DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED - MACAU BRANCH

ANNUAL REPORT 2025

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED - MACAU BRANCH

Contents	**Pages**

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED - MACAU BRANCH

BUSINESS REPORT

The Branch reported an increase of 3% in net profit for the year to MOP 32.4 million mainly contributed by lower credit allowances and operating expenses. Total income decreased by 12% to MOP 79.4 million attributed to lower net interest income amid interest rate reduction.

Expenses were well-managed and resulted in a reduction of 7% to MOP 42.1 million.

Allowances for credit and other losses were significantly lower contributed by the reduction in specific allowances.

Overall total assets of the Branch increased by 4% to MOP 6,988 million driven by the growth of loans and advances. Loans and advances to customers grew 3% to MOP 5,852 million. Funding from the Head Office increased and compensated the decline in customer deposits.

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED
MACAU BRANCH

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

TO THE MANAGEMENT OF DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED – MACAU BRANCH

We have audited the financial statements of DBS Bank (Hong Kong) Limited - Macau Branch (the “Branch”) set out on pages 4 to 50, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, and the income statement, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management’s Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards issued by the Government of the Macao Special Administrative Region, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor’s Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit and to report our opinion solely to you, as a body, in accordance with our agreed terms of engagement and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report. We conducted our audit in accordance with Auditing Standards issued by the Professional Committee of Accountants of the Government of the Macao Special Administrative Region. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MANAGEMENT OF DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED – MACAU BRANCH (CONTINUED)

Auditor's Responsibility (Continued)

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of DBS Bank (Hong Kong) Limited - Macau Branch as at 31 December 2025, and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards issued by the Government of the Macao Special Administrative Region.

Li Ching Lap Bernard
Certified Public Accountant
PricewaterhouseCoopers
Macao, 10 April 2026

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED - MACAU BRANCH

INCOME STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Notes	2025 MOP'000	2024 MOP'000
Interest income	4	295,921	261,258
Interest expense	4	(215,720)	(173,614)
Net interest income		80,201	87,644
Net fee and commission expense	5	(3,446)	(1,695)
Other income	6	2,673	4,224
Total income		79,428	90,173
Total expenses	7	(42,116)	(45,053)
Profit before allowances for credit and other losses		37,312	45,120
Allowances for credit and other losses	8	(539)	(9,273)
Profit before income tax		36,773	35,847
Income tax expense	9	(4,325)	(4,227)
Profit for the year		32,448	31,620

Fong Kuok Chang
Chief Representative

Yeung Ko Po
Alternate Chief Representative

The notes on pages 10 to 50 form part of these financial statements.

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED - MACAU BRANCH

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	2025 MOP'000	2024 MOP'000
Profit for the year	32,448	31,620
Other comprehensive income		
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to income statement		
Transferred to income statement	-	-
Total comprehensive income	32,448	31,620

The notes on pages 10 to 50 form part of these financial statements.

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED - MACAU BRANCH

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Notes	2025 MOP'000	2024 MOP'000
ASSETS			
Cash and balances with banks	10	170,800	180,011
Deposits with Autoridade Monetaria de Macao ("AMCM")	11	146,211	159,318
Amount due from Head Office	17	10,849	12,459
AMCM monetary bills	12	789,606	669,666
Loans and advances to customers	13	5,852,301	5,675,159
Other assets	14	17,354	24,941
Fixed assets	15	1,340	1,560
TOTAL ASSETS		6,988,461	6,723,114
LIABILITIES			
Deposits from customers	16	2,541,851	3,012,842
Due to banks		789	6,389
Amount due to Head Office	17	4,131,075	3,415,977
Other liabilities	18	39,946	45,521
Current income tax liabilities	19	4,272	4,305
TOTAL LIABILITIES		6,717,933	6,485,034
EQUITY			
Working capital		150,000	150,000
Reserves			
Regulatory reserves			
General reserve		65,080	64,001
Specific reserve		2,691	-
Retained earnings		52,757	24,079
TOTAL EQUITY		270,528	238,080
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		6,988,461	6,723,114

Fong Kuok Chang
Chief Representative

Yeung Ko Po
Alternate Chief Representative

The notes on pages 10 to 50 form part of these financial statements.

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED - MACAU BRANCH

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Working Capital	General Regulatory reserve	Specific Regulatory reserve	Retained earnings	Total equity
	MOP'000	MOP'000	MOP'000	MOP'000	MOP'000
Balance at 1 January 2025	150,000	64,001	-	24,079	238,080
Change in regulatory reserves	-	1,079	2,691	(3,770)	-
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	32,448	32,448
Balance at 31 December 2025	150,000	65,080	2,691	52,757	270,528
Balance at 1 January 2024	-	42,948	-	13,512	56,460
Working capital	150,000	-	-	-	150,000
Change in regulatory reserves	-	21,053	-	(21,053)	-
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	31,620	31,620
Balance at 31 December 2024	150,000	64,001	-	24,079	238,080

The regulatory reserves are maintained in accordance with requirements of Circular No. 012/2021 issued by AMCM.

The notes on pages 10 to 50 form part of these financial statements.

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED - MACAU BRANCH

CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Notes	2025 MOP'000	2024 MOP'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before income tax		36,773	35,847
Adjustment for non-cash items:			
Depreciation	15	733	824
Disposal loss on fixed assets	15	-	5
Allowances for credit and other losses	8	539	9,273
Profit before changes in operating assets and liabilities		38,045	45,949
Increase/(decrease) in:			
Deposits from customers		(470,991)	936,934
Other liabilities		(5,550)	(14,228)
Amount due to Head Office		715,098	1,147,977
Due to banks		(5,600)	613
(Increase)/decrease in:			
Loans and advances to customers		(177,706)	(2,049,239)
Minimum deposits with AMCM		11,019	(16,516)
Other assets		7,524	(4,514)
Net cash generated from operating activities before income tax		111,839	46,976
Macao complementary tax paid		(4,290)	(5,349)
Net cash generated from operating activities		107,549	41,627
Cash flows from investing activity			
Purchase of fixed assets	15	(513)	(1,240)
Cash flows from financing activity			
Working capital injected		-	150,000
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		107,036	190,387
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		969,973	779,586
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December		1,077,009	969,973

The notes on pages 10 to 50 form part of these financial statements.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Analysis of the balances of cash and cash equivalents

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

	2025 MOP'000	2024 MOP'000
Cash and balances with banks	170,805	180,015
Deposits with AMCM in excess of minimum requirement	105,740	107,823
Amount due from Head Office	10,849	12,459
AMCM monetary bills	789,615	669,676
	1,077,009	969,973

The notes on pages 10 to 50 form part of these financial statements.

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED - MACAU BRANCH

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1 General Information

The principal activities of DBS Bank (Hong Kong) Limited - Macau Branch (the "Branch") are the provision of banking and related financial services. The address of the Branch's registered office is Rua Santa Clara 5-7E, Lojas C, D, Edif. Ribeiro Macao.

