse the related costs where the relevant costs, expenses or losses are recognised. Government subsidies associated with income which are used to compensate the related costs, expenses or losses incurred by the Bank are directly included in current profit and loss or used to reverse the related costs. Government subsidies associated with assets shall set off the book value of related assets or be recognised as deferred expenditures. Government subsidies related to assets are recognised as deferred expenditures to be distributed over the useful lives of the relevant assets and shall be recorded in the profit or loss by stages in a reasonable and systematic manner. Government subsidies measured in nominal amounts, shall be directly recognised in current profits and losses. Where relevant assets are sold, transferred, scrapped or damaged before the end of their lives, balance of the unallocated deferred expenditures shall be recognised in current profit and loss on asset disposal.

(17) Share-based payment

The Bank's share-based compensation programme is measured as an equity-settled share-based payment.

The equity-settled share-based payment is measured by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted. Where the equity instruments granted vest immediately, the Bank recognises the expense in full at the fair value on grant date with a corresponding increase in capital reserve. Where the equity instruments granted vest upon the fulfilment of service period or performance conditions, the Bank makes a best estimate at the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest, at each financial reporting date of the vesting period, and recognise the expense pertaining to the current period at the fair value on grant date with a corresponding increase in capital reserve. The fair values of the equity instruments are estimated using the Trinomial valuation methodology.

对于最终未能行权的股份支付, 不确认费用, 除非行权条件是市场条件或非可行权条件, 此时无论是否满足市场条件或非可行权条件, 只要满足所有可行权条件中的非市场条件, 即视为可行权。

如果修改了以权益结算的股份支付的条款, 至少按照未修改条款的情况确认取得的服务。此外, 任何增加所授予权益工具公允价值的修改, 或在修改日对员工有利的变更, 均确认取得服务的增加。

如果取消了以权益结算的股份支付, 则于取消日作为加速行权处理, 立即确认尚未确认的金额。员工能够选择满足非可行权条件但在等待期内未满足的, 作为取消以权益结算的股份支付处理。但是, 如果授予新的权益工具, 并在新权益工具授予日认定所授予的新权益工具是用于替代被取消的权益工具的, 则以与处理原权益工具条款和条件修改相同的方式, 对所授予的替代权益工具进行处理。

18. 职工薪酬

职工薪酬, 是指本公司为获得职工提供的服务或解除劳动关系而给予的各种形式的报酬或补偿。职工薪酬包括短期薪酬、离职后福利、辞退福利和其他长期职工福利。

短期薪酬

工资与奖金、社会保障福利及其他短期员工福利会于本公司员工提供服务的期间计提。

离职后福利(设定提存计划)

本公司的员工参加由当地政府管理的养老保险和失业保险, 相应支出在发生时计入当期损益。

本公司员工还可自愿参加本公司设立的企业年金计划。本公司按员工工资的一定比例向年金计划缴款, 相应支出计入当期损益。

No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest, except for equity-settled transactions where vesting is conditional upon a market or non-vesting condition, which are treated as vesting irrespective of whether or not the market or non-vesting condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance and service conditions are satisfied.

Where the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, as a minimum, an expense is recognised as if the terms had not been modified. An additional expense is recognised for any modification which increases the total fair value of the share-based payments, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of modification.

Where an equity-settled award is cancelled, it is treated as if it had vested on the date of cancellation, and any expense not yet recognised for the award is recognised immediately. This includes any award where non-vesting conditions within the control of the employees are not met. However, if a new award is substituted for the cancelled award, and designated as a replacement award on the date that it is granted, the cancelled and new compensation are treated as if they were a modification of the original award.

(18) Employee benefits

Employee benefits are all forms of consideration or compensation given by the Bank in exchange for service rendered by employees or for the termination of employment, including short-term employee benefits, post-employment benefits, termination benefits and other long-term benefits.

Short-term employee benefits

Salaries and bonuses, social security contributions and other short-term employee benefits are accrued in the period in which services have been rendered by the employees of the Bank.

Post-employment benefits (defined contribution plan)

Employees of the Bank participate in the retirement insurance plan, and unemployment insurance plan administered by the local government, and the contribution is recognised to profit or loss of that period.

Employees of the Bank can participate in the annuity plan established by the Bank on a voluntary basis. The Bank contributes to the annuity at a certain percentage of employees' salary, and recognises the cost in the profit or loss accordingly.

财务报表附注 Notes to Financial Statements

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(除特别注明外, 金额单位均为人民币元)
(Unless otherwise stated, expressed in RMB Yuan)

19. 所得税

所得税包括当期所得税和递延所得税。除与直接计入所有者权益的交易或事项相关的所得税计入所有者权益外, 其他所得税均计入当期损益。

本公司对于当期和以前期间形成的当期所得税负债或资产, 按照税法规定计算的预期应交纳或返还的所得税金额计量。

本公司根据资产与负债于资产负债表日的账面价值与计税基础之间的暂时性差异, 以及未作为资产和负债确认但按照税法规定可以确定其计税基础的项目的账面价值与计税基础之间的差额产生的暂时性差异, 采用资产负债表债务法计提递延所得税。

各种应纳税暂时性差异均据以确认递延所得税负债。

对于可抵扣暂时性差异、能够结转以后年度的可抵扣亏损和税款抵减, 本公司以很可能取得用来抵扣可抵扣暂时性差异、可抵扣亏损和税款抵减的未来应纳税所得额为限, 确认由此产生的递延所得税资产。

本公司于资产负债表日, 对于递延所得税资产和递延所得税负债, 依据税法规定, 按照预期收回该资产或清偿该负债期间的适用税率计量, 并反映资产负债表日预期收回资产或清偿负债方式的所得税影响。

于资产负债表日, 本公司对递延所得税资产的账面价值进行复核。如果未来期间很可能无法获得足够的应纳税所得额用以抵扣递延所得税资产的利益, 减记递延所得税资产的账面价值。于资产负债表日, 本公司重新评估未确认的递延所得税资产, 在很可能获得足够的应纳税所得额可供所有或部分递延所得税资产转回的限度内, 确认递延所得税资产。

同时满足下列条件时, 递延所得税资产和递延所得税负债以抵销后的净额列示: 拥有以净额结算当期所得税资产及当期所得税负债的法定权利; 递延所得税资产和递延所得税负债是与同一税收征管部门对同一应纳税主体征收的所得税相关或者对不同的纳税主体相关, 但在未来每一具有重要性的递延所得税资产和递延所得税负债转回的期间内, 涉及的纳税主体体意图以净额结算当期所得税资产及当期所得税负债或是同时取得资产、清偿债务。

(19) Income tax

Income tax includes current tax and deferred tax. Current income tax and movements in deferred tax balances are recognised in profit or loss except that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case the tax is recognised directly in equity.

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities in accordance with relevant tax regulations.

Deferred income tax is provided, using the liability method, on all temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the balance sheet date.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carryforward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carryforward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each financial reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each financial reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset when fulfilling of the following conditions: A legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; The deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are related to the income tax levied on the same taxpayer by the same tax administrative department or are related to different taxpayers but, within each future period of reversal of important deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities, the taxpayers involved intend to settle current tax assets and current tax liabilities or acquire assets and liquidate liabilities at the same time.

20. 公允价值计量

本公司于每个资产负债表日以公允价值计量衍生金融工具、交易性金融资产、其他以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产、其他债权投资以及交易性金融负债。公允价值, 是指市场参与者在计量日发生的有序交易中, 出售一项资产所能收到或者转移一项负债所需支付的价格。本公司以公允价值计量相关资产或负债, 假定出售资产或者转移负债的有序交易在相关资产或负债的主要市场进行; 不存在主要市场的, 本公司假定该交易在相关资产或负债的最有利市场进行。主要市场 (或最有利市场) 是本公司在计量日能够进入的交易市场。本公司采用市场参与者在对该资产或负债定价时为实现其经济利益最大化所使用的假设。

本公司采用在当前情况下适用并且有足够可利用数据和其他信息支持的估值技术, 优先使用相关可观察输入值, 只有在可观察输入值无法取得或取得不切实可行的情况下, 才使用不可观察输入值。

在财务报表中以公允价值计量或披露的资产和负债, 根据对公允价值计量整体而言具有重要意义的最低层次输入值, 确定所属的公允价值层次: 在计量日能够取得的相同资产或负债在活跃市场上未经调整的报价为第一层次输入值; 除第一层次输入值外相关资产或负债直接或间接可观察的输入值为第二层次输入值; 相关资产或负债的不可观察输入值为第三层次输入值。

每个资产负债表日, 本公司对在财务报表中确认的持续以公允价值计量的资产和负债进行重新评估, 以确定是否在公允价值计量层次之间发生转换。

21. 关联方

一方控制、共同控制另一方或对另一方施加重大影响, 以及两方或两方以上同受一方控制、共同控制或重大影响的, 构成关联方。

仅同受国家控制而不存在其他关联方关系的企业, 不构成本公司的关联方。

(20) Fair value measurement

At each financial reporting date, the Bank measures its derivatives, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, other debt instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the assumption that the orderly transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either in the principal market for the asset or liability, or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability. The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to the Bank. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumption that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

The Bank uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure the fair value. Use of observable inputs is maximized and unobservable inputs will only be used when observable inputs are not available or obtaining observable inputs becomes unpractical.

For assets and liabilities measured and disclosed at fair value, the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement: Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that are accessible at the measurement date; Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

For assets and liabilities held at the end of the balance sheet date that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis, the Bank continues to make assessment as to whether there is transfer between different levels of the fair value hierarchy.

(21) Related parties

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control or common significant influence.

The state-owned enterprises without other relationships do not constitute related parties.

财务报表附注

Notes to Financial Statements

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22. 受托业务

本公司以被任命者、受托人或代理人等受托身份进行活动时, 该委托活动所产生的资产与该资产偿还客户的保证未包括在本报表。

23. 或有负债

或有负债指过去的交易或者事项形成的潜在义务, 其存在须通过未来不确定事项的发生或不发生予以证实; 或过去的交易或者事项形成的现时义务, 履行该义务不是很可能导致经济利益流出或该义务的金额不能可靠计量, 因此该义务不予确认。

本公司对或有负债不予确认, 仅在附注中加以披露。如情况发生变化使得该事项很有可能导致经济利益的流出时, 则将其确认为预计负债。

24. 重大会计判断和会计估计

在本公司执行会计政策的过程中, 管理层对财务报表未来不确定事项作出了判断、估计和假设。这些判断、估计和假设会影响收入、费用、资产和负债的列报金额及其披露。这些估计和假设的不确定性所导致的结果可能造成对未来受影响的资产或负债的账面金额进行重大调整。

判断

在应用本公司的会计政策的过程中, 管理层作出了以下对财务报表所确认的金额具有重大影响的判断:

业务模式

金融资产于初始确认时的分类取决于本公司管理金融资产的商业模式, 在判断业务模式时, 本公司考虑包括企业评价和向关键管理人员报告金融资产业绩的方式、影响金融资产业绩的风险及其管理方式以及相关业务管理人员获得报酬的方式等。在评估是否可以收取合同现金流量为目标时, 本公司需要对金融资产到期日前的出售原因、时间、频率和价值等进行分析判断。

(22) Entrusted business

Where the Bank acts in an entrusted business such as nominee, custodian or agent, assets arising thereon together with related undertakings to return such assets to customers are excluded from the financial statements.

(23) Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Bank. It can also be a present obligation arising from past events that is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required or the amount of obligation cannot be measured reliably.

The Bank will not recognise contingent liabilities, but disclosed in the notes to financial statements. In case the condition changes, which led to the outflow of economic resources is probable, provisions will be made.

(24) Significant accounting judgment and estimates

In the process of applying the accounting policies, the management has used its judgments and made estimates and assumptions of the effects of uncertain future events on the financial statements. The use of judgments, estimates and assumptions will affect the amount of income, expense, assets and liabilities presented and disclosed. The uncertainty of such estimates and assumptions might have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the future.

Judgment

In the process of applying the accounting policies, the management make following judgments which has significant impact on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Business model

Financial assets are initially classified based on the Bank's business model for managing the financial assets. The Bank judges the business model, with the consideration of enterprise evaluation, the reporting mode to key management, related risk and corresponding risk management method of financial assets performance, and the reward system of related business personnel. The Bank analyses and judges the reason, timing, frequency and value of selling financial assets before maturity date when judging whether the business model is to collect contractual cash flows or not.

合同现金流量特征

金融资产于初始确认时的分类取决于金融资产的合同现金流量特征, 需要判断合同现金流量是否仅为对本金和以未偿付本金为基础的利息的支付时, 包含对货币时间价值的修正进行评估时, 需要判断与基准现金流量相比是否具有显著差异、对包含提前还款特征的金融资产, 需要判断提前还款特征的公允价值是否非常小等。

估计的不确定性

以下为于资产负债表日有关未来的关键假设以及估计不确定性的其他关键来源, 可能会导致未来会计期间资产和负债账面金额重大调整。

金融工具减值

2018 年 1 月 1 日之后, 本公司采用预期信用损失模型对金融工具的减值进行评估, 应用预期信用损失模型需要做出重大判断和估计, 需考虑所有合理且有依据的信息, 包括前瞻性信息。在做出这些判断和估计时, 本公司根据历史还款数据结合经济政策、宏观经济指标、行业风险等因素推断债务人信用风险的预期变动。不同的估计可能会影响减值准备的计提, 已计提的减值准备可能并不等于未来实际的减值损失金额。

除金融资产之外的非流动资产减值

本公司于资产负债表日对除金融资产之外的非流动资产判断是否存在可能发生减值的迹象。对使用寿命不确定的无形资产, 除每年进行的减值测试外, 当其存在减值迹象时, 也进行减值测试。其他除金融资产之外的非流动资产, 当存在迹象表明其账面金额不可收回时, 进行减值测试。当资产或资产组的账面价值高于可收回金额, 即公允价值减去处置费用后的净额和预计未来现金流量的现值中的较高者, 表明发生了减值。公允价值减去处置费用后的净额, 参考公平交易中类似资产的销售协议价格或可观察到的市场价格, 减去可直接归属于该资产处置的增量成本确定。预计未来现金流量现值时, 管理层必须估计该项资产或资产组的预计未来现金流量, 并选择恰当的折现率确定未来现金流量的现值。

Characteristics of the contractual cash flows

Financial assets are initially classified based on their contractual cash flow characteristics. When judging whether the contractual cash flow are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, the considerations contain: (i) judging whether there exists significant difference compared with the benchmark cash flow, when evaluating the modification of the time value of the money, (ii) judging whether fair value of the early repayment characteristics is immaterial for financial assets with early repayment characteristics.

Uncertainty of estimates

The following items are the key hypothesis about the future and other key source of uncertainty of estimates on financial reporting date. It may cause significant modification on carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the future accounting period.

Impairment of financial instruments

The Bank uses the expected credit loss model to evaluate the impairment of financial instruments since 1 January 2018. Applying the expected credit loss model need to make significant judgment and estimates with consideration of all reasonable information with proper basis, including the forward-looking information. When making those judgment and estimates, the Bank deduces the expected changes of obligor's credit risk with consideration of the historical repayment data combined with the economic policy, macroeconomic indicators, industry risk and etc. Different estimates may affect the impairment provision. The provision for impairment may not equal amount of impairment losses in the future.

Impairment of non-current assets besides financial assets

Non-current assets other than financial-assets are reviewed for impairment on financial reporting date. When the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount. For intangible assets with indefinite useful lives, the impairment test is made annually and when impairment indications exist. For other non-current assets besides financial assets, the impairment test is made when there is an indication that their carrying amount is not recoverable. When the carrying amount of an asset or a group of assets is higher than their recoverable amount, i.e. higher of its fair value less costs to sell and the present value of estimated future discounted cash flows, it is indicated that the impairment losses have occurred. Fair value less costs to sell refers to the selling contract price from fair trading of similar asset or the observable market price, less the incremental costing directly attributes to the asset disposal. When estimating the present value of future discounted cash flows. The management must estimate the future cash flow of the asset or the group of assets, and choose a proper discount rate to determine the present value.

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递延所得税资产

在很可能有足够的应纳税所得额用以抵扣可抵扣亏损的限度内, 应就所有尚未利用的可抵扣亏损确认递延所得税资产。这需要管理层运用大量的判断来估计未来取得应纳税所得额的时间和金额, 结合纳税筹划策略, 以决定应确认的递延所得税资产的金额。

金融工具的公允价值

对于存在活跃市场的金融工具, 本公司优先采用活跃市场的报价确定其公允价值。对于不存在活跃市场的金融工具, 本公司采用估值技术确定其公允价值。估值技术包括参考熟悉情况并自愿交易的各方最近进行的市场交易中使用的价格、参照实质上相同的其他金融工具的当前公允价值和现金流量折现法等。在可行的情况下, 估值技术尽可能使用市场参数。然而, 当缺乏市场参数时, 管理层需就自身和交易对手的信贷风险、市场波动率、相关性等方面作出估计。这些相关假设的变化会对金融工具的公允价值产生影响。

金融工具终止确认

于金融工具转移交易中, 本公司管理层需就与所转移金融工具所有权有关的风险及报酬进行分析与判断, 并根据分析的结果进行相应的账务处理。

承租人增量借款利率

本公司采用承租人增量借款利率作为折现率计算租赁付款额的现值。确定增量借款利率时, 本公司根据所处经济环境, 以可观察的利率作为确定增量借款利率的参考基础, 在此基础上, 根据自身情况、标的资产情况、租赁期和租赁负债金额等租赁业务具体情况对参考利率进行调整以得出适用的增量借款利率。

Deferred income tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

Fair value of financial instruments

The Bank establishes fair value of financial instruments with reference to a quoted market price in an active market or, if there is no active market, using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques include the use of recent arm's length transactions, observable prices for similar instruments, discounted cash flow analysis using risk-adjusted interest rates, and commonly used market pricing models. Whenever possible these models use observable market inputs and data including, for example, interest rate yield curves, foreign currency rates and option volatilities. The results of using valuation techniques are calibrated against the industry practice and observable current market transactions in the same or similar instruments.

Derecognition of financial instruments

The Bank assesses and judges on the extent to which it retains the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial instruments for the transferred transactions entered into, and make relevant accounting treatments accordingly.

Lessee's incremental borrowing rate

The Bank measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate. According to the economic environment, the Bank takes the observable interest rate as the reference basis for determining the incremental borrowing rate, then adjusts the observable interest rate based on its own circumstances, underlying assets, lease terms and amounts of lease liabilities to determine the applicable incremental borrowing rate.

五、会计政策和会计估计变更

关于基准利率改革导致相关合同现金流量的确定基础发生变更的会计处理

财政部于 2021 年 1 月颁布了《企业会计准则解释第 14 号》(财会 [2021]1 号), 主要明确了基准利率改革导致金融资产或金融负债合同现金流量的确定基础发生变更的会计处理、基准利率改革导致的租赁变更的会计处理及相关披露要求。

本公司自 2021 年 1 月 1 日起执行该解释, 执行该解释对本年财务报表无重大影响。

六、税项

本公司本年度主要税项及其税率列示如下:

增值税 Value-added tax	应税收入按 13% 或 6% 的税率计算销项税, 并按扣除当期允许抵扣的进项税额后的差额计缴增值税。 The Bank is subjected to a Value-added output tax levied on 13 per cent or six per cent of taxable income deduct the input tax.
城市维护建设税 City construction tax	按实际缴纳的流转税的 7% 计缴。 The Bank is subjected to a city construction tax rate of seven per cent on turnover tax.
教育费附加 Educational surcharge	按实际缴纳的流转税的 3% 计缴。 The Bank is subjected to an educational surcharge rate of three per cent on turnover tax.
企业所得税 Corporate income tax	按应纳税所得额的 25% 计缴。 The Bank is subjected to a corporate tax rate of 25 per cent.
代扣缴个人所得税 Withholding Individual Income tax	本公司支付给雇员的薪金, 由本公司按税法代扣缴个人所得税。 In accordance with the relevant tax laws in the PRC, the Bank is required to withhold individual income tax on salaries paid to its employees.

5. Changes in Accounting Policies and Estimates

Accounting treatment of changes in the basis for determining contractual cash flows arising from interest rate benchmark reform

MOF issued the Accounting Standard for Business Enterprises Interpretation No 14 in January 2021, which clarified the accounting treatment and disclosure requirements of changes in the basis of determining contractual cash flows of financial assets or financial liabilities and changes to lease payments arising from interest rate benchmark reform.

The Bank implemented above accounting policy since 1 January 2021, and there was no significant impact on current year's financial statements.

6. Taxation

The major categories of tax applicable to the Bank and the respective tax rates for the current financial year are as follows:

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七、财务报表主要项目附注

1. 现金及存放中央银行款项

		(1) Cash and deposit with the Central Bank	
		31-12-2021	31-12-2020
库存现金	Cash on hand	2,039,982	4,163,644
存放中央银行法定准备金 - 人民币	Statutory deposit reserve with the Central Bank - RMB	2,884,753,084	3,304,047,179
存放中央银行法定准备金 - 外币	Statutory deposit reserve with the Central Bank - foreign currency	616,431,269	284,969,029
存放中央银行外汇风险准备金	Foreign exchange risk reserve with the Central Bank	-	586,468,851
存放中央银行的其他款项	Other deposits with the Central Bank	2,700,435,288	512,775,219
应收利息	Interest receivable	1,479,297	1,655,508
减: 存放中央银行款项减值准备	Less: allowance for impairment losses	(644,914)	(486,116)
合计	Total	6,204,494,006	4,693,593,314

根据中国人民银行的有关规定, 本公司必须按一定比率缴付存款准备金于中国人民银行。于 2021 年 12 月 31 日, 本公司人民币及外币存款准备金缴存比例分别为 8% (2020 年 12 月 31 日 10.5%) 及 9% (2020 年 12 月 31 日: 5%)。

从 2015 年 10 月起, 根据中国人民银行的有关规定, 本公司按月缴纳外汇风险准备金, 每月按上月远期售汇签约额的一定比例缴存外汇风险准备金。2020 年 10 月起, 外汇风险准备金的缴存比例由 20% 调整至 0%。

于 2021 年 12 月 31 日及 2020 年 12 月 31 日, 本公司将存放中央银行款项纳入阶段一, 按其未来 12 个月内预期信用损失计量减值准备。

2. 存放同业款项

		(2) Due from banks and other financial institutions	
		31-12-2021	31-12-2020
存放境内银行同业及其他金融机构	Due from domestic banks and other financial institutions	1,417,603,620	901,033,543
存放境外银行同业	Due from overseas banks	2,139,513,851	2,794,856,980
应收利息	Interest receivable	353	491,469
小计	Sub-total	3,557,117,824	3,696,381,992
减: 存放同业减值准备	Less: allowance for impairment losses	(12,855,970)	(15,668,827)
存放同业净额	Net amount of due from banks and other financial institutions	3,544,261,854	3,680,713,165

存放同业减值准备为本公司根据银监发 [2010]45 号《中国银监会关于印发〈银行业金融机构国别风险管理指引〉的通知》的规定而计提的国别风险减值准备以及按照 12 个月预期信用损失计提的减值准备。

于 2021 年 12 月 31 日及 2020 年 12 月 31 日, 本公司将全部存放同业款项纳入阶段一, 按其未来 12 个月内预期信用损失计量减值准备。

7. Notes to Financial Statements

(1) Cash and deposit with the Central Bank

		31-12-2021	31-12-2020
Cash on hand		2,039,982	4,163,644
Statutory deposit reserve with the Central Bank - RMB		2,884,753,084	3,304,047,179
Statutory deposit reserve with the Central Bank - foreign currency		616,431,269	284,969,029
Foreign exchange risk reserve with the Central Bank		-	586,468,851
Other deposits with the Central Bank		2,700,435,288	512,775,219
Interest receivable		1,479,297	1,655,508
Less: allowance for impairment losses		(644,914)	(486,116)
Total		6,204,494,006	4,693,593,314

The Bank places statutory deposit reserves with the People's Bank of China (PBOC) in accordance with relevant regulations issued by it. As at 31 December 2021, statutory deposit reserves placed with the PBOC were calculated at eight per cent (31 December 2020: 10.5 per cent) and nine per cent (31 December 2020: five per cent) of qualified RMB deposits and foreign currency deposits from customers respectively.