The Branch's head office is DBS Bank (Hong Kong) Limited ("Head Office") which is incorporated and domiciled in Hong Kong. DBS Diamond Holdings Ltd. is the immediate holding company and DBS Bank Ltd. is the intermediate holding company ("Intermediate Holding Company") of DBS Bank (Hong Kong) Limited. The ultimate holding company is DBS Group Holdings Ltd ("DBSH") which is listed, incorporated and domiciled in the Republic of Singapore.

The financial statements were approved for issue by the Branch's management on 10 April 2026.

2 Summary of material accounting policies

The following is a summary of the material accounting policies applied by the Branch and, except where noted, are consistent with those applied in the previous financial year.

(a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Branch are prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards issued by the Government of the Macao Special Administrative Region under Directive No. 44/2020 of the Secretary for Economy and Finance (the "MFRS").

The financial statements are presented in Macao Official Patacas and rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise stated.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with MFRS requires management to exercise judgement, use estimates and make assumptions in the application of policies and in reporting the amounts in the financial statements. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may differ from these estimates. Critical accounting estimates and assumptions used that are significant to the financial statements, and areas involving a higher degree of judgement and complexity, are disclosed in note 3.

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

New standards and interpretations issued but is not effective or adopted

Effective from 1 January 2026, the Financial Reporting Standards issued by the Directive of Secretaria para a Economia e Financas No. 44/2020 on 17 March 2020 ("MFRS") will be replaced by the Financial Reporting Standards issued by the Professional Committee of Accountants of the Government of the Macao Special Administrative Region Notice No. 2/2024/CPC on 19 December 2024 ("New MFRS"). The New MFRS is mandatory for adoption from the annual period beginning 1 January 2028. The Branch has not early adopted the New MFRS in preparing the financial statements.

(b) Income recognition

(i) Interest income and interest expense

Interest income and interest expense are recognised on a time-proportionate basis using the effective interest method. The calculation includes significant fees and transaction costs that are integral to the effective interest rate, as well as premiums or discounts.

Interest income is not recognised on non-accrual loans. Non-accrual loans represent loans and advances to customers, the repayments of which are overdue for more than three months or are overdue for less than three months but the management has doubt on the ultimate recoverability of principal or interest in full.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

(b) Income recognition (Continued)

(ii) Fee and commission income

Fee and commission income are recognised when the Branch has satisfied its performance obligation in providing the promised products and services to the customer, and are recognised based on contractual rates agreed with customers, net of expected waivers based on historical experience. For a service that is provided over a period of time, fee and commission income is recognised over the period during which the related service is provided or credit risk is undertaken.

Fee and commission income is recorded net of expenses directly related to it.

(c) Financial assets

Initial recognition, classification and subsequent measurement

Purchases and sales of all financial assets are recognised on the date that the Branch enters into the contractual arrangements with counterparties.

Financial assets are initially recognized at fair value, which is generally the transaction price.

IFRS 9 categorises debt-like financial assets based on the business model within which the assets are managed, and whether the assets constitute a "basic lending arrangement" where their contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI"). Interest is defined as consideration for the time value of money, credit risk, other basic lending risks and may include a profit margin.

Debt instruments are measured at amortised cost when they are in a "hold to collect" ("HTC") business model and have contractual cash flows that are SPPI in nature. The objective of a HTC business model is to collect contractual principal and interest cash flows. Sales are incidental to the objective and expected to be either insignificant or infrequent.

Derivatives are measured at fair value. Unrealised gains and losses are included in the other assets and other liabilities, respectively to the financial statements.

Reclassification of financial assets

Reclassification of financial assets are prohibited unless the Branch changes its business model for managing financial assets. In practice, this is expected to be infrequent.

Offsetting

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

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or when they have been transferred together with substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

(d) Impairment

Expected Credit Loss ("ECL")

ECL are recognised for all financial assets held at amortised cost, debt instruments measured at FVOCI, guarantees and undrawn credit commitments. It represents the present value of expected cash shortfalls over the residual term of a financial asset, guarantee or undrawn commitment.

At initial recognition, allowance is required for ECL resulting from possible default events that may occur within the next 12 months ("12-month ECL"). In the event of a significant increase in credit risk, allowance is required for ECL resulting from possible default events over the expected life of the instrument ("lifetime ECL").

The ECL recognised follows the three-stage model: financial instruments where 12-month ECL is recognised are considered Stage 1; financial instruments which experience a significant increase in credit risk ("SICR") are in Stage 2; and financial instruments with objective evidence of default or are credit-impaired are in Stage 3.

- **Stage 1** – Financial instruments are classified as Stage 1 at initial recognition and will remain under Stage 1 unless they experience a SICR or become credit impaired. 12-month ECL is recognised for these instruments.

- **Stage 2** – Financial instruments which experience a SICR subsequent to initial recognition, but are not yet credit-impaired, will migrate from Stage 1 to Stage 2. Lifetime ECL is recognised for these instruments.

ECL for stage 1 and stage 2 assets are also known as general allowances.

Significant increase in credit risk ("SICR"): SICR is assessed by comparing the risk of default at reporting date to the risk of default at origination using a range of qualitative and quantitative factors.

For wholesale exposures, a financial instrument is deemed to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk when:

– the observed change in its probability of default ("PD"), as observed by downgrades in the Branch's internal credit risk rating for this instrument between origination and reporting dates, is more than pre-specified thresholds; or

– it is placed on internal credit watchlists for closer scrutiny of developing credit issues.

For retail exposures, days past due is used, supplemented with a PD-based criterion. In any event, all retail and wholesale exposures that are more than 30 days past due are presumed to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk, unless assessed otherwise, and are classified as Stage 2.

Instruments in Stage 2 that no longer exhibit a significant increase in credit risk will be transferred back to Stage 1.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

(d) Impairment (Continued)

Expected Credit Loss ("ECL") (Continued)

- **Stage 3** – Financial instruments that become credit-impaired with evidence of default, i.e. non-performing assets, are transferred to Stage 3.

Lifetime ECL is recognised for these assets. ECL for Stage 3 assets are also known as specific allowances.

A Stage 3 exposure that is restructured can be upgraded to Stage 2 if there are reasonable grounds to conclude that the obligor is able to service future principal and interest payments in accordance with the restructured terms. Stage 3 financial assets are written off, in whole or in part, when the Branch has exhausted all practical recovery efforts and has concluded that there is no reasonable expectation of future recoveries.

Measurement of ECLs

ECL are unbiased and probability-weighted estimates of credit losses determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes, considering past events, current conditions and assessments of future economic conditions at the reporting date. The ECL associated with a financial instrument is typically a product of the probability of default ("PD"), loss given default ("LGD") and exposure at default ("EAD") discounted using the original effective interest rate to the reporting date.

- PD – Point-in-time (based on current conditions, adjusted to take into account estimates of future conditions that will impact PD) estimate of the likelihood of default.

- LGD – Estimate of the loss arising on default. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the Branch would expect to receive, including recoveries from collaterals.

- EAD – Estimate of the expected credit exposure at time of default, taking into account repayments of principal and interest as well as expected drawdowns on undrawn credit commitments and potential pay-outs on guarantees issued.

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

In most instances, expected remaining maturity is the same as the remaining contractual life which represents the maximum contractual period over which the Branch is exposed to the credit risk of the borrower.

ECL Modelling- Point-in-Time and Forward-Looking Adjustments

The Branch leverages the models and parameters implemented under the Basel Internal Ratings-Based ("IRB") framework where possible, with appropriate modifications to meet IFRS 9 requirements.

Other relevant historical information, such as loss experience or proxies will be utilised for portfolios without appropriate Basel models and parameters, with a view to maximise the use of available information that is reliable and supportable.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

(d) Impairment (Continued)

ECL Modelling- Point-in-Time and Forward-Looking Adjustments (Continued)

For the wholesale portfolios, credit risk cycle indices ("CCIs") have been developed for the key industries and geographies. CCIs are summary measures that depict broad-based, sector-wide changes in credit risk, which are constructed by comparing the median expected default frequency of firms within each segment against a long-run average. Expected default frequency is in turn a market based point-in-time default risk measure, driven by the market value of firms' assets, asset volatility and leverage. CCIs are then used as inputs to convert the generally more through-the-cycle PDs derived from Basel models/parameters into the point-in-time equivalents by adding the unaccounted portion of cyclical variations, as well as to incorporate forward-looking information. LGDs are determined using historical loss data, which are adjusted for both the latest and forecasted recovery experience.

The Branch relies on a Monte-Carlo simulation approach to consider over 100 probability-weighted forward-looking scenarios in estimating ECL. This involves simulations of alternative CCI scenarios to arrive at an unbiased ECL estimate that are meant to cover all possible good and bad scenarios based on known estimates.

For retail portfolios, historical loss experience is used in conjunction with the forecast loss rates which take into account relevant macroeconomic variables, such as property-price and unemployment rate.

(e) AMCM monetary bills

Monetary bills are debt securities issued by the AMCM. These securities are stated at cost adjusted for the amortisation of premiums or discounts arising on acquisition over the periods to maturity, less provision for diminution in their value which is other than temporary. The amortisation of premiums and discounts arising on acquisition of monetary bills is included as part of interest income. Provisions are made for the amount of the carrying value which the Branch does not expect to recover and are recognised as an expense in the income statement as they arise.

(f) Fixed assets

Fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of between 3 and 8 years.

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

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

Upon disposal, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and its carrying amount is taken to the income statement.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

(g) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition, classification and subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value. The Branch generally classifies and measures its financial liabilities in accordance with the purpose for which the financial liabilities are incurred and managed.

Other financial liabilities are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. These comprise predominantly the Branch's deposit portfolio under "Deposits from customers" and "Due to banks" and "Other liabilities".

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized from the statement of financial position when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired.

(h) Foreign currency treatment

(i) Functional and presentation currency

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

(ii) Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are measured using exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into MOP at the exchange rate as at the end of the reporting period. Foreign exchange differences arising from this translation are recognised in the income statement.

(i) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise balances with less than three months' maturity from the date of acquisition including cash and balances with banks, AMCM deposits in excess of minimum requirement, amount due from Head Office and AMCM monetary bills.

(j) Operating leases

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

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

(k) Current and deferred taxes

Current income tax for current and prior periods is recognised as the amount expected to be paid or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Tax assets and liabilities of the same type (current or deferred) are offset when a legal right of offset exists and settlement in this manner is intended.

Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The amount of deferred tax assets recognised takes into account the likelihood the amount that can be used to offset payables taxes for future profits.

(l) Employee benefits

Employee benefits, which include base pay, cash bonuses, share-based compensation, contribution to defined contribution plans and other staff related allowances, are recognised in the income statement when incurred. For defined contribution plans, contributions are made to administered funds on a mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis. Once the contributions have been paid, the Branch has no further payment obligations.

Employee entitlement to annual leave is recognised when they accrue to employees. A provision is made for the estimated liability for annual utilized leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to the end of the reporting period.

3 Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The Branch's accounting policies and use of estimates are integral to the reported results. Certain accounting estimates require management's judgement in determining the appropriate methodology for valuation of assets and liabilities. Procedures are in place to ensure that methodologies are reviewed and revised as appropriate. The Branch believes its estimates for determining the valuation of its assets and liabilities are appropriate.

3 Critical accounting estimates and assumptions (Continued)

(a) Impairment of financial assets

It is the Branch's policy to recognise, through charges against profit, allowances in respect of estimated and inherent credit losses in its portfolio as described in Note 2(d).

ECLs are unbiased and probability-weighted amounts determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes and taking into account past events, current conditions and assessments of future economic conditions, which will necessarily involve the use of judgement.

The Stage 1 and Stage 2 allowances are determined after taking into account historical data and management's assessment of the current economic and credit environment, country and portfolio risks, as well as industry practices.

In estimating Stage 3 ECL allowances, the Branch assesses the gap between borrowers' obligations to the Branch and their repayment ability. The assessment takes into account various factors, including the economic or business outlook, the future profitability of the borrowers and the liquidation value of collateral. Such assessment requires considerable judgement.

(b) Current and deferred income taxes

Judgement is involved in determining the provision for current and deferred income taxes. The Branch recognises current tax liabilities for expected tax issues based on reasonable estimates of whether additional taxes will be due, and recognises deferred tax assets for amount of tax losses ascertained could be utilized within the expiry date.

4 Net Interest Income

	2025 MOP'000	2024 MOP'000
Cash and balances with banks and due from Head office	3,418	16,207
Loans and advances to customers	277,152	220,512
AMCM Monetary bills	15,351	24,539
Total interest income	295,921	261,258
Deposits from customers	(47,292)	(63,338)
Interest expense on liabilities to Head Office	(168,428)	(110,276)
Total interest expense	(215,720)	(173,614)
Net interest income	80,201	87,644
Comprising:		
-Interest income from financial assets at amortised cost	295,921	261,258
-Interest expense from financial liabilities not at FVPL	(215,720)	(173,614)
Total	80,201	87,644

5 Net fee and commission expense

	2025 MOP'000	2024 MOP'000
Fee and commission income	2,088	2,145
Less: Fee and commission expense	(5,534)	(3,840)
Net fee and commission expense	(3,446)	(1,695)

Comprising of:		
- Loan and trade related	(5,038)	(3,093)
- Others [(a)]	1,592	1,398
Net fee and commission expense	(3,446)	(1,695)

(a) Includes remittances, deposit related fees and other miscellaneous income

Of which:		
Fee and commission income arising from:		
- Financial assets or financial liabilities not at FVPL	490	752
Fee and commission expense arising from:		
- Financial assets or financial liabilities not at FVPL	(5,511)	(3,835)