The Bank places foreign exchange risk reserve with the PBOC monthly in accordance with relevant regulations since October 2015. The foreign exchange risk reserve is calculated at a certain percentage of the contractual amount of forward sales of exchanges in the preceding month. The foreign exchange risk reserve ratio reduced from 20% to zero per cent since October 2020.

As at 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020, the Bank included all deposit with the Central Bank in Stage I, and measured the impairment losses based on expected credit losses in the next 12 months (12-month ECL).

(2) Due from banks and other financial institutions

		31-12-2021	31-12-2020
Due from domestic banks and other financial institutions		1,417,603,620	901,033,543
Due from overseas banks		2,139,513,851	2,794,856,980
Interest receivable		353	491,469
Sub-total		3,557,117,824	3,696,381,992
Less: allowance for impairment losses		(12,855,970)	(15,668,827)
Net amount of due from banks and other financial institutions		3,544,261,854	3,680,713,165

Impairment provisions for due from banks and other financial institutions represented the country risk reserve provided according to Yin Jian Fa [2010] No 45 *Circular of the China Banking Regulatory Commission on Printing and Distributing the Guidelines for Country Risk Management of the Banking Financial Institutions* issued by CBIRC, and the provision for impairment measured according to 12-month expected credit loss.

As at 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020, the Bank included all due from banks and other financial institutions in Stage I, and measured the impairment losses based on expected credit losses in the next 12 months (12-month ECL).

3. 拆出资金

		(3) Placements with banks and other financial institutions	
		31-12-2021	31-12-2020
拆放及借出境内银行同业及其他金融机构	Placements with domestic banks and other financial institutions	6,054,302,937	4,821,387,360
拆放及借出境外银行同业	Placements with overseas banks	2,561,523,000	1,846,037,000
应收利息	Interest receivable	11,663,341	10,092,464
小计	Sub-total	8,627,489,278	6,677,516,824
减: 拆放同业减值准备	Less: allowance for impairment losses	(18,654,199)	(9,624,176)
拆出资金净额	Net amount of placements with banks and other financial institutions	8,608,835,079	6,667,892,648

拆放同业减值准备为本公司根据银监发 [2010]45 号《中国银监会关于印发〈银行业金融机构国别风险管理指引〉的通知》的规定而计提的国别风险减值准备以及按照 12 个月预期信用损失计提的减值准备。

于 2021 年 12 月 31 日及 2020 年 12 月 31 日, 本公司将全部拆出资金纳入阶段一, 按其未来 12 个月内预期信用损失计量减值准备。

Impairment provisions for placements represented the country risk reserve provided according to Yin Jian Fa [2010] No 45 *Circular of the China Banking Regulatory Commission on Printing and Distributing the Guidelines for Country Risk Management of the Banking Financial Institutions* issued by CBIRC, and the provision for impairment measured according to 12-month expected credit loss.

As at 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020, the Bank included all placements with banks and other financial institutions in Stage I, and measured the impairment losses based on expected credit losses in the next 12 months (12-month ECL).

4. 交易性金融资产

		31-12-2021	31-12-2020
以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产:	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:		
中央银行票据及国债	Central Bank bills and government bonds	772,023,120	149,776,650
政策性银行债	Policy bank bonds	1,059,577,750	-
企业债	Corporate bonds	136,479,810	-
拆放同业	Placement with banks and other financial institutions	-	821,291,982
同业存单	Negotiable certificates of deposit	198,590,600	547,659,650
应收利息	Interest receivable	30,762,909	6,513,562
合计	Total	2,197,434,189	1,525,241,844

(4) Financial assets held-for-trading

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5. 衍生金融工具

衍生金融工具指一种金融产品, 其价值取决于其所依附的另一种“基础性金融产品指数或其他变量的价值。通常这些基础性产品包括股票、大宗商品、债券市价、指数市价或汇率及利率等。本公司运用的衍生金融工具包括远期合约、掉期、期权和期货。

衍生金融工具的名义金额是指其所依附的“基础性”资产的价值, 体现资产负债表日未结清的部分。该合同价值反映了会计核算期末本公司的衍生金融工具的风险敞口而非公允价值。

本公司无为套期保值目的而被指定为套期工具的衍生金融工具。

本公司于资产负债表日所持有的衍生金融工具如下:

(5) Derivative financial instruments

A derivative is a financial instrument, the value of which is derived from the value of another “underlying” financial instrument, an index or some other variables. Typically, an “underlying” financial instrument is a share, commodity or bond price, an index value or an exchange or interest rate. The Bank uses derivative instruments such as forwards, swaps, options and futures.

The notional amount of a derivative represents the amount of underlying asset upon which the value of the derivative is based. It indicates the unsettled volume of business transaction at the balance sheet date. The amount of underlying asset reflects the risk exposure of derivative at the end of accounting period other than fair value.

The Bank has no derivative designated as hedging instruments.

The notional amount and fair value of the Bank's derivative instruments are as follows:

		31-12-2021			31-12-2020		
		公允价值 Fair Value			公允价值 Fair Value		
		名义金额 Notional Amount	资产 Assets	负债 Liabilities	名义金额 Notional Amount	资产 Assets	负债 Liabilities
外汇衍生工具:	Foreign exchange contracts:						
远期合约	Forwards	11,839,604,341	173,886,669	223,208,451	8,797,620,818	44,514,861	99,178,077
掉期合约	Swaps	234,785,740,892	1,723,924,057	1,697,919,391	351,342,390,296	8,773,152,071	9,055,376,169
期权合约	Options	19,690,815,679	168,398,208	167,560,334	32,502,777,345	637,786,380	435,045,791
小计	Sub-total	266,316,160,912	2,066,208,934	2,088,688,176	392,642,788,459	9,455,453,312	9,589,600,037
利率衍生工具:	Interest rate contracts:						
掉期合约	Swaps	207,500,634,604	1,369,704,794	1,359,902,742	243,447,312,204	1,106,967,653	1,047,472,263
小计	Sub-total	207,500,634,604	1,369,704,794	1,359,902,742	243,447,312,204	1,106,967,653	1,047,472,263
商品价格挂钩工具:	Commodity contracts:						
掉期合约	Swaps	8,112,500,694	376,568,008	375,331,551	5,155,710,682	177,610,492	177,092,741
小计	Sub-total	8,112,500,694	376,568,008	375,331,551	5,155,710,682	177,610,492	177,092,741
股票价格挂钩工具:	Equity contracts:						
期权合约	Options	353,015,412	416,203	433,453	639,119,726	1,679,173	1,702,732
小计	Sub-total	353,015,412	416,203	433,453	639,119,726	1,679,173	1,702,732
贵金属衍生工具:	Precious metal derivatives						
远期合约	Forwards	18,925,150,995	641,014,969	428,974,340	20,331,014,212	780,277,619	703,007,730
掉期合约	Swaps	10,556,889,956	85,079,444	44,925,011	6,167,899,797	37,819,463	72,602,408
期权合约	Options	34,037,749	15,919	15,921	-	-	-
期货合约	Futures	789,187,270	2,735,453	5,175,394	1,582,042,122	7,328,629	19,885,714
小计	Sub-total	30,305,265,970	728,845,785	479,090,666	28,080,956,131	825,425,711	795,495,852
合计	Total	512,587,577,592	4,541,743,724	4,303,446,588	669,965,887,202	11,567,136,341	11,611,363,625

6. 买入返售金融资产

		31-12-2021	31-12-2020
按交易对手分类:	Classified by counter-party:		
同业	Financial institutions	1,432,091,000	2,271,360,000
应收利息	Interest receivable	413,153	2,481,680
减: 减值准备	Less: allowance for impairment losses	(69,977)	(204,966)
合计	Total	1,432,434,176	2,273,636,714
按质押品分类:	Classified by type of pledged assets:		
债券	Bonds	1,432,091,000	2,271,360,000
应收利息	Interest receivable	413,153	2,481,680
减: 减值准备	Less: allowance for impairment losses	(69,977)	(204,966)
合计	Total	1,432,434,176	2,273,636,714

于 2021 年 12 月 31 日及 2020 年 12 月 31 日, 本公司将全部买入返售金融资产纳入阶段一, 按其未来 12 个月内预期信用损失计量减值准备。

As at 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020, the Bank included all reverse repurchase financial assets in Stage I, and measured the impairment losses based on expected credit losses in the next 12 months (12-month ECL).

7. 发放贷款和垫款

7.1 按个人和企业分布

(7) Loans and advances to customers

(7.1) Distribution of loans and advances by individual and corporate

		31-12-2021	31-12-2020
以摊余成本法计量的发放贷款和垫款	Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost		
个人贷款和垫款:	Retail loans and advances:		
住房按揭	Mortgages	4,846,248,142	5,732,690,002
其他	Others	759,808	1,351,987
小计	Sub-total	4,847,007,950	5,734,041,989
企业贷款和垫款:	Corporate loans and advances:		
贷款	Loans	18,407,383,395	17,426,062,438
贴现	Discounted bills	-	1,051,912,199
贸易融资	Trade finance	12,704,846,050	11,802,993,582
小计	Sub-total	31,112,229,445	30,280,968,219
以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的发放贷款和垫款	Loans and advances to customers at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,561,239,526	-
以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的发放贷款和垫款	Loans and advances to customers at fair value through profit or loss	1,396,034,236	866,797,767
合计	Total	39,916,511,157	36,881,807,975
贷款应收利息	Interest receivable	208,821,950	174,613,351
发放贷款和垫款总额	Total amount of loans and advances	40,125,333,107	37,056,421,326
减: 贷款减值准备	Less: allowance for impairment losses	(965,228,077)	(870,385,199)
发放贷款和垫款账面价值	Net value of loans and advances to customers	39,160,105,030	36,186,036,127

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7.2 按行业分布

(7.2) Distribution of loans and advances to customers by industry

		31-12-2021		31-12-2020	
		账面余额 Amount	比例 Percentage	账面余额 Amount	比例 Percentage
房地产业	Real estates	9,864,293,248	25%	9,256,345,957	25%
批发和零售业	Wholesale and retail	8,176,231,053	20%	6,921,873,222	19%
制造业	Manufacturing	7,480,104,680	19%	7,292,548,826	20%
交通运输、仓储和邮政业	Transportation, storage and post	2,251,512,258	6%	1,052,765,235	3%
金融业	Finance	1,864,687,594	5%	1,933,416,786	5%
住宿和餐饮业	Accommodation and catering	1,208,102,264	3%	1,213,622,495	3%
租赁和商务服务业	Leasing and commercial services	1,031,760,236	3%	543,903,034	1%
信息传输、软件和信息技术服务业	Telecommunication, software and information management services	1,022,884,651	2%	1,266,862,528	3%
农林牧渔业	Agriculture, forestry, farming and fishing	700,206,742	2%	533,781,913	1%
建筑业	Construction	571,003,408	1%	263,378,486	1%
电力、热力、燃气及水生产和供应业	Electricity, heat, gas and water supply	455,998,256	1%	454,948,415	1%
卫生、社会保障和社会福利业	Health, social security and social welfare	379,718,817	1%	368,994,019	1%
科学研究和技术服务业	Scientific research and technical services	61,000,000	-	43,639,807	-
教育业	Education	2,000,000	-	1,685,263	-
个人贷款	Retail loan	4,847,007,950	12%	5,734,041,989	17%
合计	Total	39,916,511,157	100%	36,881,807,975	100%
贷款应收利息	Interest receivable	208,821,950		174,613,351	
发放贷款和垫款总额	Total amount of loans and advances	40,125,333,107		37,056,421,326	
减: 贷款减值准备	Less: allowance for impairment losses	(965,228,077)		(870,385,199)	
发放贷款和垫款账面价值	Net value of loans and advances to customers	39,160,105,030		36,186,036,127	

7.3 按地区分布

(7.3) Distribution of loans and advances to customers by geographical region

		31-12-2021		31-12-2020	
		账面余额 Amount	比例 Percentage	账面余额 Amount	比例 Percentage
东北	Northeast	592,574,132		1,220,488,047	
华东	East	17,381,224,792		15,756,734,672	
华北	North	7,805,262,173		7,130,310,369	
华中	Central	2,138,159,691		1,017,390,912	
华南	South	5,703,995,669		5,803,857,052	
西南	Southwest	3,837,574,057		3,996,084,325	
西北	Northwest	349,880,467		296,910,364	
境外地区	Overseas	2,107,840,176		1,660,032,234	
合计	Total	39,916,511,157		36,881,807,975	
贷款应收利息	Interest receivable	208,821,950		174,613,351	
发放贷款和垫款总额	Total amount of loans and advances	40,125,333,107		37,056,421,326	
减: 贷款减值准备	Less: allowance for impairment losses	(965,228,077)		(870,385,199)	
发放贷款和垫款账面价值	Net value of loans and advances to customers	39,160,105,030		36,186,036,127	

7.4 按担保方式分布

(7.4) Loans and advances to customers by type of collateral or guarantee

		31-12-2021		31-12-2020	
		账面余额 Amount	比例 Percentage	账面余额 Amount	比例 Percentage
信用贷款	Unsecured loans	7,243,408,307		8,275,088,608	
保证贷款	Guaranteed loans	7,996,640,037		4,950,007,177	
附担保物贷款	Loans with collaterals	24,676,462,813		23,656,712,190	
其中:	Of which:				
抵押贷款	Secured by mortgages	19,029,865,181		18,996,259,296	
质押贷款	Secured by pledges	5,646,597,632		4,660,452,894	
合计	Total	39,916,511,157		36,881,807,975	
贷款应收利息	Interest receivable	208,821,950		174,613,351	
发放贷款和垫款总额	Total amount of loans and advances	40,125,333,107		37,056,421,326	
减: 贷款减值准备	Less: allowance for impairment losses	(965,228,077)		(870,385,199)	
发放贷款和垫款账面价值	Net value of loans and advances to customers	39,160,105,030		36,186,036,127	

7.5 逾期贷款

(7.5) Overdue Loan

		31-12-2021				合计 Total
		逾期 1 天至 90 天 Overdue 1 day to 90 days	逾期 91 天至 1 年 (含 1 年) Over 90 days to 1 year (inclusive)	逾期 1 年至 3 年 (含 3 年) Overdue 1 year to 3 years (inclusive)	逾期 3 年 以上 Overdue 3 years above	
保证贷款	Guaranteed loans	-	-	41,570,926	-	41,570,926
附担保物贷款	Loans with collaterals	222,825	4,477,571	76,862,910	838,661	82,401,967
其中:	Of which:					
抵押贷款	Secured by mortgages	222,825	4,477,571	67,807,487	838,661	73,346,544
质押贷款	Secured by pledges	-	-	9,055,423	-	9,055,423
合计	Total	222,825	4,477,571	118,433,836	838,661	123,972,893

		31-12-2020				合计 Total
		逾期 1 天至 90 天 Overdue 1 day to 90 days	逾期 91 天至 1 年 (含 1 年) Over 90 days to 1 year (inclusive)	逾期 1 年至 3 年 (含 3 年) Overdue 1 year to 3 years (inclusive)	逾期 3 年 以上 Overdue 3 years above	
保证贷款	Guaranteed loans	7,370,000	14,757,283	27,806,538	-	49,933,821
附担保物贷款	Loans with collaterals	2,691,065	59,064,534	19,178,741	7,800,809	88,735,149
其中:	Of which:					
抵押贷款	Secured by mortgages	236,485	52,283,602	19,178,741	7,800,809	79,499,637
质押贷款	Secured by pledges	2,454,580	6,780,932	-	-	9,235,512
合计	Total	10,061,065	73,821,817	46,985,279	7,800,809	138,668,970

逾期贷款是指本金或利息逾期 1 天或以上的贷款。

Overdue loans are loans of which the principals or related interests are overdue for one day or above.

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7.6 贷款损失准备

以摊余成本法计量的发放贷款和垫款减值准备按照本公司 12 个月预期信用损失及整个存续期预期信用损失分别计提, 减值准备的变动如下:

					2021
		第一阶段 Stage I	第二阶段 Stage II	第三阶段 Stage III	合计 Total
		未来 12 个月 预期信用损失 12-month expected credit loss	整个存续期 预期信用损失 Lifetime expected credit loss	整个存续期已发生 信用减值金融资产 Credit-impaired financial assets (Lifetime expected credit loss)	
2021 年 1 月 1 日余额	At 1 January 2021	633,874,579	165,762,745	70,747,875	870,385,199
2021 年 1 月 1 日余额在本年	Opening balance on 1 January 2021				
- 转入第二阶段	Transfer to Stage II	(21,295,801)	21,295,801	-	-
- 转入第三阶段	Transfer to Stage III	(13,715)	-	13,715	-
- 转回第一阶段	Transfer to Stage I	71,766,207	(71,766,207)	-	-
本年计提与转回	Charge/(reverse) during the year	117,517,035	(40,237,866)	18,572,204	95,851,373
收回以前年度核销	Recovery of loans and advances previously written off	-	-	2,505	2,505
汇率变动	Exchange rate difference	-	-	(1,011,000)	(1,011,000)
年末余额	Closing balance	801,848,305	75,054,473	88,325,299	965,228,077
		第一阶段 Stage I	第二阶段 Stage II	第三阶段 Stage III	合计 Total
		未来 12 个月 预期信用损失 12-month expected credit loss	整个存续期 预期信用损失 Lifetime expected credit loss	整个存续期已发生 信用减值金融资产 Credit-impaired financial assets (Lifetime expected credit loss)	
2020 年 1 月 1 日余额	At 1 January 2020	647,273,129	68,696,762	64,768,941	780,738,832
2020 年 1 月 1 日余额在本年	Opening balance on 1 January 2020				
- 转入第二阶段	Transfer to Stage II	(40,118,101)	40,118,101	-	-
- 转入第三阶段	Transfer to Stage III	(2,700,344)	(1,923,607)	4,623,951	-
- 转回第一阶段	Transfer to Stage I	14,853,470	(14,853,470)	-	-
本年计提与转回	Charge/(reverse) during the year	14,566,425	73,724,959	156,464,179	244,755,563
本年核销	Writing off during the year	-	-	(154,378,231)	(154,378,231)
汇率变动	Exchange rate difference	-	-	(730,965)	(730,965)
年末余额	Closing balance	633,874,579	165,762,745	70,747,875	870,385,199

(7.6) Loan impairment provision

The allowances for loans and advances measured at amortised cost are measured according to the 12-month expected credit loss and lifetime expected credit loss respectively. The movement of impairment provisions is as follows:

以公允价值计量且变动计入其他综合收益的发放贷款和垫款损失准备按照本公司 12 个月预期信用损失及整个存续期预期信用损失分别计提, 列示如下:

The allowance for loans and advances at fair value through other comprehensive income are measured according to the 12-month expected credit loss and lifetime expected credit loss respectively. The movement of impairment provisions is as follows:

		第一阶段 Stage I	第二阶段 Stage II	第三阶段 Stage III	合计 Total
		未来 12 个月 预期信用损失 12-month expected credit loss	整个存续期 预期信用损失 Lifetime expected credit loss	整个存续期已发生 信用减值金融资产 Credit-impaired financial assets (Lifetime expected credit loss)	
2020 年 12 月 31 日	At 31 December 2020	-	-	-	-
2021 年 12 月 31 日	At 31 December 2021	26,917,763	9,484,937	-	36,402,700

8. 其他债权投资

(8) Other debt instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income

		31-12-2021	31-12-2020
中央银行票据及国债	Central Bank bills and government bonds	6,087,558,170	5,749,522,540
政策性银行及商业银行债券	Bonds issued by policy banks and commercial banks	2,220,682,062	2,595,945,411
企业债	Corporate bonds	20,061,920	-
同业存单	Negotiable certificate of deposits	1,979,906,386	2,540,169,510
其他债权投资总额	Total amount of other debt instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income	10,308,208,538	10,885,637,461
应计利息	Accrued interest	128,563,399	143,639,283
其他债权投资账面价值	Net value of other debt instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income	10,436,771,937	11,029,276,744

于 2021 年 12 月 31 日及 2020 年 12 月 31 日, 本公司将全部其他债权投资纳入阶段一, 按其未来 12 个月内预期信用损失计量减值准备。

本年在其他综合收益中确认的利得金额为人民币 51,475,157 元 (2020 年: 损失金额为人民币 33,977,050 元), 本年终止确认时从其他综合收益转入当期损益的利得金额为人民币 86,536 元 (2020 年: 人民币 20,285,925 元)。

As at 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020, the Bank included all other debt instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income in Stage I, and measured the impairment losses based on expected credit losses in the next 12 months (12-month ECL).

The amount of gains recognised in other comprehensive income in 2021 was RMB51,475,157 (2020: the amount of loss RMB33,977,050), and the amount transferred from other comprehensive income to the current profit was RMB86,536 (2020: RMB20,285,925).

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9. 固定资产

(9) Fixed assets

				2021
		运输设备 Motor vehicles	办公及电脑设备 Office equipment and computers	合计 Total
原价:	Cost:			
2021 年 1 月 1 日	At 1 January 2021	2,553,823	104,975,571	107,529,394
本年增加	Additions	409,046	15,176,515	15,585,561
本年在建工程转入 (附注七、13.2)	Transfer from construction in progress (Note 7.13.2)	-	75,929	75,929
本年处置	Disposals	(480,778)	(9,620,792)	(10,101,570)
2021 年 12 月 31 日	At 31 December 2021	2,482,091	110,607,223	113,089,314
累计折旧:	Accumulated depreciation:			
2021 年 1 月 1 日	At 1 January 2021	2,074,404	75,525,444	77,599,848
本年计提	Additions	156,854	12,176,269	12,333,123
本年处置	Disposals	(480,778)	(9,225,655)	(9,706,433)
2021 年 12 月 31 日	At 31 December 2021	1,750,480	78,476,058	80,226,538
固定资产净值及净额 2021 年 12 月 31 日	Net book value and net carrying amount At 31 December 2021	731,611	32,131,165	32,862,776
				2020
		运输设备 Motor vehicles	办公及电脑设备 Office equipment and computers	合计 Total
原价:	Cost:			
2020 年 1 月 1 日	At 1 January 2020	2,538,181	102,802,290	105,340,471
本年增加	Additions	416,095	8,819,633	9,235,728
本年在建工程转入 (附注七、13.2)	Transfer from construction in progress (Note 7.13.2)	-	212,542	212,542
本年处置	Disposals	(400,453)	(6,858,894)	(7,259,347)
2020 年 12 月 31 日	At 31 December 2020	2,553,823	104,975,571	107,529,394
累计折旧:	Accumulated depreciation:			
2020 年 1 月 1 日	At 1 January 2020	2,320,294	70,354,295	72,674,589
本年计提	Additions	154,563	11,877,651	12,032,214
本年处置	Disposals	(400,453)	(6,706,502)	(7,106,955)
2020 年 12 月 31 日	At 31 December 2020	2,074,404	75,525,444	77,599,848
固定资产净值及净额 2020 年 12 月 31 日	Net book value and net carrying amount At 31 December 2020	479,419	29,450,127	29,929,546

10. 使用权资产

(10) Right-of-use assets

				2021
		房屋及建筑物 Properties and buildings	运输工具 Motor vehicles	合计 Total
成本:	Cost:			
2021 年 1 月 1 日	At 1 January 2021	185,122,554	5,857,870	190,980,424
本年增加	Additions	17,730,139	637,399	18,367,538
本年减少	Disposals	(16,864,808)	(2,583,063)	(19,447,871)
2021 年 12 月 31 日	At 31 December 2021	185,987,885	3,912,206	189,900,091
累计折旧:	Accumulated depreciation:			
2021 年 1 月 1 日	At 1 January 2021	66,096,869	2,808,852	68,905,721
本年计提	Additions	63,847,175	1,716,430	65,563,605
本年减少	Disposals	(16,864,808)	(2,583,063)	(19,447,871)
2021 年 12 月 31 日	At 31 December 2021	113,079,236	1,942,219	115,021,455
账面价值	Net book value and net carrying amount			
2021 年 1 月 1 日	At 1 January 2021	119,025,685	3,049,018	122,074,703
2021 年 12 月 31 日	At 31 December 2021	72,908,649	1,969,987	74,878,636
				2020
		房屋及建筑物 Properties and buildings	运输工具 Motor vehicles	合计 Total
成本:	Cost:			
2020 年 1 月 1 日	At 1 January 2020	101,474,258	6,615,644	108,089,902
本年增加	Additions	132,198,878	2,600,166	134,799,044
本年减少	Disposals	(48,550,582)	(3,357,940)	(51,908,522)
2020 年 12 月 31 日	At 31 December 2020	185,122,554	5,857,870	190,980,424
累计折旧:	Accumulated depreciation:			
2020 年 1 月 1 日	At 1 January 2020	32,814,338	3,061,809	35,876,147
本年计提	Additions	71,799,320	2,687,280	74,486,600
本年减少	Disposals	(38,516,789)	(2,940,237)	(41,457,026)
2020 年 12 月 31 日	At 31 December 2020	66,096,869	2,808,852	68,905,721
账面价值	Net book value and net carrying amount			
2020 年 1 月 1 日	At 1 January 2020	68,659,920	3,553,835	72,213,755
2020 年 12 月 31 日	At 31 December 2020	119,025,685	3,049,018	122,074,703