6 Other income

	2025 MOP'000	2024 MOP'000
Net trading income from foreign exchange	2,405	2,360
Others	268	1,864
Other income	2,673	4,224

7 Total expenses

	Note	2025 MOP'000	2024 MOP'000
Employee benefits			
- Salaries and other staff costs		20,504	21,746
- Retirement benefit costs		1,472	1,589
Computerisation expenses		4,061	4,326
Management service fees		5,394	6,693
Rental of premises		3,219	3,265
Auditor's remuneration		407	403
Depreciation	15	733	824
Other operating expenses		6,326	6,207
		42,116	45,053

8 Allowances for credit and other losses

	2025 MOP'000	2024 MOP'000
Specific allowances		
Loans and advances to customers	(58)	11,669
General allowances		
Loans and advances to customers	622	(2,446)
Others [(a)]	(25)	50
	597	(2,396)

(a) Includes allowances for off-balance sheet exposures, other assets, deposits with AMCM, AMCM Monetary bills and due from banks

8 Allowances for credit and other losses (Continued)

In MOP'000	General allowances (Non-impaired) Stage 1	Stage 2	Specific allowances (Impaired) Stage 3	Total
2025				
Assets				
Cash and balances with banks	5	-	-	5
Deposits with AMCM	12	-	-	12
AMCM monetary bills	9	-	-	9
Loans and advances to customers	776	776	12,818	14,370
Other assets	-	-	-	-
Liabilities				
ECL on guarantees and other off balance sheet exposures	53	43	-	96
Total	855	819	12,818	14,492

In MOP'000	General allowances (Non-impaired) Stage 1	Stage 2	Specific allowances (Impaired) Stage 3	Total
2024				
Assets				
Cash and balances with banks	4	-	-	4
Deposits with AMCM	7	-	-	7
AMCM monetary bills	10	-	-	10
Loans and advances to customers	766	164	12,876	13,806
Other assets	5	-	-	5
Liabilities				
ECL on guarantees and other off balance sheet exposures	53	68	-	121
Total	845	232	12,876	13,953

8 Allowances for credit and other losses (Continued)

In MOP'000	General allowances (Non-impaired) Stage 1	Stage 2	Specific allowances (Impaired) Stage 3	Total
2025				
Balance at 1 January	845	232	12,876	13,953
Allowances for credit and other losses				
Transfer to/(from)	(49)	49	-	-
- Stage 1	(49)	49	-	-
- Stage 2	-	-	-	-
- Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Net portfolio change	(38)	-	-	(38)
Remeasurements	97	538	(58)	577
Net write-offs	-	-	-	-
Exchange and other movements	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December	855	819	12,818	14,492
Charge/(release) in the income statement	10	587	(58)	539

In MOP'000	General allowances (Non-impaired) Stage 1	Stage 2	Specific allowances (Impaired) Stage 3	Total
2024				
Balance at 1 January	1,656	1,817	1,207	4,680
Allowances for credit and other losses				
Transfer to/(from)	(82)	(1,787)	1,869	-
- Stage 1	(82)	30	52	-
- Stage 2	-	(1,817)	1,817	-
- Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Net portfolio change	347	68	-	415
Remeasurements	(1,076)	134	9,800	8,858
Net write-offs	-	-	-	-
Exchange and other movements	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December	845	232	12,876	13,953
Charge/(release) in the income statement	(811)	(1,585)	11,669	9,273

9 Income tax expense

	2025 MOP'000	2024 MOP'000
Current income tax	4,257	4,270
Deferred income tax (Note 19(b))	68	(43)
	4,325	4,227

The deferred income tax recognised in the income statement comprises the following temporary differences:

	2025 MOP'000	2024 MOP'000
Depreciation allowances	68	(43)
	68	(43)

Current tax comprises of Macao complementary tax. According to Macao complementary tax law, Macao complementary tax is levied at progressive rates ranging from 3% to 9% on the taxable income above MOP32,000 but below MOP300,000, and thereafter at a fixed rate at 12%. For the year 2025, the special tax incentive was provided to effect that the tax free income threshold was increased from MOP32,000 to MOP 600,000 and the profit thereafter being taxed at a fixed rate of 12%. The tax on the Branch's profit before tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the Macao complementary tax rate applicable to profits of the Branch and as follows:

	2025 MOP'000	2024 MOP'000
Profit before income tax	36,773	35,847
Tax calculated at 12%	4,413	4,302
Effect of progressive tax rate before 12%	(17)	(17)
Special complementary tax incentives	(55)	(55)
Over provision for prior years	(15)	(14)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	(4)	11
Others	3	-
Income tax expense	4,325	4,227

10 Cash and balances with banks

	2025 MOP'000	2024 MOP'000
Cash in hand	25,287	52,617
Balances with banks	145,518	127,398
Allowances for credit and other losses (Note 8)	(5)	(4)
	170,800	180,011

11 Deposits with AMCM

	2025 MOP'000	2024 MOP'000
Balance with AMCM	146,223	159,325
Allowances for credit and other losses (Note 8)	(12)	(7)
	146,211	159,318

According to the statutory requirement, the Branch is required to maintain a minimum deposit balance with AMCM for liquidity purposes. The required MOP current deposit balance should not be less than 70% of the aggregate of the following amount:

(a) 3% on all liabilities which are repayable on demand;
(b) 2% on all liabilities which are repayable within 3 months (3 months inclusive) except for those already counted in (a);
(c) 1% on all liabilities which are repayable beyond 3 months.

At 31 December 2025, the minimum deposit required were MOP40,483,000 (2024: MOP51,502,000).

12 AMCM monetary bills

	2025 MOP'000	2024 MOP'000
Monetary bills issued by AMCM, at amortised cost	789,615	669,676
Allowances for credit and other losses (Note 8)	(9)	(10)
	789,606	669,666

13 Loans and advances to customers

	2025 MOP'000	2024 MOP'000
Gross loans and advances to customers	5,866,671	5,688,965
Less: Specific allowances (Note 8)	(12,818)	(12,876)
General allowances (Note 8)	(1,552)	(930)
	5,852,301	5,675,159

14 Other assets

	2025 MOP'000	2024 MOP'000
Accrued interest receivables	10,794	12,780
Derivative assets (Note 20)	20	290
Acceptances (Note 18)	256	789
Deferred tax assets (Note 19 (b))	28	96
Others [(a)]	6,256	10,986
	17,354	24,941

(a) The balance as at 31 December 2025 included allowances for credit and other losses of MOP81 for acceptances (2024: MOP5,000).

15 Fixed assets

	Furniture, fixtures and equipment MOP'000	Motor vehicles MOP'000	Total MOP'000
Cost:			
As at 1 January 2025	7,830	372	8,202
Additions	513	-	513
Disposals	(1,150)	-	(1,150)
As at 31 December 2025	7,193	372	7,565
Accumulated depreciation:			
As at 1 January 2025	6,270	372	6,642
Charge for the year	733	-	733
Written back on disposals	(1,150)	-	(1,150)
As at 31 December 2025	5,853	372	6,225
Net book value:			
As at 31 December 2025	1,340	-	1,340

	Furniture, fixtures and equipment MOP'000	Motor vehicles MOP'000	Total MOP'000
Cost:			
As at 1 January 2024	6,944	372	7,316
Additions	1,240	-	1,240
Disposals	(354)	-	(354)
As at 31 December 2024	7,830	372	8,202
Accumulated depreciation:			
As at 1 January 2024	5,839	328	6,167
Charge for the year	780	44	824
Written back on disposals	(349)	-	(349)
As at 31 December 2024	6,270	372	6,642
Net book value:			
As at 31 December 2024	1,560	-	1,560

16 Deposits from customers

	2025 MOP'000	2024 MOP'000
Demand deposits and current accounts	838,187	735,908
Savings deposits	641,829	1,102,277
Time and call deposits	1,061,835	1,174,657
	2,541,851	3,012,842

17 Amount due from/to Head Office

During the year, the Branch entered into transactions with Head Office in the ordinary course of its banking business.

All balances are unsecured and repayable on demand and bearing interest rates as determined from time to time by Head Office.

18 Other liabilities

	2025 MOP'000	2024 MOP'000
Accrued interest payable	8,094	13,893
Derivative liabilities (Note 20)	6	231
Acceptances (Note 14)	256	789
Other liabilities and provisions [(a)]	31,590	30,608
	39,946	45,521

(a) The balance as at 31 December 2025 included allowances for credit and other losses of MOP96,000 for guarantees and other off-balance sheet exposures (2024: MOP121,000).

19 Taxation

(a) Current income tax liabilities

	2025 MOP'000	2024 MOP'000
Current income tax liabilities	4,272	4,305

(b) Deferred income tax

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes relate to the same fiscal authority.

	2025 MOP'000	2024 MOP'000
Included in "Other assets" (Note 14)	28	96

The movement on the deferred tax assets are as follows:

	2025 MOP'000	2024 MOP'000
As at 1 January	96	53
Deferred income tax credited to income statement (Note 9)	(68)	43
	28	96

20 Derivative financial instruments

The Branch entered into foreign exchange forward deals to meet customer demands, and offsetting forward deals with Head Office.

	Contract/ Notional amount MOP'000	Positive fair values MOP'000	Negative fair values MOP'000
31 December 2025			
Foreign exchange derivatives			
- Forwards	4,439	20	6
		20	6

	Contract/ Notional amount MOP'000	Positive fair values MOP'000	Negative fair values MOP'000
31 December 2024			
Foreign exchange derivatives			
- Forwards	16,838	290	231
		290	231

21 Off-balance sheet exposures

(a) Contingent liabilities and commitments

The following is a summary of the contractual amounts of each significant class of contingent liabilities and commitments:

	2025 MOP'000	2024 MOP'000
Transaction-related contingencies	1,016,568	1,029,654
Trade-related contingencies	1,262	4,452
Other commitments which are unconditionally cancellable	742,259	817,757
	1,760,089	1,851,863

(b) Lease commitments

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

	2025 MOP'000	2024 MOP'000
Within 1 year	1,301	1,058
More than 1 year	2,276	-
	3,577	1,058

22 Financial risk management

Risk governance

Under the risk management approach, the Board of Directors, through the Board Risk Management Committee (BRMC), sets risk appetite, oversees the establishment of enterprise-wide risk management policies and processes, and establishes risk appetite limits to guide the Head Office's risk taking.

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the Branch's daily activities in various businesses. These activities include lending to retail, corporate and institutional customers. It includes the risk of lending, as well as pre-settlement and settlement risk of foreign exchange, derivatives and securities.

Credit Risk Management

The Branch follows the Head Office's approach to credit risk management which comprises the following building blocks:

- ***Policies***

The dimensions of credit risk and the scope of its application are defined in DBSH's Credit Risk Management Policy. Senior management sets the overall direction and policy for managing credit risk at the enterprise level.

DBSH's Core Credit Risk Policies (CCRPs) established for Consumer Banking/Wealth Management and Institutional Banking set forth the principles by which DBS conducts its credit risk management and control activities. These policies, supplemented by a number of operational standards and guides, ensure consistency in identifying, assessing, underwriting, measuring, reporting and controlling credit risk across DBS, and provide guidance in the formulation of business-specific and/or location-specific credit risk policies and standards.

The operational standards and guides are established to provide greater details on the implementation of the credit principles within DBSH's CCRPs and are adapted to reflect different credit environments and portfolio risk profiles.

22 Financial risk management (Continued)

(a) Credit risk (Continued)

Credit Risk Management (Continued)

- ***Risk Methodologies***

Credit risk is managed by thoroughly understanding the Branch's wholesale customers – the businesses they are in, as well as the economies in which they operate. It is also managed through statistical models and data analytics for retail customers.

The assignment of credit risk ratings and setting of lending limits are integral parts of DBS' credit risk management process, and the Branch uses an array of rating models for our wholesale and retail portfolios. Most of these models are built internally by DBSH using DBSH's loss data.

Wholesale borrowers are assessed individually and further reviewed and evaluated by experienced credit risk managers who consider the relevant credit risk factors in the final determination of the borrower's risk. For some portfolios within the SME segment, DBS also uses a programme-based approach to achieve a balanced management of risks and rewards. Retail exposures are assessed using internally and externally available customer behaviour records. Credit applications are proposed by the business units, and are independently assessed by the credit risk managers.

Pre-settlement credit risk for trade products arising from a counterparty potentially defaulting on its obligations is quantified by evaluation of the marked-to-market value plus potential future exposure. This is included within the Head Office's overall credit limits to counterparties for internal risk management.

- ***Concentration Risk Management***

The Head Office's risk management processes aim to ensure that an acceptable level of risk diversification is maintained across the Head Office on an ongoing basis. Limits are established and regularly monitored in respect of country exposures and major industry groups, as well as for single counterparty exposures.

- ***Country Risk***

Country risk refers to the risk of loss due to events in a specific country (or a group of countries). This includes political, exchange rate, economic, sovereign and transfer risks. The Head Office manages country risk through the requirements of DBSH's CCRPs.

Transfer risk limits for individually reviewed countries are set based on country-specific business considerations as well as the acceptable potential loss according to the Head Office's Risk Appetite.

22 Financial risk management (Continued)

(a) Credit risk (Continued)

Credit Risk Management (Continued)

- ***Environmental, Social and Governance Risk***

DBSH considers environmental, social and governance (ESG) risk management as critical to ensure a sustainable lending and investment portfolio, with a primary focus on climate-related reputational and credit risks. The ESG governance has been anchored by DBSH's Board Sustainability Committee since 2022. The framework was supported by ESG Risk Assessment framework and Group Responsible Financing Standard which incorporate enhanced due diligence for higher risk transactions and align with international practices. The Hong Kong Climate Committee was established for overseeing the implementation of local climate-related supervisory policies and the local adoption of DBSH's Group Climate Council's initiatives as applicable. DBSH has further enhanced its ESG risk assessment process through sector-specific guidance for climate assessment and leveraged generative AI to summarise key ESG information and screen for negative ESG news. In 2025, DBSH continued to strengthen its capabilities in assessing physical risk vulnerabilities and enhancing in-house Climate Scenario Analysis models to translate transition risks into key financial drivers.