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11. 无形资产

(11) Intangible assets

		2021	2020
软件设备	Software		
原价:	Cost or valuation:		
年初余额	Opening balance	235,618,418	233,213,362
本年购置	Additions	6,910,127	804,782
在建工程转入(附注七、13.2)	Transfer from construction in progress (Note 7.13.2)	6,894,436	1,600,274
本年处置	Disposal	(386,337)	-
年末余额	Closing balance	249,036,644	235,618,418
累计摊销:	Accumulated amortisation:		
年初账面余额	Opening balance	154,048,004	130,573,694
本年计提	Additions	22,328,371	23,474,310
本年处置	Disposals	(386,337)	-
年末余额	Closing balance	175,990,038	154,048,004
无形资产净值及净额	Net book value and net carrying amount	73,046,606	81,570,414

12. 递延所得税资产

(12) Deferred tax assets

		2021			2021
		年初余额	本年计入损益	本年计入所有者权益	年末余额
		Opening balance	Credited/(Charged) to profit or loss	Credited/(Charged) to equity	Closing balance
递延所得税资产	Deferred tax assets				
贷款及拆放同业损失准备	Allowance for impairment losses on loan and placement	195,556,193	(17,626,124)	-	177,930,069
其他金融资产减值准备	Allowance for impairment losses on other financial assets	5,015,845	17,708,069	-	22,723,914
预计负债	Provisions	12,515,309	(987,555)	-	11,527,754
以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的金融资产的未实现损益	Unrealised profit or loss of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(304,665)	-	(12,850,200)	(13,154,865)
衍生金融工具公允价值变动损益	Changes in fair value of derivatives	(2,340,821)	(56,401,913)	-	(58,742,734)
其他以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融工具的公允价值变动	Changes in fair value of other financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	(19,056,928)	17,540,948	-	(1,515,980)
预提职工工资及奖金	Payroll payables	4,607,512	253,745	-	4,861,257
预提费用	Accrued liabilities	8,127,591	(2,135,794)	-	5,991,797
其他	Others	(1,181,465)	(2,453,046)	-	(3,634,511)
合计	Total	202,938,571	(44,101,670)	(12,850,200)	145,986,701
					2020
递延所得税资产	Deferred tax assets				
贷款及拆放同业损失准备	Allowance for impairment losses on loan and placement	134,825,257	60,730,936	-	195,556,193
其他金融资产减值准备	Allowance for impairment losses on other financial assets	2,211,979	2,803,866	-	5,015,845
预计负债	Provisions	9,287,566	3,227,743	-	12,515,309
以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的金融资产的未实现损益	Unrealised profit or loss of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(13,897,115)	-	13,592,450	(304,665)
衍生金融工具公允价值变动损益	Changes in fair value of derivatives	(25,641,204)	23,300,383	-	(2,340,821)
其他以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融工具的公允价值变动	Changes in fair value of other financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	3,005,372	(22,062,300)	-	(19,056,928)
预提职工工资及奖金	Payroll payables	3,933,084	674,428	-	4,607,512
预提费用	Accrued liabilities	4,453,793	3,673,798	-	8,127,591
其他	Others	(3,932,321)	2,750,856	-	(1,181,465)
合计	Total	114,246,411	75,099,710	13,592,450	202,938,571

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13. 其他资产		(13) Other assets		
		附注 Notes	31-12-2021	31-12-2020
长期待摊费用	Long-term deferred expenses	13.1	56,048,880	66,444,842
在建工程	Construction in process	13.2	11,760,356	4,070,698
其他应收款	Other receivables	13.3	343,166,464	658,649,844
待认证进项税额及增值税留抵税额	Input VAT to be verified and VAT retained		70,748,949	133,849,490
合计	Total		481,724,649	863,014,874

13.1 长期待摊费用		(13.1) Long-term deferred expenses		
		2021		
		租入固定资产改良支出 Leasehold improvement	其他 Others	合计 Total
年初余额	Opening balance	60,098,179	6,346,663	66,444,842
本年增加	Additions	1,786,435	-	1,786,435
本年在建工程转入 (附注七、13.2)	Transfer from construction in progress (Note 7.13.2)	2,441,839	-	2,441,839
本年处置	Disposal	(15,490)	-	(15,490)
本年摊销	Amortisation	(11,929,739)	(2,679,007)	(14,608,746)
年末余额	Closing balance	52,381,224	3,667,656	56,048,880

		2020		
		租入固定资产改良支出 Leasehold improvement	其他 Others	合计 Total
年初余额	Opening balance	76,979,996	7,612,817	84,592,813
本年增加	Additions	227,673	1,429,631	1,657,304
本年在建工程转入 (附注七、13.2)	Transfer from construction in progress (Note 7.13.2)	218,090	-	218,090
本年处置	Disposal	(577,810)	-	(577,810)
本年摊销	Amortisation	(16,749,770)	(2,695,785)	(19,445,555)
年末余额	Closing balance	60,098,179	6,346,663	66,444,842

13.2 在建工程		(13.2) Construction in progress	
		2021	2020
年初余额	Opening balance	4,070,698	4,590,472
本年增加	Additions	17,266,759	8,310,964
转入固定资产 (附注七、9)	Transfer to fixed assets (Note 7. 9)	(75,929)	(212,542)
转入无形资产 (附注七、11)	Transfer to intangible assets (Note 7. 11)	(6,894,436)	(1,600,274)
转入长期待摊费用 (附注七、13.1)	Transfer to long-term deferred expenses (Note 7. 13.1)	(2,441,839)	(218,090)
转入管理费用	Transfer to administrative expenses	(164,897)	(6,799,832)
年末净值	Net closing balance	11,760,356	4,070,698

13.3 其他应收款		(13.3) Other receivables	
		2021	2020
应收及暂付款项	Other receivable and prepayments	344,804,494	662,353,313
减值准备	Allowance for impairment losses	(1,638,030)	(3,703,469)
年末净值	Net value	343,166,464	658,649,844

应收及暂付款项主要包括应收待结算及清算款项。应收及暂付款项的账龄分析列示如下: Other receivable and prepayments mainly include items in the process of clearing and settlement. The aging analysis is as follows:

账龄:	Aging	31-12-2021	31-12-2020
1 年以内	Within 1 year	318,592,092	625,475,112
1-2 年	1-2 years	2,390,689	14,724,448
2-3 年	2-3 years	2,792,301	6,065,850
3 年以上	More than 3 years	21,029,412	16,087,903
小计	Sub-total	344,804,494	662,353,313
减: 减值准备	Less: allowance for impairment losses	(1,638,030)	(3,703,469)
合计	Total	343,166,464	658,649,844

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其他应收款按照 12 个月预期信用损失及整个存续期预期信用损失计提减值准备, 减值准备的变动如下:

The impairment provisions are measured according to the 12-month expected credit loss and lifetime expected credit loss. The movement of allowance for impairment losses is as follows:

		2021			
		第一阶段 Stage I	第二阶段 Stage II	第三阶段 Stage III	合计
	未来 12 个月预期信用损失 12-month expected credit loss	整个存续期预期信用损失 Lifetime expected credit loss	整个存续期已发生信用 减值金融资产 Credit-impaired financial assets (Lifetime expected credit loss)		Total
年初余额	Opening Balance	3,703,469	-	-	3,703,469
本年转回	Reverse during the year	(2,065,439)	-	(103,304)	(2,168,743)
收回以前 年度核销	Recovery of other receivables previously written off	-	-	103,304	103,304
年末余额	Ending Balance	1,638,030	-	-	1,638,030
		2020			
		第一阶段 Stage I	第二阶段 Stage II	第三阶段 Stage III	合计
	未来 12 个月预期信用损失 12-month expected credit loss	整个存续期预期信用损失 Lifetime expected credit loss	整个存续期已发生信用 减值金融资产 Credit-impaired financial assets (Lifetime expected credit loss)		Total
年初余额	Opening Balance	1,569,849	-	-	1,569,849
本年计提	Accrual during the year	2,133,620	-	-	2,133,620
年末余额	Ending Balance	3,703,469	-	-	3,703,469

14. 同业及其他金融机构存放款项

(14) Due to banks and other financial institutions

		31-12-2021	31-12-2020
境内银行同业及其他金融机构存放	Due to domestic banks and other financial institutions	1,770,957,679	1,363,681,736
境外银行同业存放	Due to overseas banks	173,226,751	258,906,568
应付利息	Interest payable	2,087,270	2,008,321
合计	Total	1,946,271,700	1,624,596,625

15. 拆入资金

(15) Placements from banks and other financial institutions

		31-12-2021	31-12-2020
境内银行同业拆入及借入	Placements from domestic banks	2,069,448,500	1,663,122,500
境外银行同业拆入及借入	Placements from overseas banks	9,852,710,798	14,852,172,958
应付利息	Interest payable	92,805,926	76,834,474
合计	Total	12,014,965,224	16,592,129,932

16. 交易性金融负债

(16) Financial liabilities held-for-trading

		31-12-2021	31-12-2020
以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融负债:			
同业拆入	Placement from banks and other financial institutions	6,716,486,197	3,504,079,654
卖出回购款项	Repurchase agreements	180,148,501	135,040,725
应付利息	Interest payable	3,113,977	5,111,739
合计	Total	6,899,748,675	3,644,232,118

17. 卖出回购金融资产款

(17) Repurchase agreements

		31-12-2021	31-12-2020
按担保物分类:			
金融债券	Financial Bond	1,190,000,000	466,000,000
应付利息	Interest payable	494,609	69,704
合计	Total	1,190,494,609	466,069,704

18. 吸收存款

(18) Customer deposits

		31-12-2021	31-12-2020
活期存款			
公司客户	Corporate customers	17,104,694,702	12,542,347,375
个人客户	Individual customers	970,968,328	1,283,471,504
小计	Sub-total	18,075,663,030	13,825,818,879
定期存款			
公司客户	Corporate customers	22,244,327,659	20,681,490,574
个人客户	Individual customers	1,202,705,826	1,753,377,457
小计	Sub-total	23,447,033,485	22,434,868,031
应付利息	Interest payable	190,051,494	202,461,785
合计	Total	41,712,748,009	36,463,148,695

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		(19) Payroll payables	
		31-12-2021	31-12-2020
未付金额	Amount unpaid		
工资、奖金、津贴和补贴	Salary, bonus, subsidy and allowance	131,192,966	84,663,483
社会保险费	Social insurance	2,457,510	2,688,118
住房公积金	Housing fund	-	-
工会经费和职工教育经费	Labour union expenditure and staff education fee	-	-
设定提存计划	Defined contribution plan	21,986,159	16,692,797
其中: 基本养老保险费	Of which: Pension fund	4,256,560	851,749
企业年金缴费	Annuity	17,729,599	15,841,048
合计	Total	155,636,635	104,044,398
		2021	2020
应付金额	Amount payable		
工资、奖金、津贴和补贴	Salary, bonus, subsidy and allowance	562,046,332	575,975,628
社会保险费	Social insurance	28,284,048	21,581,474
住房公积金	Housing fund	28,632,066	28,889,242
工会经费和职工教育经费	Labour union expenditure and staff education fee	4,475,582	3,695,463
设定提存计划	Defined contribution plan	62,152,599	27,947,749
其中: 基本养老保险费	Of which: Pension fund	39,696,550	4,010,129
企业年金缴费	Annuity	22,456,049	23,937,620
其他与员工相关的费用	Other staff related expenses	14,499,350	17,999,393
合计	Total	700,089,977	676,088,949

		(20) Tax payables	
		31-12-2021	31-12-2020
增值税	Value added tax	25,466,334	24,694,499
附加税	Tax surcharges	3,047,746	2,981,437
企业所得税	Corporate income tax	16,176,790	79,510,300
代扣代缴税项	Withholding tax	26,757,644	29,168,540
其他	Others	247,523	522,165
合计	Total	71,696,037	136,876,941

		(21) Debt securities issued	
		31-12-2021	31-12-2020
金融债	Financial bond	-	1,034,426,909
二级资本债	Tier-two capital bond	1,003,792,375	1,003,283,794
同业存单	Negotiable certificates of deposit	716,639,054	-
合计	Total	1,720,431,429	2,037,710,703

于 2021 年 12 月 31 日, 应付债券余额列示如下:

As at 31 December 2021, the amount of debt securities issued listed below:

发行日期 Issue date	债券期限 Tenor	发行金额 Issue amount	本年发行 Issue amount during the year	本年计提利息 Accrued interest	本年偿还 / 支付利息 Repayment	年末余额 Closing balance
2019/11/15	10 年 (10 years)	1,000,000,000	-	48,000,000	(48,000,000)	1,003,792,375

2019 年 11 月 15 日发行的第一期二级资本债属于 10 年期固定利率债券, 面值为人民币 100 元, 票面利率为 4.8%, 每年付息一次。本行在满足相关条件下有权选择在第 5 年末按面值提前一次性部分或全部赎回本期债券。

The tier-two capital bond issued on 15 November 2019 is a 10-year bond with RMB100 par value and interest is paid annually at a fixed rate of 4.8 per cent per annum. The bond is redeemable at par at the option of the Bank, in part or in whole, at the end of the 5th year subject to the relevant conditions.

本公司于 2021 年度在全国银行间市场发行 7 期人民币同业存单, 面值均为人民币 100 元, 贴息发行。

Seven negotiable certificates of deposit were issued in 2021. The par value was RMB100 and the interest rate was zero.

本公司应付债券没有出现拖欠本金、利息, 或赎回款项的违约情况。

The Bank did not default on any principal, interest or redemption amounts with respect to its debt securities issued.

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22. 预计负债

(22) Provisions

		2021	2020
信用承诺及财务担保减值准备:	Allowance for impairment losses on loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts:		
年初余额	Opening balance	50,061,234	37,150,266
本年(减少)/增加	(Decrease)/increase during the year	(3,950,218)	12,910,968
年末余额	Closing balance	46,111,016	50,061,234

信用承诺及财务担保按照 12 个月预期信用损失及整个存续期预期信用损失计提减值准备, 减值准备的变动如下:

The allowance for impairment losses on loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts are measured according to the 12-month expected credit loss and lifetime expected credit loss. The movement of allowance for impairment losses are as follows:

		2021			
		第一阶段 Stage I 未来 12 个月 预期信用损失 12-month expected credit loss	第二阶段 Stage II 整个存续期 预期信用损失 Lifetime expected credit loss	第三阶段 Stage III 整个存续期已发生 信用减值金融资产 Credit-impaired financial assets (Lifetime expected credit loss)	合计 Total
2021 年 1 月 1 日 余额	Opening balance	39,748,390	6,832,673	3,480,171	50,061,234
本年计提/(转回)	Accrued/(Reverse)	2,146,949	(6,097,167)	-	(3,950,218)
年末余额	Closing balance	41,895,339	735,506	3,480,171	46,111,016

		2020			
		第一阶段 Stage I 未来 12 个月 预期信用损失 12-month expected credit loss	第二阶段 Stage II 整个存续期 预期信用损失 Lifetime expected credit loss	第三阶段 Stage III 整个存续期已发生 信用减值金融资产 Credit-impaired financial assets (Lifetime expected credit loss)	合计 Total
2020 年 1 月 1 日 余额	Opening balance	33,207,230	462,865	3,480,171	37,150,266
本年计提	Accrued	6,541,160	6,369,808	-	12,910,968
年末余额	Closing balance	39,748,390	6,832,673	3,480,171	50,061,234

23. 租赁负债

(23) Lease liabilities

		31-12-2021	31-12-2020
房屋及建筑物	Properties and buildings	71,139,950	115,247,157
运输工具	Motor vehicles	2,067,805	3,185,820
合计	Total	73,207,755	118,432,977

24. 其他负债

(24) Other liabilities

		31-12-2021	31-12-2020
待结算及清算款项	Settlement and clearing	518,112,200	448,401,762
应付 IT 系统服务费	IT system service fee	54,918,061	51,713,238
预提费用	Accrued expense	20,099,282	21,502,725
装修尾款	Renovation payable	1,435,737	632,865
其他	Others	35,040,980	60,952,909
合计	Total	629,606,260	583,203,499

25. 实收资本

(25) Paid-up capital

注册及实收资本		Paid-up capital		31-12-2021		31-12-2020	
		等值人民币 RMB equivalent	%	等值人民币 RMB equivalent	%		
大华银行有限公司	United Overseas Bank Limited	5,500,000,000	100	5,500,000,000	100		

上述实收资本已由上海诺德会计师事务所验证, 并于 2015 年 6 月 25 日出具了沪诺德验字(2015)第 073 号验资报告。

The above paid-up capital has been verified by Shanghai Nortex Certified Public Accounts Co., Ltd., and the Capital Verification Report No 073 of Shanghai Nortex (2015) was issued on 25 June 2015.

26. 资本公积

资本公积系本公司为换取员工服务, 实施的股份支付计划下, 以权益结算的股份支付计入资本公积的余额。

(26) Capital reserve

In exchange for employee service, the Bank runs a share-based compensation program which is equity settled with a corresponding charge to the capital reserve.

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27. 其他综合收益

资产负债表中其他综合收益累积余额:

		(27) Other comprehensive income		
		Accumulated balance of other comprehensive income in the balance sheet:		
		1-1-2021	增减变动 Increase/(decrease)	31-12-2021
以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的债务工具投资公允价值变动	Change in the fair value of debt investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	913,994	38,550,600	39,464,594
以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的债务工具投资信用损失准备	Credit impairment losses of debt investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,277,624	27,292,891	28,570,515
合计	Total	2,191,618	65,843,491	68,035,109
		1-1-2020	增减变动 Increase/(decrease)	31-12-2020
以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的债务工具投资公允价值变动	Change in the fair value of debt investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	41,691,345	(40,777,351)	913,994
以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的债务工具投资信用损失准备	Credit impairment losses of debt investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,197,505	80,119	1,277,624
合计	Total	42,888,850	(40,697,232)	2,191,618

利润表中其他综合收益当期发生额:

		Other comprehensive income in the income statement:			
		税前金额 Before tax	减: 前期计入其他综合收益当期转入损益 Less: Transfer to profit or loss	减: 所得税 Less: Income Tax	税后金额 After tax
2021					
以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的债务工具投资公允价值变动	Change in the fair value of debt investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	51,487,336	(86,536)	(12,850,200)	38,550,600
以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的债务工具投资信用损失准备	Credit impairment losses of debt investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	36,390,521	-	(9,097,630)	27,292,891
合计	Total	87,877,857	(86,536)	(21,947,830)	65,843,491
2020					
以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的债务工具投资公允价值变动	Change in the fair value of debt investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(34,083,876)	(20,285,925)	13,592,450	(40,777,351)
以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的债务工具投资信用损失准备	Credit impairment losses of debt investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	106,826	-	(26,707)	80,119
合计	Total	(33,977,050)	(20,285,925)	13,565,743	(40,697,232)

28. 盈余公积

		(28) Surplus reserves	
		2021	2020
年初余额	Opening balance	138,385,488	127,512,353
本年增加	Increase	33,290,248	10,873,135
年末余额	Closing balance	171,675,736	138,385,488

根据公司法和本公司章程的规定, 并经 2022 年 3 月 25 日董事会决议, 本公司按净利润的 10% 提取法定盈余公积金。法定盈余公积累计额为本公司注册资本 50% 以上的, 可不再提取。

本公司在提取法定盈余公积金后, 可提取任意盈余公积金。经批准, 任意盈余公积金可用于弥补以前年度亏损或增加股本。根据本公司董事会会议的决议, 本年度不提取任意盈余公积金。

According to *the Company Law of the PRC* and the Bank's Articles of Association, accompanied with resolution passed by the Board of Directors on 25 March 2022, the Bank has appropriated 10 per cent of its net profit to the statutory surplus reserves. The Bank should appropriate until the reserve balance reaches 50 per cent of its registered capital or above.

After the statutory surplus reserves are appropriated, the Bank may appropriate discretionary surplus reserves. Discretionary surplus reserves can be used to compensate for the accumulated losses of previous years or convert to capital upon approval. It has been determined by the Board of Directors of the Bank that no discretionary surplus reserves are to be appropriated this year.

29. 一般风险准备

		(29) General reserves	
		2021	2020
年初余额	Opening balance	849,267,920	816,675,492
本年增加	Increase	29,007,929	32,592,428
年末余额	Closing balance	878,275,849	849,267,920

本公司依照财金 [2012]20 号文《金融企业准备金计提管理办法》的规定, 从税后利润中按原则上不低于风险资产期末余额 1.5% 的比例计提一般风险准备, 作为利润分配处理。本公司根据 2022 年 3 月 25 日的董事会决议, 提取一般风险准备计人民币 29,007,929 元, 一般风险准备余额已达到风险资产期末余额 1.5%。

According to the regulation Caijin [2012] No 20 *Financial institution provision measurement Guideline*, the Bank is required to set aside general reserves of at least 1.5 per cent of its total risk assets at year end from net profit. The Bank appropriated general reserve amounting to RMB29,007,929 according to the resolution passed by the Board of Directors on 25 March 2022 and the amount has been up to 1.5 per cent of its total risk assets.

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30. 未分配利润		(30) Retained earnings	
		2021	2020
上年年末未分配利润	Retained earnings brought forward	548,490,064	483,224,277
净利润	Net profit for the year	332,902,472	108,731,350
减: 提取法定盈余公积	Less: Appropriation to statutory surplus reserves	(33,290,248)	(10,873,135)
提取一般风险准备	Less: Appropriation to general reserves	(29,007,929)	(32,592,428)
年末未分配利润	Closing balance of retained earnings	819,094,359	548,490,064

根据《中华人民共和国公司法》及本公司的公司章程, 本公司利润在 (1) 满足所有税务责任; (2) 弥补以前年度亏损; (3) 提取法定盈余公积金; (4) 提取一般风险准备; (5) 提取任意盈余公积金后, 可以利润分配形式分配给股东。一般风险准备及各项基金的提取比例在符合有关法规的前提下, 由本公司董事会决定。分配利润的决定由本公司董事会决定, 并参考营运结果、财务状况及其他有关的原因而定。

According to the *Company Law of the PRC* and the Articles of Association of the Bank, the profit of the Bank can only be distributed to shareholders after (1) fulfilling all tax responsibilities; (2) compensating any accumulated losses; (3) making appropriation to statutory surplus reserves; (4) making appropriation to the general reserves; (5) making appropriation to discretionary surplus reserves. The appropriation ratios of the general reserves and surplus reserves are decided by the Bank's Board of Directors in compliance with relevant regulations. The profit appropriation is decided by the Board of Directors of the Bank, with reference to the operating performance, financial positions, and other relevant factors.

31. 利息净收入		(31) Net interest income	
		2021	2020
利息收入:	Interest income:		
存放及拆放同业	Due from and placement with banks and other financial institutions	113,954,499	133,343,731
存放中央银行	Deposit with the Central Bank	55,672,971	54,036,017
发放贷款和垫款	Loans and advances to customers	1,604,933,622	1,605,760,451
买入返售债券	Reverse repurchase financial assets – bonds	23,038,447	58,013,598
债券及同业存单	Bond and negotiable certificate of deposits	294,627,058	304,188,978
小计	Sub-total	2,092,226,597	2,155,342,775
利息支出:	Interest expense:		
同业及其他金融机构往来	Due to and placement from banks and other financial institutions	248,801,190	303,140,513
吸收存款	Customer deposits	657,740,939	735,978,487
债券及同业存单	Bond and negotiable certificate of deposits	70,833,195	119,544,196
租赁负债	Lease liabilities	3,568,032	5,059,618
小计	Sub-total	980,943,356	1,163,722,814
利息净收入	Net interest income	1,111,283,241	991,619,961

32. 手续费及佣金净收入		(32) Net fees and commission income	
		2021	2020
手续费及佣金收入:	Fees and commission income:		
结算与清算手续费	Settlement and clearing fees	32,039,881	23,795,527
代理业务手续费	Agency brokerage fees	12,829,743	18,193,574
信用承诺手续费	Credit commitment fees	54,151,273	49,242,214
与授信有关的收入	Credit related income	47,338,880	51,297,661
托管及其他受托业务佣金	Commissions of trusteeship and others	62,019,036	46,240,205
其他	Others	3,681,345	4,615,334
小计	Sub-total	212,060,158	193,384,515
手续费及佣金支出:	Fees and commission expense:		
手续费支出	Fee expenses	47,999,761	50,505,904
小计	Sub-total	47,999,761	50,505,904
手续费及佣金净收入	Net fees and commission income	164,060,397	142,878,611

33. 投资收益		(33) Investment income	
		2021	2020
衍生金融工具已实现净损益	Net realised (loss)/gain on derivatives	(39,967,146)	119,246,330
债券及同业存单投资净收益	Net realised gain on bond and negotiable certificate of deposits	65,072,094	42,540,591
其他	Others	16,058,856	18,794,993
合计	Total	41,163,804	180,581,914

34. 公允价值变动净损益		(34) Gain/(Loss) from changes in fair values	
		2021	2020
衍生产品业务收入 - 公允价值变动损益	Changes of fair value of derivatives	223,636,584	(100,709,297)
交易性金融负债 - 借入黄金	Financial liabilities- held-for-trading-gold borrowing	(24,547,214)	25,187,016
交易性金融负债 - 卖出回购	Financial liabilities-Repurchase agreements	(107,776)	(40,726)
发放贷款及垫款 - 借出黄金	Loans and advances to customers-gold lending	22,744,865	(25,680,361)
交易性金融资产	Financial assets held-for-trading	(73,357,452)	93,892,092
合计	Total	148,369,007	(7,351,276)

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35. 汇兑损益

汇兑损益包括外币交易因汇率变动而产生的损益以及外汇衍生金融工具产生的损益。

(35) Foreign exchange gain/(loss)

Foreign exchange gain/(loss) includes gain/(loss) of foreign business related to the changes of exchange rate and gain/(loss) arising from derivative financial instruments.

36. 其他收益

(36) Other income

		2021	2020
与收益相关的政府补助	Income-related on government subsidies	2,316,243	3,434,635
合计	Total	2,316,243	3,434,635

37. 业务及管理费

(37) General and administrative expenses

		2021	2020
员工费用	Staff costs	700,089,977	676,088,949
折旧费	Depreciation	77,896,728	86,518,814
无形资产摊销费	Amortisation of intangible assets	22,328,371	23,474,310
长期待摊费用摊销费	Amortisation of long-term deferred expenses	14,608,746	19,445,555
业务费用	Other operating expenses	234,030,475	232,253,446
合计	Total	1,048,954,297	1,037,781,074

38. 信用减值损失

(38) Credit impairment losses

		2021	2020
存放中央银行款项减值损失	Impairment losses for deposit with the Central Bank	158,798	(183,861)
存放同业减值损失	Impairment losses for due from banks and other financial institutions	(2,812,857)	9,413,603
拆放同业减值损失	Impairment losses for placements with banks	9,030,023	(1,386,400)
贷款减值损失	Impairment losses for loans	132,254,073	244,755,563
信用承诺减值损失	Impairment losses for credit commitment	(3,950,218)	12,910,968
其他债权投资减值损失	Impairment losses for other debt instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income	(12,179)	106,826
买入返售金融资产减值损失	Impairment losses for reverse repurchase financial assets	(134,989)	(148,285)
其他资产减值损失	Impairment losses for other assets	(2,168,743)	2,133,620
合计	Total	132,363,908	267,602,034

39. 所得税费用

(39) Income tax expenses

		2021	2020
当期所得税	Current income tax	30,514,004	73,609,248
递延所得税	Deferred income tax expenses	35,004,040	(75,126,417)
合计	Total	65,518,044	(1,517,169)

所得税费用与利润总额的关系列示如下:

The reconciliation of income tax expenses to profit before tax is as follows:

		2021	2020
税前利润	Profit before tax	398,420,516	107,214,181
按法定税率 25%计算的税项	Tax charge on a tax rate at 25 per cent	99,605,129	26,803,546
对以前期间税项的调整	Adjustment in respect of prior periods	476,415	27,908
免税的国债利息收入	Tax-free interest income of government bonds	(44,154,684)	(37,255,680)
不可抵扣的税项费用	Non-deductible items	9,591,184	8,907,057
所得税费用	Income tax expenses	65,518,044	(1,517,169)

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40. 现金流量表补充资料

(40) Supplementary information for the statement of cash flows

		2021	2020
1. 将净利润调节为经营活动的现金流量:	1. Reconciliation of net profit to cash flows from operating activities:		
净利润	Net profit	332,902,472	108,731,350
信用减值损失	Credit impairment loss	132,363,908	267,602,034
固定资产折旧	Fixed assets depreciation	12,333,123	12,032,214
使用权资产折旧	Right-of-use assets depreciation	65,563,605	74,486,600
无形资产摊销	Amortisation expenses for intangible assets	22,328,371	23,474,310
长期待摊费用摊销	Amortisation for long-term deferred expenses	14,608,746	19,445,555
处置固定资产 / 其他长期资产损失	Losses on disposal of fixed assets and other long-term assets	320,391	(3,991)
债券、同业存单及租赁负债利息支出	Interest expenses of bond, negotiable certificates of deposit and lease liabilities	74,401,227	124,603,814
公允价值变动净损益	(Gain)/loss from changes in fair value	(148,369,007)	7,351,276
投资收益	Investment income	(432,190,208)	(368,039,062)
汇兑损益	Foreign exchange loss/(gain)	(130,196,787)	(122,388,518)
递延所得税款减少 / (增加)	Decrease / (increase) in deferred tax assets/liabilities	35,004,040	(75,126,417)
经营性应收项目的增加	Increase in operating receivables	(980,649,828)	(692,141,067)
经营性应付项目的增加	Increase in operating payables	4,965,856,731	1,715,464,074
经营活动产生的现金流量净额	Net cash flows from operating activities	3,964,276,784	1,095,492,172
2. 现金及现金等价物净变动情况:	2. Net change in cash and cash equivalents:		
现金的年末余额	Cash on hand at end of year	2,039,982	4,163,644
减: 现金的年初余额	Less: Cash on hand at beginning of year	4,163,644	6,161,298
加: 现金等价物的年末余额	Add: Cash equivalents at end of year	14,685,755,626	10,575,973,329
减: 现金等价物的年初余额	Less: Cash equivalents at beginning of year	10,575,973,329	10,961,925,974
现金及现金等价物净增加 / (减少) 增加额	Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	4,107,658,635	(387,950,299)

41. 现金及现金等价物

(41) Cash and cash equivalent

		31-12-2021	31-12-2020
现金	Cash	2,039,982	4,163,644
现金等价物:	Cash equivalents:		
原期限在三个月以内的	With original maturity less than three months		
存放同业款项	Due from banks and other financial institutions	3,370,903,425	3,487,356,308
拆出资金	Placements with banks and other financial institutions	7,032,532,563	3,628,910,218
买入返售金融资产	Reverse repurchase financial assets	1,432,091,000	2,271,360,000
拆出黄金	Gold lending	-	27,499,014
债券及同业存单投资 (从购买日起三个月内到期)	Bond and negotiable certificate of deposit investments (tenor within three months from purchase date)	149,793,350	648,072,570
存放中央银行其他款项	Other deposits with the Central Bank	2,700,435,288	512,775,219
小计	Sub-total	14,685,755,626	10,575,973,329
合计	Total	14,687,795,608	10,580,136,973

42. 股份支付

(42) Share-based compensation plans

本公司的股份支付计划包括限制性股票激励计划和股票增值权激励计划。相关计划涉及的股份均系大华银行的股份。于 2021 年 12 月 31 日发行在外的限制性股票激励计划的股份数为 307,782 份, 剩余合同期限范围为 1 至 3 年; 于 2021 年 12 月 31 日可行权的股票增值权为 0 份。

Share-based compensation plans of the Bank comprise the Restricted Share Plan and the Share Appreciation Rights Plan. All shares involved are the shares of UOB. As at 31 December 2021, the number of outstanding grants of Restricted Shares was 307,782, the remaining contractual period of 1-3 years. As at 31 December 2021, the number of outstanding grants of Share Appreciation Rights was zero.

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八、分部报告

本公司根据内部组织结构、管理要求及内部报告制度确定了批发银行业务分部、零售银行业务分部、环球金融业务分部及其他业务及未分配项目共 4 个报告分部。每个报告分部为单独的业务分部, 提供不同的产品和劳务。本公司管理层将会定期审阅不同分部的财务信息以决定向其配置资源、评价业绩。

本公司报告分部的的主要业务如下:

批发银行业务分部

向各类企业提供包括贷款、贸易融资、存款服务、资金管理、外汇买卖服务等金融服务。

零售银行业务分部

向个人客户提供包括个人贷款、存款服务、银行卡服务、个人理财服务和汇款等服务。

环球金融业务分部

包括于银行间市场进行与资金业务相关的同业拆借交易、回购交易、债务工具投资, 以及外汇及贵金属产品、利率衍生产品的交易。

其他业务及未分配项目分部

指不能直接归属上述某个分部或未能合理分配的资产、负债、收入及支出。

为了评价各个分部的业绩及向其配置资源, 本公司管理层会定期审阅归属于各分部资产、负债、收入、费用及经营成果, 这些信息的编制基础如下:

分部资产主要包括归属于各分部的各项金融资产、有形资产、无形资产和其他长期资产。分部负债包括归属于各分部的各项金融负债, 包括各项存款、拆入资金、各项应付款等。

分部经营成果是指各个分部产生的收入 (包括对外交易收入及分部间的交易收入), 扣除各个分部发生的直接费用 (包括归属于各分部的资产发生的折旧和摊销)、根据受益原则被分摊到的间接费用以及资产减值损失。分部之间收入的转移定价按照与其他对外交易相似的条款计算。

8. Segment Information

The Bank is organised into four different operating segments, namely wholesale banking, retail banking, global markets, and others and unallocated based on internal organisational structure, management requirement and internal reporting system. Every reporting segment, which is individual business segment, provides different products and services. Management periodically reviews the financial information of the segments to determine resource allocation and performance assessment.

The main businesses of the segments are as follows:

Wholesale Banking

The wholesale banking segment provides products and services such as corporate loans, trade financing, deposit-taking activities, fund management, foreign exchange services, etc.

Retail Banking

The retail banking segment provides products and services such as retail loans, deposit-taking activities, bank cards, wealth management and remittance services, etc.

Global Markets (GM)

The GM segment is responsible for conducting inter-bank placements, repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions and bond investments in the inter-bank market, and dealing foreign exchanges, precious metals and interest rate related derivatives, etc.

Others and unallocated

This segment represents the assets, liabilities, income and expenses that are not directly attributable or cannot be allocated on a reasonable basis to any of the above segments.

In order to assess the performance of the segments and allocate resources, management will periodically review the assets, liabilities, income, expenses and financial performance of the segments, and such information is prepared on the following basis:

Segment assets mainly include financial assets, tangible assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets which are attributable to the segments, while segment liabilities mainly include deposits, borrowings and other payables which are attributable to the segments.

Segment financial performance refers to income generated by each segment (including external and inter-segment income), deducted by direct cost (including depreciation and amortisation pertaining to the assets allocated to the segments), indirect cost allocated based on occupation of resources and asset impairment losses. Transactions between segments are priced at similar terms as external transactions.

1. 分部业绩、资产及负债

(1) Segment profit and loss, assets and liabilities

		(1) Segment profit and loss, assets and liabilities				2021
		批发银行业务	零售银行业务	环球金融业务	其他业务及未分配项目	合计
		Wholesale Banking	Retail Banking	GM	Others and unallocated	Total
一、营业收入	1. Operating income	1,011,902,980	179,471,692	215,134,106	191,032,618	1,597,541,396
利息净收入	Net interest income	773,518,535	107,364,661	(13,884,678)	244,284,723	1,111,283,241
其中: 对外利息净收入	Of which: External interest income	755,466,971	209,859,329	326,963,150	(181,006,209)	1,111,283,241
分部间利息净收入	Internal interest income	18,051,564	(102,494,668)	(340,847,828)	425,290,932	-
手续费及佣金净收入	Net fee and commission income	125,110,730	66,620,785	(41,226,856)	13,555,738	164,060,397
其他净收入	Other net income	113,273,715	5,486,246	270,245,640	(66,807,843)	322,197,758
二、营业支出	2. Operating expenses	(537,906,899)	(174,896,627)	(134,777,651)	(349,351,501)	(1,196,932,678)
其中: 信用减值损失	Of which: Credit impairment losses	(55,794,359)	9,550,015	-	(86,119,564)	(132,363,908)
三、净营业外收支	3. Net non-operating income/(expenses)	124,008	1,876,005	9	(4,188,224)	(2,188,202)
四、税前利润	4. Profit before tax	474,120,089	6,451,070	80,356,464	(162,507,107)	398,420,516
五、折旧与摊销费用	5. Depreciation and amortisation	21,911,111	18,609,873	1,726,935	72,585,926	114,833,845
六、资本支出	6. Capital expenditure	3,198,884	2,765,578	514,632	35,063,138	41,542,232
七、资产总额	7. Total assets	36,730,302,002	4,823,078,184	37,281,048,116	(614,308,978)	78,220,119,324
八、负债总额	8. Total liabilities	41,265,998,557	2,224,679,131	19,007,560,131	8,266,126,118	70,764,363,937

		(1) Segment profit and loss, assets and liabilities				2020
		批发银行业务	零售银行业务	环球金融业务	其他业务及未分配项目	合计
		Wholesale Banking	Retail Banking	GM	Others and unallocated	Total
一、营业收入	1. Operating income	913,379,785	172,819,853	189,649,200	157,703,525	1,433,552,363
利息净收入	Net interest income	681,429,534	107,654,631	9,590,355	192,945,441	991,619,961
其中: 对外利息净收入	Of which: External interest income	674,283,529	228,592,031	358,793,546	(270,049,145)	991,619,961
分部间利息净收入	Internal interest income	7,146,005	(120,937,400)	(349,203,191)	462,994,586	-
手续费及佣金净收入	Net fee and commission income	126,705,228	57,561,052	(44,031,191)	2,643,522	142,878,611
其他净收入	Other net income	105,245,023	7,604,170	224,090,036	(37,885,438)	299,053,791
二、营业支出	2. Operating expenses	(644,232,881)	(230,462,497)	(119,968,927)	(325,421,601)	(1,320,085,906)
其中: 信用减值损失	Of which: Credit impairment losses	(210,272,500)	10,983,609	-	(68,313,143)	(267,602,034)
三、净营业外收支	3. Net non-operating income/(expenses)	(399,921)	(5,240,481)	1	(611,875)	(6,252,276)
四、税前利润	4. Profit before tax	268,746,983	(62,883,125)	69,680,274	(168,329,951)	107,214,181
五、折旧与摊销费用	5. Depreciation and amortisation	19,995,810	33,969,088	1,767,419	73,706,362	129,438,679
六、资本支出	6. Capital expenditure	463,375	262,213	1,718,968	12,336,291	14,780,847
七、资产总额	7. Total assets	34,976,961,017	5,704,907,253	39,461,051,278	344,623,042	80,487,542,590
八、负债总额	8. Total liabilities	34,802,359,884	3,108,556,236	22,428,694,275	13,092,260,056	73,431,870,451

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2. 其他信息

(1) 地理信息

对外营业收入是按照客户所在地为基础分配至相应的国家或地区, 本公司按不同地区列示的有关取得的对外营业收入/(支出)的信息如下:

对外营业收入/(支出)	External operation income/(expense)	2021	2020
境内	Domestic	1,502,910,522	2,177,115,078
境外	Overseas	94,630,874	(743,562,715)
合计	Total	1,597,541,396	1,433,552,363

于资产负债表日, 本公司没有中国境外的非流动资产。

(2) 主要客户信息

在以摊余成本计量和以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的贷款中, 本公司来源于年末十大企业贷款客户的利息收入为人民币 1.77 亿元 (2020 年度: 人民币 2.00 亿元), 占本公司贷款利息收入的 11% (2020 年度: 12%)。

(2) Other information

(1) External operation income by geography

External operation income is distributed to respective countries and regions by their geography locations. The external operation income/(expense) which divided by different geography locations is shown as follows:

The Bank does not have any non-current asset held outside Mainland China as at the balance sheet date.

(2) Major customers' information

Among loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income amounting to RMB177 million comes from top 10 largest corporate loan customers (2020: RMB200 million), which contributed 11 per cent of the total loan interest income for the year (2020:12 per cent).

九、承诺及或有负债

1. 财务承诺

资本性支出承诺	Capital commitments	31-12-2021	31-12-2020
已批准但未签约	Approved but not contracted	1,669,485	-
已签约但未拨付	Contracted but not provided for	-	8,019,282
合计	Total	1,669,485	8,019,282

2. 信贷承诺

		31-12-2021	31-12-2020
财务担保合同:	Financial guarantee contracts:		
银行承兑汇票	Banker's acceptance	2,517,539,798	1,536,186,471
保函款项	Letter of guarantee	1,925,481,962	1,077,626,332
备用信用证	Standby letter of credit	6,599,277,918	5,530,545,339
开出即期信用证	Letter of credit, at sight	1,397,501,025	346,850,487
开出远期信用证	Letter of credit, usance	218,633,694	693,611,228
小计	Sub-total	12,658,434,397	9,184,819,857
不可撤销的贷款承诺:	Irrevocable loan commitments with original maturity of:		
原到期日在 1 年或以上	More than one year	1,424,261,400	2,285,556,679
小计	Sub-total	1,424,261,400	2,285,556,679
合计	Total	14,082,695,797	11,470,376,536
信贷承诺的信贷风险加权金额	Weighted credit risk of credit commitments	6,487,881,153	4,764,764,603

财务担保合同具有担保性质, 一旦客户未按其与受益人签订的合同偿还债务或履行约定义务时, 银行需履行担保责任。

贷款承诺是指本公司作出的在未来为客户提供约定数额贷款的承诺。贷款承诺一般附有有效期或终止条款, 可能在到期前无需履行, 故合同约定的贷款承诺总金额并不一定代表未来的预期现金流出。

9. Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

(1) Commitments

(2) Credit commitments

Financial guarantee contracts, with the nature of guarantee, require the Bank to be obliged to fulfil the customers' responsibility as guarantor in case that the customers fail to repay the contracted amount or fail to fulfil their obligations.

Loan commitments represent the commitment made by the Bank to its customer to grant a certain amount of loan in the future. Loan commitments are normally attached with an effective date or termination clause, and it is possible that the Bank may not need to fulfil such commitment on the maturity date. Hence, the amount of the loan commitments does not necessarily represent the future expected cash outflow.

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3. 受托业务

(3) Entrusted business

		31-12-2021	31-12-2020
委托资金	Entrusted deposits	10,572,884,938	2,448,862,087
委托贷款	Entrusted loans	10,572,884,938	2,448,862,087

		31-12-2021	31-12-2020
委托理财资金	Entrusted fund	2,144,798,472	1,679,654,345
委托理财资产	Entrusted asset	2,144,798,472	1,679,654,345

委托资金是指存款者存于本公司的款项, 仅用于向存款者指定的第三方发放贷款之用。贷款相关的信贷风险由资金委托人承担。

Entrusted deposits represent funds from depositors, which depositors have instructed the Bank to grant loans to third parties designated by them. The credit risk remains with the depositors.

委托理财业务是指本公司按照与客户事先约定的投资计划和方式, 以客户支付的本金进行投资和资产管理, 投资收益由本公司代为收取, 根据约定条件和实际投资收益向客户支付收益的业务。

Entrusted wealth management business is the investment product according to the agreed investing plan with the clients. The investment principal is paid by the customers, which would be managed by the Bank. The Bank would receive the investment profit on behalf of the customers and pay the profit to the customers based on the agreed conditions.

4. 或有负债

(4) Contingent liabilities

于 2021 年底, 本公司除附注七、22 信贷承诺及财务担保披露的或有负债外, 并无其他或有负债。

As at 31 December 2021, there was no other contingent liabilities except for items that have been disclosed in Note 7.22.

十、资本管理

本公司采用足够能够防范本公司经营业务的固有风险的资本管理办法, 并且对于资本的管理符合监管当局的要求。本公司资本管理的目标除了符合监管当局的要求之外, 还必须保持能够保障经营的资本充足率和使股东权益最大化。视乎经济环境的变化和面临的风险特征, 本公司将积极调整资本结构。

本公司按照《商业银行资本管理办法(试行)》的规定, 进行资本充足率信息披露工作并持续完善信息披露内容。银保监会要求商业银行核心一级资本充足率不得低于 5%, 一级资本充足率不得低于 6%, 资本充足率不得低于 8%, 储备资本达到 2.5%。

本公司财务部负责对资本项目进行管理。核心一级资本包括实收资本、资本公积可计入部分、其他综合收益可计入部分、盈余公积、一般风险准备和未分配利润; 本公司无其他一级资本; 二级资本主要包括二级资本工具及其溢价可计入金额和超额贷款减值准备。

本公司按照《商业银行资本管理办法(试行)》的规定, 计算的资本充足率情况如下:

		31-12-2021	31-12-2020
核心一级资本	Core tier-one capital	7,455,755,387	7,055,672,139
实收资本	Paid-up capital	5,500,000,000	5,500,000,000
资本公积可计入部分	Qualified capital reserve	18,674,334	17,337,049
其他综合收益可计入部分	Qualified other comprehensive income	68,035,109	2,191,618
盈余公积	Surplus reserves	171,675,736	138,385,488
一般风险准备	General reserves	878,275,849	849,267,920
未分配利润	Retained earnings	819,094,359	548,490,064
核心一级资本扣除项目	Core tier-one capital deductions	73,046,606	81,570,414
其他无形资产	Other intangible assets	73,046,606	81,570,414
核心一级资本净额	Net core tier-one capital	7,382,708,781	6,974,101,725
一级资本净额	Net tier-one capital	7,382,708,781	6,974,101,725
二级资本	Tier-two capital	1,595,144,372	1,557,825,490
二级资本工具及其溢价可计入金额	Qualified tier-two capital instruments and their premium	998,137,580	997,629,000
超额贷款减值准备	Surplus provision for loan impairment	597,006,792	560,196,490
总资本净额	Net capital	8,977,853,153	8,531,927,215
风险加权资产	Risk-weighted assets	56,008,171,982	52,065,065,804
其中: 信用风险加权资产	Of which: Credit risk-weighted assets	48,357,550,160	45,375,915,670
市场风险加权资产	Market risk-weighted assets	4,930,553,322	4,203,269,571
操作风险加权资产	Operational risk-weighted assets	2,720,068,500	2,485,880,563
核心一级资本充足率	Core tier-one capital adequacy ratio	13.2%	13.4%
一级资本充足率	Tier-one capital adequacy ratio	13.2%	13.4%
资本充足率	Capital adequacy ratio	16.0%	16.4%

10. Capital Management

The Bank has adopted a strong capital management method to mitigate the inherent risk in the business operation and complied with the requirements of regulatory authorities on capital management. The Bank also targets to maintain sufficient capital adequacy ratio for operations and optimising shareholders' value. The Bank may adjust its capital structure actively to adapt with the change of economic environment and related risk characteristics.

The Bank calculates and discloses capital adequacy ratio according to *Regulations Governing Capital of Commercial Banks (Provisional)*. CBIRC requires that a commercial bank's core tier-one capital adequacy ratio, tier-one capital adequacy ratio and capital adequacy ratio should not be lower than five per cent, six per cent, and eight per cent respectively, and capital conservation ratio should reach 2.5 per cent.

The Finance Department is responsible for managing the capital of the Bank. Core tier-one capital includes paid-up capital, qualified capital reserve, qualified other comprehensive income, surplus reserves, general reserves and retained earnings. The Bank has no other tier-one capital. Tier-two capital mainly includes surplus provision for loan impairment, qualified Tier-two capital instruments and their premium.