- ***Credit Stress Testing***

The Head Office performs various types of credit stress tests which are either driven by regulators or internal requirements and management. Credit stress tests are performed at the total portfolio or sub-portfolio level and are generally conducted to assess the impact of changing economic conditions on asset quality, earnings performance, and capital adequacy and liquidity.

- ***Processes, Systems and Reports***

The end-to-end credit process is continually being reviewed and improved through various front-to-back initiatives involving business, operations, risk management and other key stakeholders.

Non-performing assets

The Branch classifies its credit facilities as 'Performing Assets' or 'Non-performing assets'.

In general, impairment allowance is made when there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of the occurrence of loss events that will have an impact on the estimated future cash flows.

When required, the Branch will take possession of collateral and dispose of them as soon as practicable. Realised proceeds are used to reduce the outstanding indebtedness.

22 Financial risk management (Continued)

(a) *Credit risk (Continued)*

Credit Risk Mitigants

- ***Collateral Received***

Where possible, the Head Office takes collateral as an secondary source of repayment. This includes, but is not limited to, cash, marketable securities, real estate, trade receivables, inventory, equipment, and other physical and/or financial collateral. The Head Office may also take fixed and floating charges on the assets of borrowers.

Policies are in place to determine the eligibility of collateral for credit risk mitigation. Collateral is generally diversified and periodic valuations of collateral are required.

In times of difficulty, the Head Office will review the customer's specific situation and circumstances to assist them in restructuring their financial obligations.

Maximum exposure to credit risk

For on-balance sheet financial assets, the maximum exposure to credit risk for financial assets recognised on the statement of financial position is the carrying amount. For contingent liabilities, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the maximum amount the Branch would have to pay if the instrument is called upon. For undrawn facilities, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the full amount of the undrawn credit facilities granted to customers.

Analysis of Collateral

Whilst the Branch's maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying amount of the assets or, in the case of off-balance sheet instruments, the amount guaranteed, committed, accepted or endorsed, the likely exposure may be lower due to offsetting collateral, credit guarantees and other actions taken to mitigate the Branch's exposure.

The description of collateral for each class of financial asset is set out below:

Balances with central banks, government securities and treasury bills and due from banks.

Collateral is generally not sought for these assets.

Loans and advances to customers, contingent liabilities and commitments

Certain loans and advances to customers, contingent liabilities and commitments are typically collateralised to a substantial extent. In particular, residential mortgage exposures are generally fully secured by residential properties. Income-producing real estate, which is a sub-set of the Specialised Lending exposure, are fully secured by the underlying assets financed.

22 Financial risk management (Continued)

(a) *Credit risk (Continued)*

(i) Loans and advances to customers by credit quality

	As at 31 December 2025			
	Stage 1 MOP'000	Stage 2 MOP'000	Stage 3 MOP'000	Total MOP'000
Neither past due nor impaired				
-Pass	5,579,639	58,603	-	5,638,242
-Special Mention	-	-	-	-
Past due but not impaired	-	-	-	-
Impaired				
Substandard	-	-	186,771	186,771
Doubtful	-	-	-	-
Loss	-	-	41,658	41,658
	5,579,639	58,603	228,429	5,866,671

	As at 31 December 2024			
	Stage 1 MOP'000	Stage 2 MOP'000	Stage 3 MOP'000	Total MOP'000
Neither past due nor impaired				
-Pass	5,406,731	43,076	-	5,449,807
-Special Mention	-	-	-	-
Past due but not impaired	-	-	-	-
Impaired				
Substandard	-	-	186,771	186,771
Doubtful	-	-	-	-
Loss	-	-	52,387	52,387
	5,406,731	43,076	239,158	5,688,965

Past due loans are customer loans overdue up to 90 days, whereas impaired loans are non-performing loans subject to specific allowances.

22 Financial risk management (Continued)

(a) Credit risk (Continued)

(ii) Loans and advances to customers analysed by geographic area

As at 31 December 2025	Neither past due nor impaired MOP'000	Past due but not impaired MOP'000	Impaired MOP'000	Specific allowances MOP'000	General allowances MOP'000
Macau	909,097	-	228,429	12,818	1,232
Mainland China	4,729,145	-	-	-	320
	5,638,242	-	228,429	12,818	1,552

As at 31 December 2024	Neither past due nor impaired MOP'000	Past due but not impaired MOP'000	Impaired MOP'000	Specific allowances MOP'000	General allowances MOP'000
Macau	732,462	-	239,158	12,876	781
Mainland China	4,717,345	-	-	-	149
	5,449,807	-	239,158	12,876	930

Contract/nominal amount of financial derivatives analysed by geographic area

	As at 31 December 2025 MOP'000	As at 31 December 2024 MOP'000
Macau	2,229	8,585
Hong Kong	2,210	8,253
	4,439	16,838

	As at 31 December 2025 MOP'000	As at 31 December 2024 MOP'000
Credit risk-weighted amount	44	392

22 Financial risk management (Continued)

(a) Credit risk (Continued)

(iii) Loans and advances to customers analysed by industry groups

(1) Loans and advances to customers that were neither past due nor impaired

	As at 31 December 2025 MOP'000	As at 31 December 2024 MOP'000
Manufacturing	693,293	482,761
Construction and public works	8,261	8,261
Wholesale and retail trade	27,196	81,701
Transport, warehouse and communications	45,832	-
Information technology	4,729,145	4,717,345
Other industries	132,081	156,678
Personal loans	2,434	3,061
	5,638,242	5,449,807

(2) No past due but not impaired loans and advances to customers outstanding as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

(3) Impaired loans and advances to customers

	As at 31 December 2025 MOP'000	As at 31 December 2024 MOP'000
Manufacturing	-	10,780
Construction and public works	-	-
Wholesale and retail trade	186,898	186,847
Transport, warehouse and communications	-	-
Information technology	-	-
Other industries	41,531	41,531
Personal loans	-	-
	228,429	239,158

22 Financial risk management (Continued)

(a) Credit risk (Continued)

As at 31 December 2025	Less than 3 months MOP'000	More than 1 year MOP'000
Gross impaired loans and advances	186,771	41,658
Specific allowances	-	(12,818)
	186,771	28,840
Impaired loans and advances covered by collateral	180,044	31,003
% of gross loans and advances to customers	3.18	0.71

As at 31 December 2024	Less than 3 months MOP'000	More than 1 year MOP'000
Gross impaired loans and advances	186,771	52,387
Specific allowances	-	(12,876)
	186,771	39,511
Impaired loans and advances covered by collateral	186,771	39,511
% of gross loans and advances to customers	3.28	0.92

22 Financial risk management (Continued)

(a) Credit risk (Continued)

(iv) Analysis of allowances

	As at 31 December 2025			
	Stage 1 MOP'000	Stage 2 MOP'000	Stage 3 MOP'000	Total MOP'000
Neither past due nor impaired				
-Pass	776	776	-	1,552
-Special Mention	-	-	-	-
Past due but not impaired	-	-	-	-
Impaired				
Substandard	-	-	-	-
Doubtful	-	-	-	-
Loss	-	-	12,818	12,818
	776	776	12,818	14,370