The capital adequacy ratios calculated by the Bank in accordance with *Regulations Governing Capital of Commercial Banks (Provisional)* are as follows:

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本公司的资本充足率及相关数据是以按中国会计准则编制的法定财务报表为基础进行计算的。本年度, 本公司遵守了监管部门规定的资本要求。

此外, 本公司根据中国银保监会颁布的《商业银行杠杆率管理办法》(银监会令 2011 年第 3 号) 计算并披露杠杆率信息。截止 2021 年 12 月 31 日, 本公司的杠杆率为 7.4%, 符合最低 4.0% 的法规要求, 相关信息如下:

The capital adequacy ratios and related components of the Bank are calculated based on the statutory financial statements prepared under the Chinese Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises. During the period, the Bank has complied with the capital requirements imposed by the regulator.

In addition, the Bank calculates and discloses leverage ratio according to *Regulations Governing Leverage Ratio of Commercial Banks* (CBIRC Ordinance [2011] No 3). As at 31 December 2021, the Bank's leverage ratio was 7.4 per cent which was higher than the minimum regulatory requirement of 4.0 per cent. The relevant information is as follows:

		31-12-2021	31-12-2020
核心一级资本	Core tier-one capital	7,455,755,387	7,055,672,139
减: 核心一级资本扣除项目	Less: Core tier-one capital deductions	(73,046,606)	(81,570,414)
核心一级资本净额	Net core tier-one capital	7,382,708,781	6,974,101,725
调整后表内资产余额	Adjusted on balance sheet items	72,173,237,994	66,567,475,835
调整后表外项目余额	Adjusted off balance sheet items	15,753,932,076	12,592,163,046
衍生产品资产余额	Balance of derivatives	10,179,423,200	18,014,024,000
证券融资交易资产余额	Balance of assets in securities financing transactions	1,566,510,978	2,346,723,700
合计	Total	99,673,104,248	99,520,386,581
杠杆率	Leverage ratio	7.4%	7.0%

十一、金融风险管理

金融工具风险

本公司在日常活动中面临各种金融工具的风险, 主要包括是信用风险、流动性风险及市场风险 (包括汇率风险、利率风险、商品风险)。本公司的主要金融工具包括货币资金、存放中央银行款项、存放同业款项、拆出资金、衍生金融资产、买入返售金融资产、发放贷款和垫款、其他债权投资等。与这些金融工具相关的风险, 以及本公司为降低这些风险所采取的风险管理策略如下所述。

本公司的金融工具导致的主要风险是信用风险、流动性风险及市场风险。本公司对此的风险管理政策概述如下。

1. 信用风险

1.1 信用风险管理

信用风险是债务人或交易对手违约的风险, 主要指银行的借款人或交易对手不能按事先达成的协议履行其到期的财务义务的潜在可能性。本公司的信用风险主要来自于发放贷款和垫款, 表外项目的信用风险主要来自于开出信用证、各项担保款项和贷款承诺。

信用风险的集中程度: 当一定数量的客户在进行相同的经营活动时, 或处于相同的地理位置上或其行业具有相似的经济特性使其履行合约的能力会受到同一经济变化的影响。信用风险的集中程度反映了银行业绩对某一特定行业或地理位置的敏感程度。

本公司严格的授信前审查制度、授权审批制度和贷后的跟踪和上报机制有效地降低和防范了信用风险。本公司定期对客户的经营状况进行检查, 对贷款质量进行分析并提取充足的贷款损失准备金。

财务担保及贷款承诺产生的风险在实质上与贷款和垫款的风险相似。因此, 该类交易的申请、贷后管理以及抵质押担保要求等需要与贷款和垫款业务相同。

11. Financial Risk Management

Risk of financial instruments

The Bank is exposed to different types of risks. The most significant types of risk related to financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (including foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and commodity risk). The Bank's financial instruments mainly include cash, deposit with the Central Bank, due from banks and other financial institutions, placements with banks and other financial institutions, derivative financial assets, reverse repurchase financial assets, loans and advances to customers, other debt instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income, and etc. These risks and the Bank's strategy to minimise the negative impacts of the underlying financial risks are described below.

The most significant types of risks to the Bank are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. The Bank's risk management strategy is outlined below.

(1) Credit risk

(1.1) Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk of loss arising from a borrower's or counterparty's inability to meet its financial obligations as and when they fall due. The Bank's credit risk exposure mainly arises from loans and advances to customers. Credit risk of off balance sheet items mainly arises from the letters of credit/guarantees issued as well as loan commitments.

Credit risk concentration refers to the situation whereby there is a concentration of customers in the same business activities, geographical location, or industry sector with similar economic characteristics such that their repayment ability would be affected by the same economic fluctuations. Credit risk concentration reflects the sensitivity of the Bank's performance to such customer concentration.

The Bank establishes a comprehensive set of policies and procedures which effectively mitigate and control credit risk. The procedures cover credit evaluation, credit approval, credit monitoring as well as reporting. The Bank reviews the borrowers' business operations periodically, analyses the quality of credit portfolio and ensures adequacy of loan loss provisions.

The risk from financial guarantee and loan commitments is similar with that from loans and advances to customers. Hence, the Bank adopts the same policies and procedures for managing credit contingencies which cover application, follow-up monitoring and collateral requirements, etc.

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根据信用风险是否发生显著增加以及是否已发生信用减值, 本公司对不同的资产分别以 12 个月或整个存续期的预期信用损失计量减值准备。预期信用损失计量的关键参数包括违约概率、违约损失率和违约风险敞口。本公司考虑历史统计数据(如交易对手评级、担保方式及抵质押物类别、还款方式等)的定量分析及前瞻性信息, 建立违约概率、违约损失率及违约风险敞口模型。

相关定义如下:

- 违约概率是指债务人在未来 12 个月或在整个剩余存续期, 无法履行其偿付义务的可能性。本公司的违约概率以信贷周期指数 Z 值为基础进行调整, 加入前瞻性信息, 以反映当前宏观经济环境下债务人违约概率;
- 违约损失率是指本公司对违约风险暴露发生损失程度作出的预期。根据交易对手的类型、追索的方式和优先级, 以及担保品的不同, 违约损失率也有所不同。违约损失率为违约发生时风险敞口损失的百分比;
- 违约风险敞口是指, 在未来 12 个月或在整个剩余存续期中, 在违约发生时, 本公司应被偿付的金额。

信用风险显著增加的评估及预期信用损失的计算均涉及前瞻性信息。本公司通过进行历史数据分析, 识别出影响各行业、各业务类型信用风险及预期信用损失的关键经济指标。

这些经济指标对违约概率和违约损失率的影响, 对不同的行业、业务类型有所不同。本公司在此过程中应用了宏观数据及专家判断开展分析, 形成预测模型以及分析范式, 每年定期获取新的输入数据, 并按照规范考量专家建议, 将前瞻性因素作用于违约概率和违约损失率的计算过程中。

Depending on whether the credit risk has significantly increased and whether the asset is credit-impaired, the Bank measures the impairment provision for different assets with expected credit loss of 12 months or lifetime, respectively. The key parameters of expected credit loss measurement include probability of default(PD), loss given default(LGD) and exposure at default(EAD). The Bank takes into account the quantitative analysis of historical statistics (such as ratings of counterparties, manners of guarantees and types of collaterals, repayments, etc.) and forward-looking information in order to establish the models for estimating PD, LGD and EAD.

Relative definitions are listed as below:

- The probability of default refers to the possibility that the debtor will not be able to fulfil its obligation of repayment in the next 12 months or the whole remaining lifetime. The Bank's PD is adjusted based on the credit cycle index Z and forward-looking information to reflect the default probability of the debtor under the current macroeconomic environment;
- The loss given default refers to the Bank's expectation of the extent of the loss resulting from the default exposure. Depending on the type of counterparty, the method and priority of the recourse, and the type of collaterals, the LGD varies. The loss given default is the percentage of risk exposure loss when default occurs;
- The exposure at default is the amount that the Bank should be reimbursed in the next 12 months or throughout the remaining lifetime when the default occurs.

The assessment of significant increases in credit risk and the calculation of expected credit losses both involve forward-looking information. Through the analysis of historical data, the Bank identifies the key macroeconomic indicators that affect the credit risk and expected credit loss of various industries and business types.

The impact of these economic indicators on probability of default and loss given default varies according to different types of industries and business types. The Bank applies experts' judgement in this analysis, according to the result of experts' judgement, the Bank predicts these economic indicators on a quarterly basis and determines the impact of these economic indicators on the probability of default and the loss given default by conducting regression analysis.

于资产负债表日, 不考虑任何担保物及其他信用增级措施的最大信用风险敞口详情如下:

As at the balance sheet date, the maximum credit risk exposure of the Bank without taking into consideration of collateral and other risk mitigation are set out below:

		31-12-2021	31-12-2020
存放中央银行款项	Deposits with the Central Bank	6,202,454,024	4,689,429,670
贵金属	Precious metals	1,285,539,961	1,564,487,585
存放同业款项	Due from banks and other financial institutions	3,544,261,854	3,680,713,165
拆出资金	Placements with banks and other financial institutions	8,608,835,079	6,667,892,648
交易性金融资产	Financial assets held-for-trading	2,197,434,189	1,525,241,844
衍生金融资产	Derivative financial assets	4,541,743,724	11,567,136,341
买入返售金融资产	Reverse repurchase financial assets	1,432,434,176	2,273,636,714
发放贷款和垫款	Loans and advances to customers	39,160,105,030	36,186,036,127
其他债权投资	Other debt instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income	10,436,771,937	11,029,276,744
其他金融资产	Other financial assets	340,238,878	651,812,768
合计	Total	77,749,818,852	79,835,663,606
信贷承诺信用风险敞口 (附注九、2)	Credit commitments (Note 9.2)	14,082,695,797	11,470,376,536
最大信用风险敞口	Maximum credit risk exposure	91,832,514,649	91,306,040,142

1.2 风险集中度

如交易对手集中于某一行业或地区, 或共同具备某些经济特性, 其信用风险通常会相应提高。此外, 不同行业和经济地区的发展均有其独特的特点, 因此不同的行业和经济地区的信用风险亦不相同。

本公司主要为境内客户提供贷款及财务担保合同。本公司发放贷款和垫款的行业集中度详情, 请参看附注七、7.2。

(1.2) Risk concentration

The concentration of borrowers/counterparties in the same industry sector, geographical location or having similar economic characteristics would tend to pose higher credit risk to the Bank. On the other hand, the level of credit risk may be varied from each industry or geographical location in view of their unique economic development characteristics.

The Bank mainly provides loans and commitments/guarantees to domestic customers. Analysis on industry sector concentration for the Bank's loans and advances can be found at Note 7.7.2.

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1.3 担保物

31-12-2021

本公司根据交易对手的信用风险评估决定所需的担保物金额及类型。本公司对接受担保物建立了相关的指南, 包括对担保物评估频率作了明确的要求。

担保物主要有以下几种类型:

- 对于商业贷款, 担保物主要为现金及存款、银行担保或房地产;
- 对于个人贷款, 担保物为居民住宅。

管理层要求业务相关部门监测担保物的市场价值并根据相关协议要求追加担保, 并在进行损失准备的充足性审查时充分考虑担保物的市价变化。

1.4 金融工具信用质量分布

截止 2021 年 12 月 31 日, 本行金融工具风险阶段划分如下
(不包括应计利息):

		账面原值 Principal Amount				预期信用损失 Expected Credit Losses			
		第一阶段 Stage I	第二阶段 Stage II	第三阶段 Stage III	合计 Total	第一阶段 Stage I	第二阶段 Stage II	第三阶段 Stage III	合计 Total
以摊余成本计量的金融资产	Financial assets measured at amortised cost								
现金及存放中央银行款项	Cash and deposit with the Central Bank	6,203,659,623	-	-	6,203,659,623	644,914	-	-	644,914
存放同业款项	Due from banks and other financial institutions	3,557,117,471	-	-	3,557,117,471	12,855,970	-	-	12,855,970
拆出资金	Placements with banks and other financial institutions	8,615,825,937	-	-	8,615,825,937	18,654,199	-	-	18,654,199
买入返售金融资产	Reverse repurchase financial assets	1,432,091,000	-	-	1,432,091,000	69,977	-	-	69,977
发放贷款和垫款	Loans and advances to customers	35,372,619,876	460,830,569	125,786,950	35,959,237,395	801,848,305	75,054,473	88,325,299	965,228,077
其他金融资产	Other financial assets	340,238,878	-	-	340,238,878	1,638,030	-	-	1,638,030
以摊余成本计量的 金融资产合计	Total financial assets measured at amortised cost	55,521,552,785	460,830,569	125,786,950	56,108,170,304	835,711,395	75,054,473	88,325,299	999,091,167

(1.3) Collateral

The amount and type of the collateral required would depend on the credit risk of the borrowers/counterparties as assessed by the Bank. The Bank has established a guideline on taking collateral including the frequency of collateral valuation.

The main types of collateral include:

- For corporate and commercial loans, main collaterals taken include cash deposits, bank guarantee and properties; and
- For personal loans, collateral taken are mainly residential properties.

The management requires relevant Business Units to monitor the market value of the collaterals and follow up with the borrowers/counterparties to top up collaterals in accordance with the relevant provisions of the loan agreement. The change in market value of the collateral would also be taken into consideration when reviewing the adequacy of loan loss provisions.

(1.4) Credit quality distribution of financial instruments

As of 31 December 2021, the three-staging distribution of financial instruments of the Bank is as follows (excluding accrued interest):

		账面原值 Principal Amount				预期信用损失 Expected Credit Losses			
		第一阶段 Stage I	第二阶段 Stage II	第三阶段 Stage III	合计 Total	第一阶段 Stage I	第二阶段 Stage II	第三阶段 Stage III	合计 Total
以摊余成本计量的金融资产	Financial assets measured at amortised cost								
现金及存放中央银行款项	Cash and deposit with the Central Bank	4,692,423,922	-	-	4,692,423,922	486,116	-	-	486,116
存放同业款项	Due from banks and other financial institutions	3,695,890,523	-	-	3,695,890,523	15,668,827	-	-	15,668,827
拆出资金	Placements with banks and other financial institutions	6,667,424,360	-	-	6,667,424,360	9,624,176	-	-	9,624,176
买入返售金融资产	Reverse repurchase financial assets	2,271,360,000	-	-	2,271,360,000	204,966	-	-	204,966
发放贷款和垫款	Loans and advances to customers	34,131,098,175	1,752,849,550	131,062,484	36,015,010,209	633,874,579	165,762,745	70,747,875	870,385,199
其他金融资产	Other financial assets	651,812,768	-	-	651,812,768	3,703,469	-	-	3,703,469
以摊余成本计量的 金融资产合计	Total financial assets measured at amortised cost	52,110,009,748	1,752,849,550	131,062,484	53,993,921,782	663,562,133	165,762,745	70,747,875	900,072,753

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1.5 发放贷款及垫款三阶段风险敞口

贷款和垫款按五级分类及三阶段列示如下:

		31-12-2021			
	第一阶段 Stage I	第二阶段 Stage II	第三阶段 Stage III		合计 Total
	未来 12 个月 预期信用损失 12-month expected credit loss	整个存续期 预期信用损失 Lifetime expected credit loss	已发生信用减值金融资产 整个存续期预期信用损失 Lifetime credit loss for credit-impaired financial assets		
正常	Pass	39,285,472,534	337,167,690	-	39,622,640,224
关注	Special Mention	5,312,409	162,771,574	-	168,083,983
次级	Substandard	-	-	25,160,601	25,160,601
可疑	Doubtful	-	-	50,000,000	50,000,000
损失	Loss	-	-	50,626,349	50,626,349
合计	Total	39,290,784,943	499,939,264	125,786,950	39,916,511,157

		31-12-2020			
	第一阶段 Stage I	第二阶段 Stage II	第三阶段 Stage III		合计 Total
	未来 12 个月 预期信用损失 12-month expected credit loss	整个存续期 预期信用损失 Lifetime expected credit loss	已发生信用减值金融资产 整个存续期预期信用损失 Lifetime credit loss for credit-impaired financial assets		
正常	Pass	34,997,895,941	1,537,495,371	-	36,535,391,312
关注	Special Mention	-	215,354,179	-	215,354,179
次级	Substandard	-	-	38,498,663	38,498,663
可疑	Doubtful	-	-	92,563,821	92,563,821
合计	Total	34,997,895,941	1,752,849,550	131,062,484	36,881,807,975

(1.5) Loans and advances by three-staging classification

Loans and advances by five-category loan classification and three-staging classification are analysed as follows:

1.6 交易性金融资产

于资产负债表日, 交易性债券投资的信用质量 (不含应计利息) 根据外部信用评级分析如下:

	31-12-2021	31-12-2020
AAA	1,196,057,560	-
A+	772,023,120	149,776,650
合计 Total	1,968,080,680	149,776,650

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

As at the balance sheet date, the credit quality of trading bond investments (excluding accrued interest) analysed by external credit ratings is as follows:

于资产负债表日, 交易性大额可转让存单投资的信用质量根据外部信用评级分析如下:

As at the balance sheet date, the credit quality of the trading negotiable certificate of deposit investment analysed by external credit ratings is as follows:

	31-12-2021	31-12-2020
AAA	198,590,600	547,659,650
合计 Total	198,590,600	547,659,650

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1.7 其他债权投资

债券及同业存单投资账面价值 (不含应计利息) 按外部信用评级及预期信用损失减值阶段列示如下:

(1.7) Other debt investment at fair value through other comprehensive income

The carrying amounts of bond investment and negotiable certificate of deposit investment (excluding accrued interest) analysed by external credit ratings and expected credit losses are as follows:

					2021
		第一阶段 Stage I	第二阶段 Stage II	第三阶段 Stage III	合计 Total
		未来 12 个月 预期信用损失 12-month expected credit loss	整个存续期 预期信用损失 Lifetime expected credit loss	整个存续期 已发生信用损失 Lifetime credit loss for credit-impaired financial assets	
AAA		4,220,650,368	-	-	4,220,650,368
A+		6,087,558,170	-	-	6,087,558,170
年末余额	Closing balance	10,308,208,538	-	-	10,308,208,538
					2020
		第一阶段 Stage I	第二阶段 Stage II	第三阶段 Stage III	合计 Total
		未来 12 个月 预期信用损失 12-month expected credit loss	整个存续期 预期信用损失 Lifetime expected credit loss	整个存续期 已发生信用损失 Lifetime credit loss for credit-impaired financial assets	
AAA		5,136,114,921	-	-	5,136,114,921
A+		5,749,522,540	-	-	5,749,522,540
年末余额	Closing Balance	10,885,637,461	-	-	10,885,637,461

2. 流动性风险

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

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

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

本公司通过主动分散存款的来源, 以保持成本效率的均衡, 资金的持续可获得以及资金来源的多样化。通过竞争性定价管理银行的核心存款以及维护客户的信心。

本公司通过预测银行现金流来度量和和管理流动性风险, 现金流的预测是基于“正常业务情景”和“压力情景”来进行。本公司设置现金流错配限额来控制银行流动性风险敞口的同时, 还采用流动性早期预警指标和警戒线以揭示可能出现的危机状况。本公司在建立的流动性应急计划中运用一系列的预警指标揭示可能发生的流动性危机。在该应急计划中, 本公司通过设立危机上报流程及包括融资、沟通等危机处理策略来减少流动性危机所带来的负面影响。

(2) Liquidity risk

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

Liquidity risk is managed in accordance with a complete framework of risk management, including policies, controls and limits approved by the Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO). These policies, controls and limits are established to ensure that the Bank has sufficient funding to manage liquidity risk over a range of market conditions. These include minimising excessive funding concentrations by diversifying the sources and terms of funding as well as maintaining a portfolio of debt securities with high quality and good liquidity.

The Bank takes a conservative stance in liquidity management by continuing to gather core deposits, strictly complying with liquidity limits and retaining adequate liquid assets to prevent any possible cash shortfall.

The Bank actively dispersed the sources of deposits to maintain a balance of cost efficiency, continued availability of funds and diversification of funding sources. Important factors in ensuring liquidity are competitive pricing, proactive management of the Bank's core deposits and the maintenance of customer confidence.

Liquidity risk is measured and managed on projected cash flow basis. Cash flow projection is monitored under both business-as-usual and stress scenarios. Cash flow mismatch limits are established to limit the Bank's liquidity exposure. The Bank has also employed liquidity early warning indicators and trigger points to signal possible contingency situations. Contingency funding plans have been set up to identify potential liquidity crises by using a series of warning indicators. Crisis management processes and various strategies including funding and communication have been developed to minimise the negative impact of any liquidity crunch.

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于 2021 年 12 月 31 日, 本公司的金融资产及金融负债未经折现的到期日分析如下: The Bank's undiscounted maturity profile of financial assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2021 is as follows:

									31-12-2021
		逾期 / 即时偿还 Overdue / On demand	1 个月内 Within 1 month	1 至 3 个月 1 to 3 months	3 个月至 1 年 3 months to 1 year	1 至 5 年 1 to 5 years	5 年以上 5 years above	无期限 undated	合计 Total
金融资产:	Financial assets:								
现金及存放中央银行款项	Cash and deposits with the Central Bank	2,703,673,625	-	-	-	-	-	3,500,820,381	6,204,494,006
贵金属	Precious metals	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,285,539,961	1,285,539,961
存放同业款项	Due from banks and other financial institutions	3,544,261,854	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,544,261,854
拆出资金	Placements with banks and other financial institutions	-	6,841,718,611	656,111,508	1,125,434,708	-	-	-	8,623,264,827
交易性金融资产	Financial assets held-for-trading	-	2,597,863	7,973,000	822,215,040	1,156,991,988	345,137,292	-	2,334,915,183
衍生金融资产	Derivative financial assets	-	1,282,580,347	747,935,620	1,103,846,826	1,407,357,614	23,317	-	4,541,743,724
买入返售金融资产	Reverse repurchase financial assets	-	1,432,826,570	-	-	-	-	-	1,432,826,570
发放贷款和垫款	Loans and advances to customers	48,653,690	4,045,190,700	7,502,948,938	13,996,943,735	12,360,235,805	4,759,523,090	685,521,122	43,399,017,080
其他债权投资	Other debt instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	572,679,028	1,783,125,347	3,333,920,938	4,630,931,250	145,533,300	-	10,466,189,863
其他金融资产	Other financial assets	4,976,044	311,053,957	24,208,877	-	-	-	-	340,238,878
金融资产合计	Total financial assets	6,301,565,213	14,488,647,076	10,722,303,290	20,382,361,247	19,555,516,657	5,250,216,999	5,471,881,464	82,172,491,946
金融负债:	Financial liabilities:								
同业及其他金融机构存放款项	Due to banks and other financial institutions	1,803,043,004	-	-	143,258,548	-	-	-	1,946,301,552
拆入资金	Placements from banks and other financial institutions	-	3,061,874,911	5,016,804,448	4,108,987,656	-	-	-	12,187,667,015
衍生金融负债	Derivative financial liabilities	-	1,062,102,463	836,977,488	985,014,835	1,418,063,206	1,288,596	-	4,303,446,588
吸收存款	Customer deposits	18,185,889,416	14,352,917,107	4,000,805,651	3,777,487,906	1,495,102,616	-	-	41,812,202,696
交易性金融负债	Financial liabilities held-for-trading	180,148,500	185,030	5,602,141,263	1,120,394,158	-	-	-	6,902,868,951
卖出回购金融资产款	Repurchase agreements	-	1,190,848,225	-	-	-	-	-	1,190,848,225
应付债券	Debt securities issued	-	309,680,255	218,916,542	236,042,256	1,094,006,074	-	-	1,858,645,127
其他金融负债	Other financial liabilities	-	1,228,184	628,378,076	-	-	-	-	629,606,260
金融负债合计	Total financial liabilities	20,169,080,920	19,978,836,175	16,304,023,468	10,371,185,359	4,007,171,896	1,288,596	-	70,831,586,414
流动性净额	Net liquidity	(13,867,515,707)	(5,490,189,099)	(5,581,720,178)	10,011,175,888	15,548,344,761	5,248,928,403	5,471,881,464	11,340,905,532
表外承诺事项	Commitments	571,585,513	1,053,362,967	2,924,320,708	7,476,937,831	2,056,488,778	-	-	14,082,695,797

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于 2020 年 12 月 31 日, 本公司的金融资产及金融负债未经折现的到期日分析如下: The Bank's undiscounted maturity profile of financial assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2020 is as follows:

									31-12-2020
		逾期 / 即时偿还 Overdue / On demand	1 个月内 Within 1 month	1 至 3 个月 1 to 3 months	3 个月至 1 年 3 months to 1 year	1 至 5 年 1 to 5 years	5 年以上 5 years above	无期限 undated	合计 Total
金融资产:	Financial assets:								
现金及存放中央银行款项	Cash and deposits with the Central Bank	518,540,819	-	-	-	-	-	4,175,052,495	4,693,593,314
贵金属	Precious metals	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,564,487,585	1,564,487,585
存放同业款项	Due from banks and other financial institutions	3,431,281,578	249,801,368	-	-	-	-	-	3,681,082,946
拆出资金	Placements with banks and other financial institutions	-	2,771,892,860	3,202,094,178	713,468,405	-	-	-	6,687,455,443
交易性金融资产	Financial assets held-for-trading	-	27,499,013	1,341,452,618	3,955,850	153,736,650	-	-	1,526,644,131
衍生金融资产	Derivative financial assets	-	2,512,668,657	2,655,523,963	5,339,319,582	1,019,455,347	40,168,792	-	11,567,136,341
买入返售金融资产	Reverse repurchase financial assets	-	2,274,796,605	-	-	-	-	-	2,274,796,605
发放贷款和垫款	Loans and advances to customers	69,563,845	2,279,563,404	6,455,861,095	11,872,364,401	13,697,928,845	5,904,135,930	691,168,184	40,970,585,704
其他债权投资	Other debt instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	877,134,658	2,017,982,503	2,599,037,489	5,950,201,613	-	-	11,444,356,263
其他金融资产	Other financial assets	490,659	626,837,427	-	24,484,682	-	-	-	651,812,768
金融资产合计	Total financial assets	4,019,876,901	11,620,193,992	15,672,914,357	20,552,630,409	20,821,322,455	5,944,304,722	6,430,708,264	85,061,951,100
金融负债:	Financial liabilities:								
同业及其他金融机构存放款项	Due to banks and other financial institutions	1,483,415,305	-	-	141,289,588	-	-	-	1,624,704,893
拆入资金	Placements from banks and other financial institutions	-	2,806,851,700	3,780,610,923	7,968,531,298	2,214,546,887	-	-	16,770,540,808
衍生金融负债	Derivative financial liabilities	-	2,368,653,947	2,742,812,922	5,455,785,147	1,044,111,609	-	-	11,611,363,625
吸收存款	Customer deposits	14,261,327,530	9,691,577,530	4,631,171,510	7,313,839,857	708,773,907	-	-	36,606,690,334
交易性金融负债	Financial liabilities held-for-trading	-	135,099,950	3,113,998,496	397,512,283	-	-	-	3,646,610,729
卖出回购金融资产款	Repurchase agreements	-	466,204,494	-	-	-	-	-	466,204,494
应付债券	Debt securities issued	-	-	-	1,097,204,788	1,141,204,676	-	-	2,238,409,464
其他金融负债	Other financial liabilities	-	6,015,398	-	577,188,101	-	-	-	583,203,499
金融负债合计	Total financial liabilities	15,744,742,835	15,474,403,019	14,268,593,851	22,951,351,062	5,108,637,079	-	-	73,547,727,846
流动性净额	Net liquidity	(11,724,865,934)	(3,854,209,027)	1,404,320,506	(2,398,720,653)	15,712,685,376	5,944,304,722	6,430,708,264	11,514,223,254
表外承诺事项	Commitments	201,514,622	654,259,656	1,978,162,870	5,566,541,937	3,069,897,451	-	-	11,470,376,536

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3. 市场风险

本公司面临的市场风险主要来自利率、汇率产品和贵金属产品的敞口头寸。本公司的交易性业务及非交易性业务均可产生市场风险。本公司市场风险管理的目标是避免收入和权益由于市场风险产生的过度损失, 同时降低本公司受金融工具内在波动性风险的影响。

本公司由风险管理部总览全行的市场风险敞口, 并负责拟制相关市场风险管理政策报送资产负债委员会批准, 并定期将银行市场风险敞口汇报给资产负债委员会和董事会风险管理委员会。

本公司按照既定标准和当前管理能力监管市场风险, 其主要的监管方法包括敏感性分析、预期损失、风险价值、压力测试等。在新产品或新业务上线前, 该产品和业务中的市场风险将按照规定予以辨识。

本公司根据不同账户的各自特点将表内外资产负债划分为交易账户或银行账户。交易账户主要包括因交易目的或者是为规避交易账户其他项目风险而持有的可自由交易的金融工具和商品头寸。交易账户中的市场风险取决于交易的工具, 包括利率、汇率、股票价格、商品价格、信贷利差等。银行账户包括除交易账户外的其他金融工具。银行账户中的主要风险是利率和信贷利差风险。

(3) Market risk

The Bank is exposed to market risk mainly from open positions in interest rate, foreign exchange rate products and precious metal products. Market risk arises from both trading and non-trading business. The objective of market risk management is to avoid excessive losses in earnings and shareholder's fund due to market risk, and to minimise the negative impact from inherent volatility risks of financial instruments.

The Risk Management monitors the Bank's market risk exposure and is responsible for setting up market risk policies with approval by the Asset & Liability Committee. Market Risk exposures are reported to the Asset & Liability Committee and Board Risk Management Committee on a regular basis.

The Bank monitors and manages market risk in accordance with established framework and policies. The monitoring and measurement methods mainly include sensitivity analysis, Expected Shortfall (ES), Value-at-Risk (VaR) and stress testing. Prior to launch of new product or new business, market risk will be properly identified and addressed.

The Bank divides the balance sheet assets and liabilities into the trading book or banking book according to the characteristics of different accounts. Trading book mainly includes freely tradable financial instruments and commodity positions held for trading purpose or to avoid risks in other items of the trading account. The market risk in trading book depends on the tools of the transactions, including interest rates, foreign exchange rates, stock prices, commodity prices and credit spreads. Banking book includes financial instruments other than trading book. The main risks in banking book are interest rate and credit spread risks.

3.1 汇率风险

主要是由于本公司资产和负债的货币错配以及外汇交易无法及时规避风险敞口以至于暴露于市场波动而引起的风险。

于 2021 年 12 月 31 日, 本公司的有关资产及负债按币种列示如下:

(3.1) Currency risk

The Bank's currency risk arises mainly from currency mismatches of assets and liabilities as well as foreign exchange trading business whereby the open positions are subject to exchange rate fluctuations.

As at 31 December 2021, the Bank's assets and liabilities by currency are as follows:

		31-12-2021			
		美元 USD (RMB equivalent)	人民币 RMB	其他 Others (RMB equivalent)	合计 Total (RMB equivalent)
资产:	Assets:				
现金及存放中央银行款项	Cash and deposit with the Central Bank	610,372,246	5,586,591,683	7,530,077	6,204,494,006
贵金属	Precious metals	-	1,285,539,961	-	1,285,539,961
存放同业款项	Due from banks and other financial institutions	1,803,879,423	1,319,538,770	420,843,661	3,544,261,854
拆出资金	Placements with banks and other financial institutions	6,872,570,362	1,736,264,717	-	8,608,835,079
交易性金融资产	Financial assets held-for-trading	-	2,197,434,189	-	2,197,434,189
衍生金融资产	Derivative financial assets	535,721,351	4,004,837,813	1,184,560	4,541,743,724
买入返售金融资产	Reverse repurchase financial assets	-	1,432,434,176	-	1,432,434,176
发放贷款和垫款	Loans and advances to customers	6,656,367,480	31,869,272,047	634,465,503	39,160,105,030
其他债权投资	Other debt instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income	127,480,347	10,309,291,590	-	10,436,771,937
其他金融资产	Other financial assets	19,902,684	312,602,580	7,733,614	340,238,878
金融资产合计	Total financial assets	16,626,293,893	60,053,807,526	1,071,757,415	77,751,858,834
负债:	Liabilities:				
同业及其他金融机构存放款项	Due to banks and other financial institutions	3,157,255	1,943,114,445	-	1,946,271,700
拆入资金	Placements from banks and other financial institutions	7,044,834,331	4,953,935,450	16,195,443	12,014,965,224
交易性金融负债	Financial liabilities held-for-trading	6,047,193	6,893,701,482	-	6,899,748,675
衍生金融负债	Derivative financial liabilities	489,669,609	3,812,772,021	1,004,958	4,303,446,588
吸收存款	Customer deposits	6,302,923,954	35,016,542,225	393,281,830	41,712,748,009
应付债券	Debt securities issued	-	1,720,431,429	-	1,720,431,429
卖出回购金融资产款	Repurchase agreements	-	1,190,494,609	-	1,190,494,609
其他金融负债	Other financial liabilities	45,616,900	560,455,459	23,533,901	629,606,260
金融负债合计	Total financial liabilities	13,892,249,242	56,091,447,120	434,016,132	70,417,712,494
资产负债净头寸	Net position	2,734,044,651	3,962,360,406	637,741,283	7,334,146,340
衍生金融工具名义金额	Notional amounts of derivative financial instruments	161,423,495,609	346,250,271,391	4,913,810,592	512,587,577,592
信贷承诺	Commitments	3,615,315,747	8,827,032,382	1,640,347,668	14,082,695,797

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于 2020 年 12 月 31 日, 本公司的有关资产及负债按币种列示如下:

As at 31 December 2020, the Bank's assets and liabilities by currency are as follows:

		31-12-2020			
		美元 USD (RMB equivalent)	人民币 RMB	其他 Others (RMB equivalent)	合计 Total (RMB equivalent)
资产:	Assets:				
现金及存放中央银行款项	Cash and deposit with the Central Bank	871,083,488	3,818,609,857	3,899,969	4,693,593,314
贵金属	Precious metals	-	1,564,487,585	-	1,564,487,585
存放同业款项	Due from banks and other financial institutions	1,764,434,995	807,997,976	1,108,280,194	3,680,713,165
拆出资金	Placements with banks and other financial institutions	4,642,236,956	1,958,942,521	66,713,171	6,667,892,648
交易性金融资产	Financial assets held-for-trading	-	1,525,241,844	-	1,525,241,844
衍生金融资产	Derivative financial assets	313,750,503	11,249,416,078	3,969,760	11,567,136,341
买入返售金融资产	Reverse repurchase financial assets	-	2,273,636,714	-	2,273,636,714
发放贷款和垫款	Loans and advances to customers	5,771,554,317	29,591,211,553	823,270,257	36,186,036,127
其他债权投资	Other debt instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	11,029,276,744	-	11,029,276,744
其他金融资产	Other financial assets	14,732,777	633,130,742	3,949,249	651,812,768
金融资产合计	Total financial assets	13,377,793,036	64,451,951,614	2,010,082,600	79,839,827,250
负债:	Liabilities:				
同业及其他金融机构存放款项	Due to banks and other financial institutions	3,225,250	1,621,371,375	-	1,624,596,625
拆入资金	Placements from banks and other financial institutions	12,994,553,384	3,555,193,096	42,383,452	16,592,129,932
交易性金融负债	Financial liabilities held-for-trading	6,943,935	3,637,288,183	-	3,644,232,118
衍生金融负债	Derivative financial liabilities	442,632,809	11,165,278,505	3,452,311	11,611,363,625
吸收存款	Customer deposits	4,959,624,492	31,153,868,998	349,655,205	36,463,148,695
应付债券	Debt securities issued	-	2,037,710,703	-	2,037,710,703
卖出回购金融资产款	Repurchase agreements	-	466,069,704	-	466,069,704
其他金融负债	Other financial liabilities	13,335,712	540,614,640	29,253,147	583,203,499
金融负债合计	Total financial liabilities	18,420,315,582	54,177,395,204	424,744,115	73,022,454,901
资产负债净头寸	Net position	(5,042,522,546)	10,274,556,410	1,585,338,485	6,817,372,349
衍生金融工具名义金额	Notional amounts of derivative financial instruments	222,913,086,062	442,074,097,111	4,978,704,029	669,965,887,202
信贷承诺	Commitments	2,787,131,257	5,621,955,279	3,061,290,000	11,470,376,536

以下是在其他变量不变的情况下, 外币对本位币汇率可能发生的合理变动对税前利润的影响:

Holding all other variables constant, the impact from a change in foreign exchange rates on profit before tax of the Bank is as follows:

		31-12-2021	31-12-2020
		对税前利润影响 Impact on profit	对税前利润影响 Impact on profit
变量变动	Change in Foreign Exchange Rate		
对本位币贬值 1%	-1% change against RMB	(33,717,859)	34,571,841
对本位币升值 1%	+1% change against RMB	33,717,859	(34,571,841)

以上敏感性分析基于资产和负债具有静态的汇率风险结构, 其计算了当其他因素不变时, 外币对人民币汇率的合理可能变动对税前利润的影响。

The sensitivity analysis above is performed on the basis that assets and liabilities have static currency risk structure. It shows the impact of a change in other currency rates against RMB on the Bank's profit before tax, given other variables remain constant.

有关的分析基于以下假设:

The analysis is based on below assumptions:

- 汇率敏感度是指各币种对人民币于报告日当天收盘 (中间价) 汇率绝对值波动 1% 造成的汇兑损益;
- 各币种汇率变动是指各币种对人民币汇率同时同向波动;
- 该汇率风险敞口不包含资产负债表表外科目。

- Exchange rate sensitivity refers to the gains and losses caused by one per cent change of the closing rate (mid rate) of the different foreign currencies against RMB as at the balance sheet date;

- Exchange rate fluctuation refers to the fluctuation against RMB in the same direction simultaneously;

- Off-balance sheet items are excluded.

由于基于上述假设, 汇率变化导致本公司汇兑净损益出现的实际变化可能与此敏感性分析的结果不同。

Due to the above assumptions, the actual impact of exchange rate fluctuation on the Bank's earnings may differ from above sensitivity analysis.

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3.2 利率风险

交易账户

交易账户主要包括因交易目的或者是为规避交易账户其他项目风险而持有的可自由交易的金融工具和商品头寸。交易账户中的市场风险取决于交易的工具, 包括利率、汇率、股票价格、商品价格、信贷利差等。

本公司目前使用标准法计量监管要求下的市场风险资本, 使用内部模型法计量和监控交易账户市场风险。

本公司在内部市场风险管理中采用 97.5% 置信区间下测算日预期损失 (Expected Shortfall) 的历史模拟法。该方法认为诸如利率、汇率和商品价格等风险因子在未来的变动特征可以通过观察其历史数据得到。预期损失 (ES) 是尾部损失分布的均值, 认为通常计量结果大于某一置信区间点计量的潜在损失。

在回溯测试中, 本公司采用历史模拟法 99% 置信区间下的日风险价值 (VaR)。风险价值 (VaR) 与预期损失 (ES) 的损失分布一致。通过回溯测试比较交易账户的损益与风险价值 (VaR) 的差异来验证是否有因为模型缺陷或市场波动导致其中不符合预期的结果。所有回溯测试反映的问题及解决方案都将汇报至资产负债委员会。

虽然 VaR 和 ES 是衡量市场风险的重要工具, 但有关模型的假设存在一定限制条件, 例如:

- 在绝大多数情况下, 可在 1 个交易日的观察期内进行仓盘套期或出售的假设合理, 但在市场长时期严重流动性不足的情况下, 1 个交易日的观察期假设可能不符合实际情况;
- VaR 和 ES 按当日收市基准计算, 并不反映交易当天持仓可能面对的风险;
- 历史数据用作确定将来结果的可能范围的基准, 不一定适用于所有可能情况, 特别是例外事项。

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

本公司 2021 年 12 月 31 日的日预期损失 (ES) 为人民币 1,303 万元 (2020 年 12 月 31 日预期损失 (ES) 为: 人民币 1,778 万元)。

(3.2) Interest rate risk

Trading book

Trading book mainly includes freely tradable financial instruments and commodity positions held for trading purpose or to avoid risks of other items in the trading account. The market risk in trading book depends on the tools of the transaction, including interest rates, exchange rates, stock prices, commodity prices, and credit spreads, etc.

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

The Bank estimates a daily Expected Shortfall (ES) within a 97.5 per cent confidence interval over a one-day holding period, using the historical simulation method, as a control for market risk. This method assumes observed historical market movements can be used to imply possible future changes in market rates. ES is the average of the worst losses in the distribution, assuming that the losses exceed the specified percentile.

For back testing purpose, the Bank uses daily VaR within a 99 per cent confidence interval over a one-day holding period. VaR uses the same loss distribution as ES. The backtesting process analyses whether the exceptions are due to model deficiencies or market volatility. All backtesting exceptions are tabled to ALCO with recommended actions and resolutions.

Although VaR and ES are important tools to measure market risk, there are certain limitations on the assumptions of the model, such as:

- In most cases, the assumption that a position can be hedged or sold within the observation period of one trading day is reasonable, but in the case of severe liquidity shortage in the market over a long period of time, the assumption of the observation period of one trading day may not be in line with the actual situation;
- VaR and ES are calculated based on the day's closing benchmark and do not reflect the risks that may be faced by positions held on the trade day;
- Historical data is used as a basis for determining the possible range of future results, and may not be applicable to all possible situations, especially exceptions.

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

The Bank's daily ES on 31 December 2021 was RMB13.03 million (The Bank's daily ES on 31 December 2020 was RMB17.78 million).

银行账户

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

利率风险管理的主要目标就是在多样化的经济环境中, 通过管理银行的净利息收入来保护并促进银行资本和经济价值的增长。

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

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

Banking book

The ALCO maintains oversight of the effectiveness of the interest rate risk management structure. The Balance Sheet Risk Management (BSRM) Division supports the ALCO in monitoring the interest rate risk profile of the banking book.

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

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

The Bank also performs quantitative analysis method of net interest income and economic value of net assets regularly to determine the adequacy of capital in meeting the impact of extreme interest rate movements on the balance sheet. Such tests are also performed to provide early warnings of potential extreme losses, facilitating the proactive management of interest rate risks in an environment of rapid financial market changes.

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

于 2021 年 12 月 31 日, 本公司银行账户包含的所有的资产及负债按合同重定价日或到期日两者较早者分析如下:

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

As at 31 December 2021, the Bank's assets/liabilities of banking book re-pricing profiles (based on the earlier of maturity date and re-pricing date) is as follows:

		31-12-2021					
		3 个月内 Within 3 months	3 个月至 1 年 3 months to 1 year	1 至 5 年 1 to 5 years	5 年以上 5 years above	不计息 Non-interest bearing	合计 Total
资产:	Assets:						
现金及存放中央银行款项	Cash and deposit with the Central Bank	5,584,607,892	-	-	-	619,886,114	6,204,494,006
存放同业款项	Due from banks and other financial institutions	2,334,015,442	-	-	-	350	2,334,015,792
拆出资金	Placements with banks and other financial institutions	7,481,829,172	1,115,367,785	-	-	11,638,122	8,608,835,079
买入返售金融资产	Reverse repurchase financial assets	1,432,021,043	-	-	-	413,133	1,432,434,176
发放贷款及垫款	Loans and advances to customers	18,762,810,423	18,017,226,289	500,946,551	176,351,387	303,174,907	37,760,509,557
其他债权投资	Other debt instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,335,937,327	3,283,926,700	4,542,811,212	145,533,300	128,563,398	10,436,771,937
其他金融资产	Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	34,935,920	34,935,920
金融资产合计	Total financial assets	37,931,221,299	22,416,520,774	5,043,757,763	321,884,687	1,098,611,944	66,811,996,467
负债:	Liabilities:						
同业及其他金融机构存放款项	Due to banks and other financial institutions	1,803,042,943	141,141,427	-	-	2,087,330	1,946,271,700
拆入资金	Placement from banks and other financial institutions	7,825,146,964	4,097,012,334	-	-	92,805,926	12,014,965,224
吸收存款	Customer deposits	35,764,660,545	3,655,733,025	1,407,731,806	-	884,622,633	41,712,748,009
卖出回购金融资产款	Repurchase agreements	1,190,000,000	-	-	-	494,609	1,190,494,609
应付债券	Debt securities issued	528,596,798	188,042,256	998,137,580	-	5,654,795	1,720,431,429
其他金融负债	Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	109,023,750	109,023,750
金融负债合计	Total financial liabilities	47,111,447,250	8,081,929,042	2,405,869,386	-	1,094,689,043	58,693,934,721
衍生金融资产(注)	Derivative financial assets (Note)	12,435,181,560	1,917,488,750	127,514,000	-	-	14,480,184,310
衍生金融负债(注)	Derivative financial liabilities (Note)	12,456,388,496	1,880,831,500	130,398,000	-	-	14,467,617,996
利率风险缺口	Net position	(9,201,432,887)	14,371,248,982	2,635,004,377	321,884,687	3,922,901	8,130,628,060

于 2020 年 12 月 31 日, 本公司银行账户包含的所有的资产及负债按合同重定价日或到期日两者较早者分析如下:

As at 31 December 2020, the Bank's assets/liabilities of banking book re-pricing profiles (based on the earlier of maturity date and re-pricing date) is as follows:

		31-12-2020					
		3 个月内 Within 3 months	3 个月至 1 年 3 months to 1 year	1 至 5 年 1 to 5 years	5 年以上 5 years above	不计息 Non-interest bearing	合计 Total
资产:	Assets:						
现金及存放中央银行款项	Cash and deposit with the Central Bank	3,816,427,130	-	-	-	877,166,184	4,693,593,314
存放同业款项	Due from banks and other financial institutions	3,136,221,418	-	-	-	489,206	3,136,710,624
拆出资金	Placements with banks and other financial institutions	5,951,361,714	706,453,015	-	-	10,077,919	6,667,892,648
买入返售金融资产	Reverse repurchase financial assets	2,271,155,258	-	-	-	2,481,456	2,273,636,714
发放贷款及垫款	Loans and advances to customers	15,631,528,026	19,122,766,263	100,352,774	200,002,099	261,449,877	35,316,099,039
其他债权投资	Other debt instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,823,774,250	2,429,707,130	5,632,156,081	-	143,639,283	11,029,276,744
其他金融资产	Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	37,656,383	37,656,383
金融资产合计	Total financial assets	33,630,467,796	22,258,926,408	5,732,508,855	200,002,099	1,332,960,308	63,154,865,466
负债:	Liabilities:						
同业及其他金融机构存放款项	Due to banks and other financial institutions	1,483,415,305	139,172,999	-	-	2,008,321	1,624,596,625
拆入资金	Placement from banks and other financial institutions	6,573,472,238	7,946,023,220	1,995,800,000	-	76,834,474	16,592,129,932
吸收存款	Customer deposits	28,251,006,190	7,140,019,598	627,778,016	-	444,344,891	36,463,148,695
卖出回购金融资产款	Repurchase agreements	466,000,000	-	-	-	69,704	466,069,704
应付债券	Debt securities issued	-	999,444,170	997,628,999	-	40,637,534	2,037,710,703
其他金融负债	Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	138,171,601	138,171,601
金融负债合计	Total financial liabilities	36,773,893,733	16,224,659,987	3,621,207,015	-	702,066,525	57,321,827,260
衍生金融资产(注)	Derivative financial assets (Note)	978,650,829	84,823,700	-	-	-	1,063,474,529
衍生金融负债(注)	Derivative financial liabilities (Note)	980,537,940	84,813,830	-	-	-	1,065,351,770
利率风险缺口	Net position	(3,145,313,048)	6,034,276,291	2,111,301,840	200,002,099	630,893,783	5,831,160,965

注: 本公司银行账户包含的衍生金融资产 / 负债按名义本金的合同重定价日或到期日两者较早者进行分析。
Note: The derivative financial assets/liabilities of banking book are analysed based on the earlier of re-pricing date and maturity date of the nominal principal.

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本公司对浮动利率工具按照重定价日, 对固定利率工具按照到期日管理计息金融资产及计息金融负债的重定价情况。

以下是在其他变量不变的情况下, 利率可能发生的合理变动对净损益、其他综合收益的税后净额及所有者权益方面的影响。

变量变动	Change in interest rate	31-21-2021	31-12-2020
		对净损益的影响 Impact on net profit	对净损益的影响 Impact on net profit
利率增加 100 个基点	+ 100 basis points	(19,965,266)	(3,669,715)
利率减少 100 个基点	- 100 basis points	19,965,266	3,669,715

以上敏感性分析基于资产和负债具有静态的利率风险结构。有关的分析仅衡量一年内利率变化, 反映为一年内本公司资产和负债的重新定价对本公司按年化计算利息收入的影响, 基于以下假设:

- (1) 所有在三个月内及三个月后但一年内重新定价或到期的资产和负债均假设在有关期间中间重新定价或到期;
- (2) 收益率曲线随利率变化而平行移动;
- (3) 资产和负债组合并无其他变化;
- (4) 此利率风险敞口不包含除衍生金融工具以外的资产负债表表外科目。

由于基于上述假设, 利率增减导致本公司利息净收入出现的实际变化可能与此敏感性分析的结果不同。

The Bank profiles its interest bearing assets and liabilities based on maturity date for fixed rate items or re-pricing date for floating rate items.

Holding other variables constant, the impact of interest rate movement on the Bank's net profit, other comprehensive income after tax and equity is as follows:

The sensitivity analysis above is performed on the basis that assets and liabilities have static interest rate risk structure. It reflects the impact of interest rate movement on the Bank's net interest income over a one-year period. The key assumptions are as follows:

- (1) All assets and liabilities with re-pricing date less than three months or between three months and one year are assumed to be re-priced in the middle of the respective time bucket;
- (2) Yield curve shifts in parallel with interest rate change;
- (3) Assets and liabilities are not subject to other changes; and
- (4) Off-balance sheet items except derivative financial instruments are excluded.

Due to the above assumptions, the actual impact of net interest income from interest rate movement may differ from above sensitivity analysis.

4. 公允价值

公允价值, 是指市场参与者在计量日发生的有序交易中, 出售一项资产所能收到或者转移一项负债所需支付的价格。在交易活跃之市场 (例如认可证券交易所) 存在的条件下, 市价乃金融工具公允价值之最佳证明。然而, 本公司所持有及发行之部分金融资产及负债并无市价。因此, 对于该部分无市价可依之金融工具, 以如下所述之现值或其他估计方法估算公允价值。但是, 运用此等方法所计之价值会受有关未来现金流量数额, 时间性假设, 以及所采用之折现率影响。

所采用之方法及假设如下:

- (i) 以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产 / 金融负债 (包括衍生金融资产 / 金融负债) 乃参考可供参照之市价计算其公允价值。倘无可供参照之市价, 则将现金流量折现估算公允价值或参照交易对方的报价确定公允价值。公允价值等于此等项目之账面金额;
- (ii) 于 12 个月内到期之其他金融资产金融负债由于期限较短, 它们的账面价值与公允价值相若;
- (iii) 凡定息贷款按当时适用于类似贷款之市场利率贷出, 其公允价值以参照市场利率方法估算。贷款组合中信贷质量之变化在确定总公允价值时不予考虑, 因为信贷风险之影响将单独作为贷款损失, 从账面值及公允价值中扣除;
- (iv) 客户存款乃按不同品种使用固定或浮动利率。活期存款及无指定届满期之储蓄账户假设按通知应付金额为公允价值。有固定期限之存款的公允价值以现金流量折现法估算, 折现率为与该定期存款的剩余期限对应的现行存款利率。

本公司确定公允价值的方法可以归结为以下两种:

- (i) 市价计价: 计价是运用独立并未经调整的市场报价;
- (ii) 估值计价: 计价是运用估值技术进行估值。

(4) Fair value of financial instruments

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Subject to the existence of an active market, such as an authorised securities exchange, the market value is the best reflection of the fair value of financial instruments. As there is no available market value for some of the financial assets and liabilities held and issued by the Bank, the discounted cash flow method or other valuation methods described below are adopted to determine the fair value of these assets and liabilities. However, the value determined by such methods would depend on the amount of future cash flows, time period assumption and discount rates used.

The following methods and assumptions are used in estimating fair values:

- (i) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (including derivative assets/liabilities) are stated at fair value by reference to the quoted market prices when available. If quoted market prices are not available, the fair value is estimated using discounted cash flows or quoted price from the counter parties. The carrying amounts of these items reflect the fair value as at the balance sheet date;
- (ii) The fair values of other financial assets and liabilities maturing within 12 months are assumed to be equal to their carrying amounts in view of their short maturity;
- (iii) The fair value of fixed rate loans priced at market rate at the time the loans are extended shall be determined using prevailing market rates of similar loans. Changes in the credit quality of loans within the portfolio are not taken into account in determining the fair values as the impact of credit risk is recognised separately as impairment provision which shall be deducted from the carrying amounts and fair value;
- (iv) Customer deposits are priced based on fixed rate or floating rate depending on the product type. The fair value of demand deposits and saving deposits without specific maturity date is determined based on the amount payable on demand. The fair value of fixed deposits is estimated using discounted cash flows method with the prevailing deposit rate for the remaining tenor of the fixed deposit as the discount rate.

The method of determining a fair value in the Bank can be categorised into two main approaches:

- (i) Mark to Market - where the valuation uses independent unadjusted quoted market prices;
- (ii) Mark to Model - where valuation techniques are used to determine the valuation.

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估值调整作为实现公允价值的一个必要组成, 要求根据客观情况, 对交易价格进行调整以确保公允价值的准确性。本公司遵循的估值调整方法考虑到不同的因素, 例如买卖价差估值调整和模型估值调整, 以确保计价的合理有效。

本公司建立了内部控制机制来确保公允价值的合理性。如果采用模型式估值, 模型中的假设和技术都会事先经过独立专家小组的专门验证。此外, 模型中的价格、输入参数、假设和估值调整方法都会经过核实和复查。其他的估值控制还包括复核和分析日常盈亏。

本公司将所有进行公允价值估值的金融产品划分为三个层次:

第一层次: 公开市场价格

这种估值技术运用相同资产和负债的活跃市场报价得出估值金额。被归纳此层次的金融产品包括由上海黄金交易所和上海期货交易所每日公布市场价格的贵金属。

第二层次: 估值输入参数可以通过市场观察得到的估值技术

这种估值方式是通过标准模型确定, 而输入的主要参数都能在市场上直接观察。这种技术包括现金流折现分析、期权定价模型和一些市场参与者普遍使用和接受的技术。被纳入这个层次的金融产品主要为债券和存单投资, 部分贷款, 外汇远期/掉期, 贵金属远期/掉期, 质押式回购、利率互换、货币互换、商品期权、外汇期权及结构性产品。

第三层次: 当主要参数不能直接观察得到时采用的估值技术

这种估值技术运用合理市场假设的基础上获取主要不可观察参数。目前本公司被纳入这个层次的金融产品包括主要参数不能直接观察得到时采用的估值技术的部分贵金属期权和股票期权。

以上各假设及方法乃为本公司资产及负债之公允价值提供一致之计算准则。然而, 由于其他机构或会使用不同之方法及假设, 各金融机构所披露之公允价值未必完全具有可比性。

Valuation adjustments are an integral part of the fair value process that requires the exercise of judgment to ensure correct fair value representation. In making appropriate valuation adjustments, the Bank follows the methodologies that consider factors such as bid-offer spread valuation adjustment and model valuation adjustment.

The Bank has established internal control procedures over the valuation process to provide assurance over the appropriateness of the fair values applied. If fair value is determined by valuation models, the assumptions and techniques within the models are independently validated by a specialist group. In addition, price and parameter inputs, assumptions and valuation adjustments are subject to verification and review processes. Other valuation control includes review and analysis of daily profit and loss.

The Bank classifies all the fair value instruments according to the following hierarchy:

Level 1: Quoted market price

This valuation technique uses recent unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets. Financial instruments included in this category are precious metals whose market prices are published by Shanghai Gold Exchange and Shanghai Futures Exchange on daily basis.

Level 2: Valuation technique using observable inputs

This valuation technique is used for financial instruments where the prices are derived from standard valuation models, and significant inputs to these models are directly observable. The valuation techniques include the use of discounted cash flow analysis, option pricing models and other valuation techniques widely used and accepted by market participants. The financial instruments included in this category are mainly investments in bonds and negotiable certificates of deposit, loans, foreign exchange forward/swaps, precious metal forward/swaps, pledge-style repo, interest rate swaps, currency swaps, commodity options, foreign exchange options and structured products.

Level 3: Valuation technique with significant non-observable inputs

This valuation technique is used where at least one significant input is not observable and reliance is placed on reasonable assumptions made on market conditions. The financial instruments included in this category are mainly precious metal options and equity options with significant unobservable components.

All the assumptions and techniques mentioned above provide a consistent basis for the fair value measurement of the Bank's assets and liabilities. However, they may differ with other institutions' practice. Therefore, the fair values disclosed by different financial institutions may not be entirely comparable.

下表列示了以公允价值计量的金融工具的公允价值层次:

The following table shows the fair value hierarchy of financial instruments measured in fair value:

		公允价值计量使用的输入值 Inputs in fair value measurement			2021
		活跃市场 报价 Quoted market price (第一层次) (Level 1)	重要可观察 输入值 Significant observable inputs (第二层次) (Level 2)	重要不可观察 输入值 Significant non- observable inputs (第三层次) (Level 3)	合计 Total
贵金属	Precious metals	1,285,539,961	-	-	1,285,539,961
交易性金融资产	Financial assets held-for-trading	-	2,197,434,189	-	2,197,434,189
衍生金融资产	Derivative financial assets	639,486,133	3,902,208,479	49,112	4,541,743,724
以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的发放贷款和垫款	Loans and advances to customers at fair value through profit or loss	-	1,396,034,236	-	1,396,034,236
以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的发放贷款和垫款	Loans and advances to customers at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	2,561,239,526	-	2,561,239,526
其他债权投资	Other debt instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	10,436,771,937	-	10,436,771,937
金融资产合计	Total financial assets	1,925,026,094	20,493,688,367	49,112	22,418,763,573
交易性金融负债	Financial liabilities held-for-trading	-	6,899,748,675	-	6,899,748,675
衍生金融负债	Derivative financial liabilities	428,784,422	3,874,595,844	66,322	4,303,446,588
金融负债合计	Total financial liabilities	428,784,422	10,774,344,519	66,322	11,203,195,263

		公允价值计量使用的输入值 Inputs in fair value measurement			2020
		活跃市场 报价 Prices in active markets (第一层次) (Level 1)	重要可观察 输入值 Significant observable inputs (第二层次) (Level 2)	重要不可观察 输入值 Significant non- observable inputs (第三层次) (Level 3)	合计 Total
贵金属	Precious metals	1,564,487,585	-	-	1,564,487,585
交易性金融资产	Financial assets held-for-trading	-	1,525,241,844	-	1,525,241,844
衍生金融资产	Derivative financial assets	734,800,865	10,832,332,610	2,866	11,567,136,341
以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的发放贷款和垫款	Loans and advances to customers at fair value through profit or loss	-	866,797,767	-	866,797,767
其他债权投资	Other debt instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	11,029,276,744	-	11,029,276,744
金融资产合计	Total financial assets	2,299,288,450	24,253,648,965	2,866	26,552,940,281
交易性金融负债	Financial liabilities held-for-trading	-	3,644,232,118	-	3,644,232,118
衍生金融负债	Derivative financial liabilities	622,432,217	10,988,905,055	26,353	11,611,363,625
金融负债合计	Total financial liabilities	622,432,217	14,633,137,173	26,353	15,255,595,743

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本年度, 本公司未发生以公允价值计量的第一层次和第二层次金融资产和负债之间的转换。

管理层认为, 于年末, 本公司的其他金融资产和金融负债的公允价值与相应的账面价值并无重大差异。

第三层次的公允价值计量

持续的第三层次公允价值计量的资产和负债的年初余额与年末余额之间的调节信息如下:

During the year, the Bank had no transfers between level 1 and level 2 of the fair value hierarchy for financial assets and liabilities which were recorded at fair value.

Management believes that the difference between the fair value and the carrying amount of other financial assets and financial liabilities is not material as at the balance sheet date.

Level 3 fair value measurement

Reconciliation of Level 3 financial instruments is as below:

		2021		
		衍生金融资产 Derivative financial assets	衍生金融负债 Derivative financial liabilities	合计 Total
年初余额	Opening balance	2,866	(26,353)	(23,487)
当期利得或损失总额 计入损益	Movement through profit or loss during the year	46,246	(39,969)	6,277
年末余额	Closing balance	49,112	(66,322)	(17,210)

		2020		
		衍生金融资产 Derivative financial assets	衍生金融负债 Derivative financial liabilities	合计 Total
年初余额	Opening balance	1,585	(29,158)	(27,573)
当期利得或损失总额 计入损益	Movement through profit or loss during the year	1,281	2,805	4,086
年末余额	Closing balance	2,866	(26,353)	(23,487)

第三层次金融工具的敏感性分析

本行采用第三层级估值的金融工具主要为参数不能直接观察得到时采用的估值技术的部分贵金属期权和部分股票期权。本行第三层级估值的金融工具均会与大华银行新加坡母行进行背对背对冲, 风险估值参数上升或下降一定比例后对净利润和其他综合收益的影响较小。因此尽管第三层级的估值采用不可直接观察的参数, 管理层的判断和估计使估值具有不确定性, 但是本行认为对该类参数判断和估计的变化不会对本行的当年利润及所有者权益产生重大影响。

其他金融工具的公允价值 (年末非以公允价值计量的项目)

本行的其他金融工具主要包括存放中央银行款项、存放同业款项、拆出资金、买入返售金融资产以及以摊余成本法计量的发放贷款和垫款。

除发放贷款和垫款外, 大部分金融资产均于一年之内到期, 其账面价值接近公允价值。

发放贷款和垫款以摊余成本加应计利息扣除减值损失准备列账 (附注七.7)。由于发放贷款和垫款的利率随中国人民银行规定的利率实时调整以及减值贷款已扣除减值准备以反映其可回收金额, 因此发放贷款和垫款的公允价值与账面价值接近。

本行以摊余成本计价的金融负债主要包括同业及其他金融机构存放款项、拆入资金、吸收存款、卖出回购金融资产及已发行债务证券。于资产负债表日, 本行金融负债的账面价值接近公允价值。

以上各种假设及方法为本行资产及负债公允价值的计算提供了统一的基础。然而, 由于其他机构可能会使用不同的方法及假设, 因此, 各金融机构所披露的公允价值不一定具有可比性。

Sensitivity analysis of Level 3 financial instruments

The Bank's level 3 financial instruments are mainly precious metal options and equity options with significant unobservable components. All level 3 financial instruments are hedged back-to-back with the parent company in Singapore, hence the fluctuation of valuation inputs by a certain degree will have limited impact on net profit and other comprehensive income. Therefore, although non-observable inputs are used in level 3 valuation models, and management's judgments and estimates on them lead to the valuation uncertainties, the Bank believes that changes in the judgments and estimates will not have significant impact on the Bank's profit and equity.

Fair value of other financial instruments (not measured at fair value)

Other financial assets mainly include deposits with the central bank, due from banks, placements with banks, reverse repurchase financial assets and loans and advances at amortised cost.

Except for loans and advances to customers, most financial assets are due within one year, therefore their carrying amounts are close to their fair values.

Loans and advances to customers are presented at amortised cost plus accrued interest, and deducted by impairment losses (Note 7.7). Since the interest rates for loans and advances are adjusted timely upon PBOC's stipulated interest rates, and the net values of impaired loans reflect the recoverable amount by deducting the impairment losses, the carrying amounts of loans and advances are close to their fair values.

The Bank's financial liabilities that are measured at amortised cost mainly include due to banks and other financial institutions, placements from banks and other financial institutions, customer deposits, repurchase agreements and debt securities issued. As at the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts of the Bank's financial liabilities are close to their fair values.

The above assumptions and methodologies provide the same basis for fair value valuation of the Bank's assets and liabilities. However, that may differ with other financial institutions' practice, hence the fair value disclosed by different financial institutions may not be comparable.

财务报表附注

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十二、关联方关系及交易

1. 关联方的认定标准

于本年度, 下列各方构成本公司的关联方:

- (1) 本公司的母公司;
- (2) 本公司的子公司;
- (3) 与本公司受同一母公司控制的其他企业;
- (4) 对本公司实施共同控制的投资方;
- (5) 对本公司施加重大影响的投资方;
- (6) 本公司的合营企业;
- (7) 本公司的联营企业;
- (8) 本公司的主要投资者个人及与其关系密切的家庭成员;
- (9) 本公司的关键管理人员或母公司关键管理人员, 以及与其关系密切的家庭成员;
- (10) 本公司的主要投资者个人、关键管理人员或与其关系密切的家庭成员控制、共同控制的其他企业;
- (11) 本公司所属企业集团的其他成员单位(包括母公司和子公司)的合营企业或联营企业;
- (12) 对本公司实施共同控制的企业的合营企业或联营企业;
- (13) 对本公司施加重大影响的企业的合营企业;
- (14) 本公司设立的企业年金基金。

2. 本公司母公司

名称 Name	业务性质 Business Nature	注册地 Registered Address	股本 Share Capital	拥有权益比例 Shareholding
大华银行有限公司 United Overseas Bank Limited	银行及金融服务 Banking and Financial Service	新加坡 Singapore	新币 73.91 亿元 SGD7,391 Million	100%

12. Related Party Transactions

(1) Criteria of identifying related parties

Details of the Bank's major related parties in 2021 are as follows:

- (1) Parent company of the Bank;
- (2) Subsidiary of the Bank;
- (3) Entities under control of the same parent company;
- (4) Investors exercise joint control over the Bank;
- (5) Investors exercise significant influence over the Bank;
- (6) Joint ventures of the Bank;
- (7) Affiliated company of the Bank;
- (8) Main individual investors of the Bank or the close family members;
- (9) Key management personnel of the Bank or parent company, and the close family members;
- (10) Other companies controlled or jointly controlled by the Bank's major investors, key management personnel or close family members;
- (11) Joint ventures or affiliated company of other member units (including parent companies and subsidiaries) of the enterprise group to which the bank belongs;
- (12) Joint ventures or affiliated company of enterprises which exercise joint control over the Bank;
- (13) Joint ventures of enterprises which exercise significant influence over the Bank;
- (14) Annuity established by the Bank.

(2) Parent company of the Bank

3. 于本年内与本公司有关联交易的其他关联方

(3) The related parties which the Bank had transactions with during the year are as follows

同受母公司控制的公司

Company under the common control of parent company

名称 Name	业务性质 Business Nature	注册地 Registered Address	注册资本 Registered Capital	法定代表人 Legal Representative
大华银行(马来西亚)有限公司 United Overseas Bank (Malaysia) Bhd.	银行及金融服务 Banking and financial service	马来西亚 吉隆坡 Kuala Lumpur Malaysia	马来西亚林吉特 20 亿元 RM2 Billion	黄金松 Wong Kim Choong
大华银行(泰国)有限公司 United Overseas Bank (Thai) Public Company Limited	银行及金融服务 Banking and financial service	泰国 曼谷 Bangkok Thailand	泰铢 248.6 亿元 Baht24.86 Billion	陈俊兴 Tan Choon Hin
大华银行(印度尼西亚)有限公司 PT Bank UOB Indonesia	银行及金融服务 Banking and financial service	印度尼西亚 雅加达 Jakarta Indonesia	印度尼西亚卢比 27,966.61 亿元 IDR2,796.66 Billion	Ardhi Wibowo
上海华新置业有限公司 UOB Property China Co., Ltd.	房地产开发、经营、租赁和管理 Real estate development, operating, leasing and management	中国 上海 Shanghai China	人民币 17.99 亿元 RMB1.799 Billion	LAI JING WEY
优欧弼投资管理(上海)有限公司 UOB Venture Management (Shanghai) Co., Ltd	投资管理, 自有资产管理, 投资咨询 Consulting and investment management	中国 上海 Shanghai China	美元 1,555 万元 USD15.55 Million	谢建伟 Seah Kian Wee
大华资产管理有限公司 UOB Asset Management Ltd.	资产管理 Investment management	新加坡 Singapore	新币 6,300 万元 SGD63 Million	张文杰 Thio Boon Kiat
UOB Holdings (USA) Inc.	控股公司 Holding company	美国 纽约 New York USA	美元 650 万元 USD6.5 Million	Eriberto Resurreccion de Guzman
盈钛(北京)科技有限公司 AVATEC (BEIJING) Co., Ltd	技术开发、技术推广、技术转让、技术咨询、技术服务 Technique services and consultancy; Application software development; Other business consultancy.	中国 北京 Beijing China	新币 500 万元 SGD5 Million	闫陶陶 Yan Tao Tao

受母公司重大影响的公司

Company under the significant influence of the parent company

益诺丰企业管理咨询(北京)有限公司 InnoVen Enterprise Management Consulting (Beijing) Co., Ltd.	企业管理咨询服务 Enterprise management and consultancy services	中国 北京 Beijing China	美元 150 万元 USD1.5 Million	曹映雪 Cao Ying Xue
溢诺丰融资租赁有限公司 InnoVen Financial Leasing Co., Ltd.	融资租赁业务及兼营与主营业务相关的商业保理业务 Financial leasing and related factoring business	中国 天津 Tianjin China	美元 1,000 万元 USD10 Million	曹映雪 Cao Ying Xue
上海毅峰股权投资管理有限公司 Shanghai InnoVen Equity Investment Management Private Limited	股权投资管理和投资咨询 Equity investment management and investment consultancy	中国 上海 Shanghai China	美元 200 万元 USD2 Million	曹映雪 Cao Ying Xue

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本公司的关键管理人员

Key management personnel

关键管理人员, 包括本公司的董事、监事及高级管理人员。

Key management personnel include directors, supervisor and senior management.