	As at 31 December 2024			
	Stage 1 MOP'000	Stage 2 MOP'000	Stage 3 MOP'000	Total MOP'000
Neither past due nor impaired				
-Pass	766	164	-	930
-Special Mention	-	-	-	-
Past due but not impaired	-	-	-	-
Impaired				
Substandard	-	-	-	-
Doubtful	-	-	-	-
Loss	-	-	12,876	12,876
	766	164	12,876	13,806

22 Financial risk management (Continued)

(a) Credit risk (Continued)

(iv) Analysis of allowances (Continued)

Specific allowances

	As at 1 January 2025 MOP'000	Charge to income statement MOP'000	As at 31 December 2025 MOP'000
Manufacturing	110	(110)	-
Construction and public works	-	-	-
Wholesale and retail trade	23	104	127
Transport, warehouse and communications	-	-	-
Information technology	-	-	-
Other industries	12,743	(52)	12,691
Personal loans	-	-	-
	12,876	(58)	12,818

	As at 1 January 2024 MOP'000	Charge to income statement MOP'000	As at 31 December 2024 MOP'000
Manufacturing	-	110	110
Construction and public works	-	-	-
Wholesale and retail trade	-	23	23
Transport, warehouse and communications	-	-	-
Information technology	-	-	-
Other industries	1,207	11,536	12,743
Personal loans	-	-	-
	1,207	11,669	12,876

22 Financial risk management (Continued)

(a) Credit risk (Continued)

(iv) Analysis of allowances (Continued)

General allowances

	As at 1 January 2025 MOP'000	Charge to income statement MOP'000	As at 31 December 2025 MOP'000
Manufacturing	240	20	260
Construction and public works	5	(3)	2
Wholesale and retail trade	374	334	708
Transport, warehouse and communications	-	162	162
Information technology	149	172	321
Other industries	162	(63)	99
Personal loans	-	-	-
	930	622	1,552

	As at 1 January 2024 MOP'000	Charge to income statement MOP'000	As at 31 December 2024 MOP'000
Manufacturing	1,835	(1,595)	240
Construction and public works	26	(21)	5
Wholesale and retail trade	201	173	374
Transport, warehouse and communications	-	-	-
Information technology	1,172	(1,023)	149
Other industries	142	20	162
Personal loans	-	-	-
	3,376	(2,446)	930

22 Financial risk management (Continued)

(b) Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss arising from adverse changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity prices, credit spreads and commodity prices, as well as related factors.

The Head Office's Market Risk Management Policy sets out the overall approach towards market risk management. The Policy is supported by standards and guides, which facilitates the identification, measurement, control, monitoring and reporting of market risk in a consistent manner. They also set out the overall approach, requirements and controls governing market risk stress testing.

The Hong Kong Market and Liquidity Risk Committee ("HK MLRC"), which reports to the Hong Kong Risk Executive Committee, oversees the Head Office's effectiveness of market and liquidity risk management framework including policies, models, systems, processes, information and methodologies.

Majority of the Branch's market risk arises from (i) positions taken for client-facilitation; (ii) positions taken to manage the interest rate risk of the retail and commercial banking assets and liabilities; (iii) debt securities held for liquidity risk management.

Foreign exchange risk

As at 31 December 2025	USD MOP'000	HKD MOP'000	CNY MOP'000	Others MOP'000	Total MOP'000
MOP equivalents					
Spot assets	4,798,567	1,187,351	51,744	18,036	6,055,698
Spot liabilities	(4,790,224)	(1,367,976)	(50,120)	(17,060)	(6,225,380)
Forward purchases	-	2,229	-	2,210	4,439
Forward sales	-	(2,214)	-	(2,210)	(4,424)
Net position	8,343	(180,610)	1,624	976	(169,667)

As at 31 December 2024	USD MOP'000	HKD MOP'000	CNY MOP'000	Others MOP'000	Total MOP'000
MOP equivalents					
Spot assets	4,804,445	1,024,469	15,962	26,219	5,871,095
Spot liabilities	(4,795,930)	(1,283,838)	(14,603)	(25,380)	(6,119,751)
Forward purchases	-	8,585	-	8,253	16,838
Forward sales	-	(8,526)	-	(8,253)	(16,779)
Net position	8,515	(259,310)	1,359	839	(248,597)

22 Financial risk management (Continued)

(b) Market risk (Continued)

Interest rate risk in the banking book

Interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB) arises from mismatches in the interest rate profile of assets, liabilities, and capital instruments. Considering the size of Macau Branch loans and deposits, there is no loan prepayment assumption applied, and non-maturity deposits are assumed not to be repriced under earning perspective. The IRRBB exposures are measured on a monthly basis.

(c) Operational risk

Operational risk is inherent in our business activities and may arise from inadequate or failed internal processes, people systems, or from external events. The Branch's objective is to keep operational risk at appropriate levels, taking into account the markets the Branch operates in, the characteristics of the businesses as well as our economic and regulatory environment.

Operational Risk Management

The Head Office's approach to operational risk management comprises the following building blocks:

- **Policies**

The Head Office Operational Risk Management (ORM) Policy sets our overall approach for managing operational risk in a structured, systematic and consistent manner.

There are policies, standards, tools and programmes in place to govern ORM practices in the Head Office. These include corporate operational risk policies and standards that are owned by the respective corporate oversight and control functions. The key policies address risk areas relating to technology, compliance, fraud, money laundering, financing of terrorism and sanctions, new product and third party arrangements.

- **Risk Methodologies**

The Head Office adopts the standardised approach to compute operational risk regulatory capital.

To manage and control operational risk, we use various tools including risk and control self-assessment, operational risk event management and key risk indicator monitoring.

The Head Office's Three Lines Model adopts one common risk taxonomy, and a consistent risk assessment approach to managing operational risks. Risk and control self-assessment is conducted by each business or support unit to identify key operational risk and assess the effectiveness of internal controls. When control issues are identified, the units develop action plans and track the resolution of the issues.

Operational risk events are classified in accordance with Basel standards. Such events, including any significant incidents that may impact the Head Office's reputation, must be reported based on certain established thresholds. Key risk indicators with pre-defined escalation triggers are employed to facilitate risk monitoring in a forward-looking manner.

22 Financial risk management (Continued)

(c) Operational risk (Continued)

Additional methodologies are in place to address subject-specific risks, including, but not limited to, the following:

Compliance risk

Compliance risk refers to the risk of the Branch not being able to successfully conduct our business because of any failure to comply with laws, regulatory requirements, industry codes or standards of business and professional conduct applicable to the financial sector.

This includes, in particular, laws and regulations applicable to the licensing and conducting of banking or other financial businesses, financial crime such as anti-money laundering ("AML") and countering the financing of terrorism ("CFT"), fraud (including digital payment scams) and bribery/corruption. We maintain a compliance programme designed to identify, assess, measure, mitigate and report on such risks through a combination of policy and relevant systems and controls.