受本公司关键管理人员重大影响的公司

Company under the significant influence of the Bank's key management

名称 Name	业务性质 Business Nature	注册地 Registered Address	注册资本 Registered Capital	法定代表人 Legal Representative
华业(厦门)酒店有限公司 Hua Ye Xiamen Hotel Limited	经营管理酒店 Hotel management	中国 厦门 Xiamen China	美元 3,700 万元 USD37 Million	梁顺合 Neo Soon Hup
天津华业希望房地产开发有限公司 Tianjin UOL Xiwang Real Estate Co., Ltd.	房地产开发 Real estate development	中国 天津 Tianjin China	人民币 11.3 亿元 CNY1.13 Billion	陈建守 Tan Kian Siew
庆隆(上海)投资管理有限公司 Kheng Leong (Shanghai) Investment Management Co., Ltd	商务信息、企业管理及投资管理咨询 Business information consulting; Corporate management consulting, investment management consulting	中国 上海 Shanghai China	美元 650 万元 USD6.5 Million	黄一超 Wee Ee Chao
厦门虎标医药有限公司 Xiamen Tiger Medicals Co., Ltd.	中成药生产; 医疗信息咨询服务(不含药品信息服务、疾病诊疗及其他需经许可审批的项目); 第一类医疗器械批发。 Chinese patent medicine production; Medical information consulting services (excluding drug information services, disease diagnosis and treatment and other items subject to approval); Wholesale of medical devices of category I.	中国 厦门 Xiamen China	美元 820 万元 USD8.2 Million	吴美蓉 Goh Bee Leong
虎豹企业有限公司 Haw Par Corporation Limited	(a) 制造、销售和贸易医疗保健产品; (b) 提供与康乐有关的物品和服务; (c) 投资控股 (a) manufacturing, marketing and trading healthcare products; (b) providing leisure-related goods and services; (c) investing in properties and securities	新加坡 Singapore	新币 2.66228 亿元 SGD266.228 Million	黄祖耀 Wee Cho Yaw
新嘉置地(成都)发展有限公司 Singland (Chengdu) Development Co., Ltd.	房地产开发、经营、租赁和管理 Real estate development, operating, leasing and management	中国 成都 Chengdu China	美元 2,400 万元 USD24 Million	Chua Yu Lee
上海锦鹏置业有限公司 Shanghai Jin Peng Realty Co., Ltd.	房地产开发及经营 Real estate development and operation	中国 上海 Shanghai China	人民币 23 亿元 RMB2.3 Billion	Lim Beng Teong
御道津旅(天津)发展有限公司 UIC Jin Travel (Tianjin) Co., Ltd.	新型建筑材料生产、写字楼、公寓酒店、商业设施的销售、租赁、管理 Manufacturing of new construction materials, sale, lease and management of office buildings, apartment hotel, commercial facilities	中国 天津 Tianjin China	人民币 2,406 亿元 RMB240.6 Million	余在杰 Eu Zai Jie
上海锦骏置业有限公司 Shanghai Jin Jun Realty Co., Ltd.	房地产开发及经营 Real estate development and operation	中国 上海 Shanghai China	人民币 91.91 亿元 RMB91.91 Billion	Lim Beng Teong
泛太平洋(上海)酒店管理有限公司 Pan Pacific (Shanghai) Hotel Management Co., Ltd.	酒店管理、投资咨询、企业管理咨询 Hotel management, investment consulting and corporate management consulting	中国 上海 Shanghai China	美元 5 万元 USD50 Thousand	梁顺合 Neo Soon Hup
恒丰银行股份有限公司 Evergrowing Bank Co., Ltd.	商业银行 - 吸收存款发放贷款, 办理结算, 票据业务等 Commercial Banks - Customer deposits, Loans and advances to customers, settlement and bill business, etc	中国 山东 Shandong China	人民币 1112.096 亿元 RMB111.2096 Billion	陈颖 Chen Ying
平安基金管理有限公司 Ping An Fund Management Company Limited	基金募集, 基金销售, 资产管理 Fund raising, fund sales, investment management	中国 深圳 Shenzhen China	人民币 13 亿元 RMB1.3 Billion	罗春风 Luo Chun Feng

4. 本公司与关联方之主要交易

(4) Main transactions between the Bank and related parties

发放贷款和垫款 Loans and advances to customers	31-12-2021		31-12-2020	
	余额 Balance	占同类交易余额比例 Contribution (%)	余额 Balance	占同类交易余额比例 Contribution (%)
上海锦骏置业有限公司 Shanghai Jin Jun Realty Co., Ltd.	350,558,785	0.87	223,145,783	0.60
御道津旅(天津)发展有限公司 UIC Jin Travel (Tianjin) Co., Ltd.	70,733,362	0.18	69,077,107	0.19
恒丰银行股份有限公司 Evergrowing Bank Co., Ltd.	35,899,900	0.09	-	-
合计 Total	457,192,047	1.14	292,222,890	0.79

存放及拆放款项 Due from and placement with banks and other financial institutions	31-12-2021		31-12-2020	
	余额 Balance	占同类交易余额比例 Contribution (%)	余额 Balance	占同类交易余额比例 Contribution (%)
大华银行有限公司 United Overseas Bank Limited	2,284,072,622	18.75	1,408,350,022	13.58
大华银行(马来西亚)有限公司 United Overseas Bank (Malaysia) Bhd.	2,334,840	0.02	1,951,478	0.02
大华银行(印度尼西亚)有限公司 PT Bank UOB Indonesia	565,035	0.00	6,338	-
大华银行(泰国)有限公司 United Overseas Bank (Thai) Public Company Limited	206,301	-	232,938	-
恒丰银行股份有限公司 Evergrowing Bank Co., Ltd.	-	-	195,607,821	1.89
合计 Total	2,287,178,798	18.77	1,606,148,597	15.49

存入及拆入款项 Due to and placements from banks and other financial institutions	31-12-2021		31-12-2020	
	余额 Balance	占同类交易余额比例 Contribution (%)	余额 Balance	占同类交易余额比例 Contribution (%)
大华银行有限公司 United Overseas Bank Limited	10,098,378,083	72.33	15,185,945,678	83.36
平安基金管理有限公司 Ping An Fund Management Company Limited	20,558,028	0.15	-	-
大华银行(泰国)有限公司 United Overseas Bank (Thai) Public Company Limited	18,638,518	0.13	2,529,030	0.01
大华银行(印度尼西亚)有限公司 PT Bank UOB Indonesia	1,388,373	0.01	-	-
合计 Total	10,138,963,002	72.62	15,188,474,708	83.37

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吸收存款	Customer deposits	31-12-2021		31-12-2020	
		余额 Balance	占同类交易余额比例 Contribution (%)	余额 Balance	占同类交易余额比例 Contribution (%)
上海锦鹏置业有限公司	Shanghai Jin Peng Realty Co., Ltd.	2,380,884,762	5.71	1,560,946,699	4.28
优欧弼投资管理(上海)有限公司	UOB Venture Management (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	186,225,430	0.45	191,283,831	0.52
上海锦骏置业有限公司	Shanghai Jin Jun Realty Co., Ltd.	162,993,143	0.39	2,328	-
新嘉置地(成都)发展有限公司	Singland (Chengdu) Development Co., Ltd.	154,877,804	0.37	150,148,572	0.41
溢诺丰融资租赁有限公司	InnoVen Financial Leasing Co., Ltd.	57,946,712	0.14	54,735,493	0.15
上海华新置业有限公司	UOB Property China Co., Ltd.	54,386,172	0.13	460,016,400	1.26
厦门虎标医药有限公司	Xiamen Tiger Medicals Co., Ltd.	27,416,724	0.07	17,616,288	0.05
御道津旅(天津)发展有限公司	UIC Jin Travel (Tianjin) Co., Ltd.	25,716,411	0.06	7,351,010	0.02
泛太平洋(上海)酒店管理有限公司	Pan Pacific (Shanghai) Hotel Management Co., Ltd.	16,038,080	0.04	14,895,858	0.04
益诺丰企业管理咨询(北京)有限公司	InnoVen Enterprise Management Consulting (Beijing) Co., Ltd.	10,336,283	0.02	6,791,513	0.02
华业(厦门)酒店有限公司	Hua Ye Xiamen Hotel Limited	7,101,882	0.02	7,686,640	0.02
庆隆(上海)投资管理有限公司	Kheng Leong (Shanghai) Investment Management Co., Ltd.	2,709,768	0.01	4,724,871	0.01
盈钛(北京)科技有限公司	AVATEC (BEIJING) Co., Ltd.	402,938	-	-	-
天津华业希望房地产开发有限公司	Tianjin UOL Xiwang Real Estate Co., Ltd.	94,979	-	42,550	-
虎豹企业有限公司	Haw Par Corporation Limited	8,094	-	4,723,188	0.01
关键管理人员	Key Management Personnel	49,357,122	0.12	16,557,796	0.05
合计	Total	3,136,496,304	7.53	2,497,523,037	6.84

应收款项 - 其他应收款	Receivables - other receivables	31-12-2021		31-12-2020	
		余额 Balance	占同类交易余额比例 Contribution (%)	余额 Balance	占同类交易余额比例 Contribution (%)
上海华新置业有限公司	UOB Property China Co., Ltd.	12,883,206	3.74	12,931,100	1.95
大华银行有限公司	United Overseas Bank Limited	12,592,561	3.65	2,845,307	0.43
大华资产管理有限公司	UOB Asset Management Ltd.	375,065	0.11	353,805	0.05
大华银行(马来西亚)有限公司	United Overseas Bank (Malaysia) Bhd.	1,543	-	-	-
大华银行(印度尼西亚)有限公司	PT Bank UOB Indonesia	612	-	-	-
合计	Total	25,852,987	7.50	16,130,212	2.43

应付款项 - 其他负债	Payables - other liabilities	31-12-2021		31-12-2020	
		余额 Balance	占同类交易余额比例 Contribution (%)	余额 Balance	占同类交易余额比例 Contribution (%)
大华银行有限公司	United Overseas Bank Limited	51,852,653	8.24	29,196,163	5.01
大华银行(泰国)有限公司	United Overseas Bank (Thai) Public	-	-	845,385	0.14
优欧弼投资管理(上海)有限公司	UOB Venture Management (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	-	-	188,760	0.03
合计	Total	51,852,653	8.24	30,230,308	5.18

交易性金融负债	Financial liabilities held-for-trading	31-12-2021		31-12-2020	
		余额 Balance	占同类交易余额比例 Contribution (%)	余额 Balance	占同类交易余额比例 Contribution (%)
大华银行有限公司	United Overseas Bank Limited	6,719,600,174	97.39	3,273,239,918	89.82

利息收入	Interest income	2021		2020	
		金额 Amount	占同类交易余额比例 Contribution (%)	金额 Amount	占同类交易余额比例 Contribution (%)
上海锦骏置业有限公司	Shanghai Jin Jun Realty Co., Ltd.	14,282,244	0.68	8,101,381	0.38
御道津旅(天津)发展有限公司	UIC Jin Travel (Tianjin) Co., Ltd.	3,563,174	0.17	3,545,446	0.16
大华银行有限公司	United Overseas Bank Limited	2,399,234	0.11	2,650,765	0.12
恒丰银行股份有限公司	Evergrowing Bank Co., Ltd.	1,538,098	0.07	4,044,179	0.19
合计	Total	21,782,750	1.03	18,341,771	0.85

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利息支出	Interest expense	2021		2020	
		金额 Amount	占同类交易余额比例 Contribution (%)	金额 Amount	占同类交易余额比例 Contribution (%)
大华银行有限公司	United Overseas Bank Limited	150,477,374	15.34	234,436,230	20.15
上海锦鹏置业有限公司	Shanghai Jin Peng Realty Co., Ltd.	35,631,969	3.63	22,692,418	1.95
上海华新置业有限公司	UOB Property China Co., Ltd.	5,488,816	0.56	8,928,232	0.77
优欧弼投资管理(上海)有限公司	UOB Venture Management (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	3,315,723	0.34	3,407,875	0.29
新嘉置地(成都)发展有限公司	Singland (Chengdu) Development Co., Ltd.	1,769,353	0.18	1,706,433	0.15
平安基金管理有限公司	Ping An Fund Management Company Limited	545,354	0.06	-	-
泛太平洋(上海)酒店管理有限公司	Pan Pacific (Shanghai) Hotel Management Co., Ltd.	166,951	0.02	165,862	0.01
华业(厦门)酒店有限公司	Hua Ye Xiamen Hotel Limited	121,237	0.01	140,053	0.01
溢诺丰融资租赁有限公司	InnoVen Financial Leasing Co., Ltd.	101,267	0.01	407,416	0.04
御道津旅(天津)发展有限公司	UIC Jin Travel (Tianjin) Co., Ltd.	99,790	0.01	108,844	0.01
益诺丰企业管理咨询(北京)有限公司	InnoVen Enterprise Management Consulting (Beijing) Co., Ltd.	68,294	0.01	63,900	0.01
厦门虎标医药有限公司	Xiamen Tiger Medicals Co., Ltd.	25,064	-	21,494	-
大华银行(泰国)有限公司	United Overseas Bank (Thai) Public Company Limited	18,613	-	7,594	-
上海锦骏置业有限公司	Shanghai Jin Jun Realty Co., Ltd.	4,956	-	16	-
庆隆(上海)投资管理有限公司	Kheng Leong (Shanghai) Investment Management Co., Ltd.	4,306	-	61,858	0.01
虎豹企业有限公司	Haw Par Corporation Limited	1,997	-	29,159	-
大华银行(印度尼西亚)有限公司	PT Bank UOB Indonesia	256	-	-	-
盈钛(北京)科技有限公司	AVATEC (BEIJING) Co., Ltd	206	-	-	-
天津华业希望房地产开发有限公司	Tianjin UOL Xiwang Real Estate Co., Ltd.	137	-	269	-
关键管理人员	Key Management Personnel	292,820	0.03	323,591	0.03
合计	Total	198,134,483	20.20	272,501,244	23.43

手续费及佣金收入	Fee and commission income	2021		2020	
		金额 Amount	占同类交易余额比例 Contribution (%)	金额 Amount	占同类交易余额比例 Contribution (%)
大华银行有限公司	United Overseas Bank Limited	19,506,353	9.20	5,940,501	3.07
大华资产管理有限公司	UOB Asset Management Ltd.	6,492,077	3.06	7,148,014	3.70
上海锦骏置业有限公司	Shanghai Jin Jun Realty Co., Ltd.	75,532	0.04	1,030,822	0.53
大华银行(泰国)有限公司	United Overseas Bank (Thai) Public Company Limited	32,953	0.02	24,142	0.01
厦门虎标医药有限公司	Xiamen Tiger Medicals Co., Ltd.	16,059	0.01	14,113	0.01
御道津旅(天津)发展有限公司	UIC Jin Travel (Tianjin) Co., Ltd.	9,783	-	111,714	0.06
上海华新置业有限公司	UOB Property China Co., Ltd.	6,842	-	1,473	-
天津华业希望房地产开发有限公司	Tianjin UOL Xiwang Real Estate Co., Ltd.	4,716	-	2,821	-
溢诺丰融资租赁有限公司	InnoVen Financial Leasing Co., Ltd.	4,066	-	38,108	0.02
虎豹企业有限公司	Haw Par Corporation Limited	1,276	-	-	-
盈钛(北京)科技有限公司	AVATEC (BEIJING) Co., Ltd.	1,268	-	-	-
大华银行(印度尼西亚)有限公司	PT Bank UOB Indonesia	1,020	-	-	-
平安基金管理有限公司	Ping An Fund Management Company Limited	1,019	-	-	-
益诺丰企业管理咨询(北京)有限公司	InnoVen Enterprise Management Consulting (Beijing) Co., Ltd.	915	-	845	-
泛太平洋(上海)酒店管理有限公司	Pan Pacific (Shanghai) Hotel Management Co., Ltd.	864	-	728	-
优欧弼投资管理(上海)有限公司	UOB Venture Management (Shanghai) Co., Ltd	356	-	-	-
华业(厦门)酒店有限公司	Hua Ye Xiamen Hotel Limited	325	-	1,125	-
新嘉置地(成都)发展有限公司	Singland (Chengdu) Development Co., Ltd.	66	-	38	-
大华银行(马来西亚)有限公司	United Overseas Bank (Malaysia) Bhd.	-	-	(22,262)	(0.01)
恒丰银行股份有限公司	Evergrowing Bank Co., Ltd.	-	-	5,483	-
庆隆(上海)投资管理有限公司	Kheng Leong (Shanghai) Investment Management Co., Ltd	-	-	2,000	-
合计	Total	26,155,490	12.33	14,299,665	7.39

财务报表附注 Notes to Financial Statements

2021 年度 For the year ended 31 December 2021
(除特别注明外, 金额单位均为人民币元)
(Unless otherwise stated, expressed in RMB Yuan)

手续费及佣金支出	Fee and commission expense	2021		2020	
		金额 Amount	占同类交易余额比例 Contribution (%)	金额 Amount	占同类交易余额比例 Contribution (%)
大华银行有限公司	United Overseas Bank Limited	1,302,887	2.71	71,549	0.14
大华银行 (印度尼西亚) 有限公司	PT Bank UOB Indonesia	841	-	1,688,928	3.34
大华银行 (马来西亚) 有限公司	United Overseas Bank (Malaysia) Bhd.	111	-	25	-
大华银行 (泰国) 有限公司	United Overseas Bank (Thai) Public Company Limited	42	-	-	-
合计	Total	1,303,881	2.71	1,760,502	3.48

投资收益	Investment income	2021		2020	
		金额 Amount	占同类交易余额比例 Contribution (%)	金额 Amount	占同类交易余额比例 Contribution (%)
大华银行有限公司	United Overseas Bank Limited	10,549,775	25.63	9,133,642	5.06

业务及管理费	General and administrative expenses	2021		2020	
		金额 Amount	占同类交易余额比例 Contribution (%)	金额 Amount	占同类交易余额比例 Contribution (%)
信息技术支持费	IT support				
- 大华银行有限公司	- United Overseas Bank Limited	62,715,117	5.98	60,819,151	5.86
房屋租金及服务费	Rental and service fee				
- 上海华新置业有限公司	- UOB Property China Co., Ltd.	52,459,888	5.00	54,300,776	5.23
- 华业 (厦门) 酒店有限公司	- Hua Ye Xiamen Hotel Limited	296,133	0.03	296,133	0.03
- 大华银行有限公司	- United Overseas Bank Limited	-	-	78,491	0.01
合计	Total	115,471,138	11.01	115,494,551	11.13

开发软件	Software development	2021		2020	
		金额 Amount	占同类交易余额比例 Contribution (%)	金额 Amount	占同类交易余额比例 Contribution (%)
大华银行有限公司	United Overseas Bank Limited	10,726,086	52.58	1,733,184	77.42

不可撤销的贷款承诺	Irrevocable loan commitments	31-12-2021		31-12-2020	
		余额 Balance	占同类交易余额比例 Contribution (%)	余额 Balance	占同类交易余额比例 Contribution (%)
上海锦骏置业有限公司	Shanghai Jin Jun Realty Co., Ltd.	-	-	52,207,209	2.28

保函	Letter of guarantee	31-12-2021		31-12-2020	
		余额 Balance	占同类交易余额比例 Contribution (%)	余额 Balance	占同类交易余额比例 Contribution (%)
大华银行有限公司	United Overseas Bank Ltd.	14,918,763	0.77	61,841,578	5.74

使用权资产	Right-of-use assets	31-12-2021		31-12-2020	
		余额 Balance	占同类交易余额比例 Contribution (%)	余额 Balance	占同类交易余额比例 Contribution (%)
上海华新置业有限公司 - 房屋租赁	UOB Property China Co., Ltd - Rent	38,014,688	50.77	76,029,374	62.28

租赁负债	Lease liabilities	31-12-2021		31-12-2020	
		余额 Balance	占同类交易余额比例 Contribution (%)	余额 Balance	占同类交易余额比例 Contribution (%)
上海华新置业有限公司 - 房屋租赁	UOB Property China Co., Ltd - Rent	36,055,650	49.25	77,394,280	65.35

买入返售	Reverse repurchase financial assets	31-12-2021		31-12-2020	
		余额 Balance	占同类交易余额比例 Contribution (%)	余额 Balance	占同类交易余额比例 Contribution (%)
恒丰银行股份有限公司	Evergrowing Bank Co., Ltd.	-	-	150,035,304	6.60

衍生金融工具合约	Derivatives	31-12-2021		31-12-2020	
		余额 Balance	占同类交易余额比例 Contribution (%)	余额 Balance	占同类交易余额比例 Contribution (%)
大华银行有限公司	United Overseas Bank Ltd.	18,269,283,358	3.57	42,488,123,777	6.34
大华银行 (印度尼西亚) 有限公司	PT Bank UOB Indonesia	98,581	-	-	-
合计	Total	18,269,381,939	3.57	42,488,123,777	6.34

衍生金融资产	Derivative financial assets	31-12-2021		31-12-2020	
		余额 Balance	占同类交易余额比例 Contribution (%)	余额 Balance	占同类交易余额比例 Contribution (%)
大华银行有限公司	United Overseas Bank Ltd.	273,226,747		287,457,882	
大华银行 (印度尼西亚) 有限公司	PT Bank UOB Indonesia	612		-	
合计	Total	273,227,359		287,457,882	

衍生金融负债	Derivative financial liabilities	31-12-2021		31-12-2020	
		余额 Balance	占同类交易余额比例 Contribution (%)	余额 Balance	占同类交易余额比例 Contribution (%)
大华银行有限公司	United Overseas Bank Ltd.	502,736,918		445,084,643	

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本公司与上述关联方进行的交易根据正常的商业交易条件进行, 以一般交易价格为定价基础, 并按正常业务程序进行。

The Bank's transactions with the above-mentioned related parties are conducted in accordance with normal commercial transaction conditions, based on general transaction prices, and in accordance with normal business procedures.

除上述交易外, 本公司支付给关键管理人员薪金福利如下:

Key management personnel's salaries and benefits are as follows:

		2021	2020
雇员薪金及其他短期福利	Employee salaries and other short-term incentives	92,895,534	97,088,423

与本公司年金计划的交易情况如下:

Transactions between the Bank and the annuity are as follows:

本公司与本年设立的企业年金基金除正常的供款业务外, 本年未发生其他关联交易。

No transactions other than normal contribution to the annuity were conducted between the Bank and the annuity established by the Bank.

十三、租赁

1. 作为承租人

本公司承租的租赁资产包括经营过程中使用的房屋及建筑物和运输工具, 房屋及建筑物的租赁期通常为 2-5 年, 运输工具的租赁期通常为 3-4 年。少数租赁合同包含续租选择权、终止选择权。

13. Lease

(1) As lessee

The leased assets of the Bank include the buildings and vehicles used during daily operation. The lease term for buildings is usually 2-5 years, and the lease term for vehicles is usually 3-4 years. A few lease contracts have an option to extend the lease or an option to terminate the lease.

		2021	2020
与租赁相关的现金流出	Cash outflow related to lease	67,160,791	81,911,894

未纳入租赁负债计量的未来潜在现金流出

Potential cash outflow that not accounts for lease liabilities

本公司未纳入租赁负债计量的未来潜在现金流出主要来源于可变租赁付款额, 租赁合同中的续租选择权与终止选择权, 租赁担保余值, 已承诺但尚未开始的租赁等风险敞口。

Potential cash outflow that not accounts for lease liabilities mainly arises from risk exposures such as variable lease payable, option to extend the lease, option to terminate the lease, guaranteed residual value, and committed but not commenced leases.

续租选择权与终止租赁选择权

Option to extend the lease, option to terminate the lease

2021 年, 本公司无因续租选择权或终止选择权的评估结果或实际行使情况发生变化而导致租赁期变化。

There is no change on lease terms arose from the change on the assessment of option to extend the lease, option to terminate the lease or actual option exercise situation in 2021.

已承诺但尚未开始的租赁

Committed but not commenced leases

本公司本年已承诺但尚未开始的租赁预计未来年度现金流出的情况如下:

The expected cash outflows of committed but not commenced leases in the future are as below:

		2021	2020
1 年以内 (含 1 年)	Within 1 year (include 1 year)	151,800	2,854,511
1 年至 2 年 (含 2 年)	1-2 years (include 2 years)	59,500	1,430,946
		211,300	4,285,457

财务报表附注 Notes to Financial Statements

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租赁费用补充信息

本公司对短期租赁和低价值资产租赁进行简化处理, 未确认使用权资产和租赁负债, 短期租赁、低价值资产当期计入费用的情况如下:

		2021	2020
短期租赁费用	Expenses for short-term leases	6,818,088	5,118,900
低价值租赁费用 (短期租赁除外)	Expenses for leases of low-value assets (other than short-term leases)	-	-
		6,818,088	5,118,900

其他租赁信息

使用权资产, 参见附注四、15 和附注七、10; 租赁负债的利息费用, 参见附注七、31; 对短期租赁和低价值资产租赁的简化处理, 参见附注四、15; 租赁负债, 参见附注四、15 和附注七、23。

十四、资产负债表日后事项

根据本公司 2021 年 6 月 4 日召开的 2021 年第二次董事会决议以及 2021 年 12 月 28 日中国银行保险监督管理委员会上海监管局的沪银保监复【2021】935 号《上海银保监局关于大华银行(中国)有限公司增加注册资本的批复》, 本公司申请增加注册资本人民币 2,000,000,000.00 元, 由大华银行有限公司于批复签发之日起 30 日内全额缴足, 变更后的注册资本为人民币 7,500,000,000.00 元。截至 2022 年 1 月 18 日止, 本公司已收到投资方缴纳的新增注册资本(实收资本)合计人民币贰拾亿元。投资方以货币出资人民币 2,000,000,000.00 元。上述实收资本已由安永华明会计师事务所(特殊普通合伙)上海分所审验, 并于 2022 年 1 月 24 日出具了安永华明(2022) 验字第 60658622_B01 号验资报告。

十五、比较数据

若干比较数据乃经过重新编排, 以符合本年度之列报要求。

十六、财务报表之批准

本财务报表业经本公司董事会于 2022 年 3 月 25 日决议批准。

Additional information on lease expense

The bank uses the simplified approach to account for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets which are not recognised as the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities. Profit or loss recognises on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets is as below:

		2021	2020
短期租赁费用	Expenses for short-term leases	6,818,088	5,118,900
低价值租赁费用 (短期租赁除外)	Expenses for leases of low-value assets (other than short-term leases)	-	-
		6,818,088	5,118,900

Other information on lease

Please refer to Note 4.15 and Note 7.10 for right-of-use assets; refer to Note 7.31 for interest expense of lease liabilities; refer to Note 4.15 for simplified approach to account for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets ; refer to Note 4.15 and Note 7.23 for lease liabilities.

14. Post Balance Sheet Events

According to the Board resolution on 4 June 2021 and Hu Yin Bao Jian Fu [2021] No 935 *The Approval on the Increase of Registered Capital of United Overseas Bank (China) Limited* issued by CBIRC Shanghai Bureau on 28 December 2021, the registered capital of the Bank would increase by RMB2 billion to RMB7.5 billion, which should be completed within 30 days upon receiving the regulator's approval. As of 18 January 2022, the Bank received RMB2 billion capital injection from the parent company, which was verified by Ernst & Young Hua Ming LLP Shanghai Branch with Ernst & Young Hua Ming (2022) Yan Zi No 60658622_B01 capital verification report issued on 24 January 2022.

15. Comparative Amounts

Certain comparative amounts have been adjusted to conform with the current year's presentation.

16. Approval of the Financial Statements

The financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 25 March 2022.



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