To counter financial crime and sanctions risks, the Head Office established minimum standards for the Head Office's business and support units to manage the Head Office's actual and/or potential risk exposures. In addition, standards aimed to provide the end-to-end management for fraud and related issues at the unit and geographical levels, are implemented through a fraud management programme. Lastly, the Head Office implemented surveillance and compliance testing controls where necessary to obtain assurance that the control framework is operating effectively.

The Head Office also provides relevant training and implements assurance processes. We strongly believe in the need to promote a strong compliance culture as well, and this is developed through the leadership of our Board and senior management.

New product and third-party risks

Each new product or third-party arrangement is subject to a due diligence review and sign-off process, where relevant risks are identified and assessed. Changes to existing products or services and existing third-party arrangements and ecosystem partnerships are also subject to a similar process.

Data and Artificial Intelligence risk

The Head Office has an enterprise-wide approach to data and artificial intelligence (AI) risk, supported by established frameworks and processes. It continuously monitors and assesses the risks arising from the challenges presented by rapid AI advancements to enhance the Head Office's data and AI governance, ensure data quality, manage model risk, and apply ethical AI principles throughout the data and model lifecycle. This strategy aims to mitigate risks while harnessing the potential of data and AI responsibly.

22 Financial risk management (Continued)

(c) Operational risk (Continued)

Other mitigation programmes

A robust business continuity management programme is in place to ensure that critical banking services can continue in the event of unforeseen events or business disruptions. This includes a crisis management plan to enable quick response to manage incidents.

Exercises are conducted annually, simulating different scenarios to test business continuity plans and crisis management protocol. The effectiveness of these exercises, as well as the Head Office's business continuity readiness and its alignment to regulatory guidelines are communicated and attested by senior management to the BRMC annually.

To mitigate losses from specific risk events which are unexpected and significant, the Head Office purchases group-wide insurance policies - under the Group Insurance Programme. These include policies relating to crime and professional indemnity, directors and officers liability, cyber risk, property damage and business interruption, general liability and terrorism.

- **Processes, Systems and Reports**

Robust internal control processes and systems are integral to identifying, monitoring, managing and reporting operational risk.

All units are responsible for the day-to-day management of operational risk in their products, processes, systems and activities, in accordance with the variance frameworks and policies. The RMG Operational Risk unit and other corporate oversight and control functions:

- Oversee and monitor the effectiveness of operational risk management;
- Assess key operational risk issues with the units; and
- Report and/or escalate key operational risks to risk committees with recommendations on appropriate risk mitigation strategies.

The Head Office has in place an integrated governance, risk and compliance system with aligned risk assessment methodology, common taxonomy and unified processes for the Three Lines Model. The Head Office has in place an operational risk landscape profile which provides the Board and senior management with an integrated view of the operational risk profile periodically, across key operational risk areas and business lines.

(d) Technology risk

Technology risk refers to the potential for financial losses, operational disruptions, and reputational damage arising from system failures or security breaches. These include cyber attacks, software or hardware failures and data leakage, which can affect business operations and tarnish DBS brand.

Technology Risk Management

The Head Office's approach to technology risk management comprises the following building blocks:

22 Financial risk management (Continued)

(d) Technology risk (Continued)

- **Policies**

The Head Office Technology Risk Management (TRM) Policy sets out the Head Office's overall approach for managing risks associated with the use of technology in a structured, and consistent manner.

Technology risk is managed through policies, standards, tools and control processes primarily owned by Head Office Technology and Risk Management Group. Areas covered by such policies, standards and processes include cybersecurity, technology resiliency, service and change management, incident response and crisis management, as well as third-party technology vendor management.

- **Risk Methodologies**

With technology risk being a subset of operational risks, regulatory capital is computed based on the standardised approach for operational risk.

The Head Office adopts a structured approach to managing technology risks, from risk identification (threats and vulnerabilities of the Head Office's technology assets), risk assessment (employing qualitative and quantitative methods), risk mitigation strategies and continuous monitoring and review.

Various tools and control processes employed include risk and control self-assessment (RCSA) with an enriched library for technology risks, and technology key risk indicators with various levels of escalation thresholds. The Head Office also has in place robust change management controls overseen by an architecture review committee. Incidents are proactively managed via continuous monitoring of early warning customer and system metrics, together with escalation protocols.

Cybersecurity risk remains a top priority for the Head Office. To ensure the Head Office is proactive in addressing cyber threats, the Head Office allocates significant resources towards enhancing the cyber hygiene and control environment to protect against the ever-evolving cyber threat landscape. The Head Office conducts regular assessments to validate the effectiveness of controls and to obtain assurance that the Head Office's control framework remains resilient.

Furthermore, the Head Office is dedicated to promoting a culture of technology and cybersecurity risk awareness. The Head Office believes that a strong security and resilience culture starts with its employees. As such, the Head Office provides relevant training and educational resources to empower its staff to recognise and respond to technology and cybersecurity risks effectively.

- **Processes, Systems and Reports**

Robust internal control processes and systems are integral to identifying, assessing, monitoring, managing and reporting technology risk.

In line with the Head Office's Three Lines Model, risk and control processes are owned and executed by units within Head Office Technology and other relevant first line business and support functions, with oversight and effective challenge by the Technology Risk unit within Risk Management Group.

22 Financial risk management (Continued)

(d) Technology risk (Continued)

The Head Office has in place an integrated governance, risk and compliance system with aligned risk assessment methodology, common taxonomy, and unified processes for the Three Lines Model. The Head Office has in place a technology risk landscape profile which provides the Board and senior management with an integrated view of the Head Office's technology risk profile periodically. This includes regular reports on adherence to its technology risk appetite as well as key incident highlights and mitigation strategies.

(e) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from its obligations to honor withdrawals of deposits, repayments of borrowed funds at maturity, and commitments to extend loans to our customers.

The Branch seeks to manage its liquidity in a manner that ensures that its liquidity obligations would continue to be honored under normal as well as adverse circumstances.

The Head Office Liquidity Risk Management Policy sets out the overall approach towards liquidity risk management and describes the range of strategies employed by the Branch to manage its liquidity. These strategies include maintaining an adequate liquidity buffer, having diversified sources of liquidity, and having robust internal control processes. In the event of a potential or actual crisis, the Head Office has in place a set of liquidity contingency and recovery plans to ensure that we maintain adequate liquidity.

The primary measure used to manage liquidity within the tolerance defined by the HK MLRC for the Branch is cash flow maturity mismatch analysis. This form of analysis is performed on a regular basis under normal and adverse scenarios. It assesses the adequacy of the counterbalancing capacity to fund or mitigate any cash flow shortfalls that may occur as forecasted in the cash flow movements across successive time bands. To ensure that liquidity is managed in line with the Risk Appetite, core parameters such as the types of scenarios and the corresponding survival periods are pre-specified for monitoring and control. Robust internal control processes and systems support our overall approach for identifying, measuring, aggregating, controlling and monitoring liquidity risk of the Branch.

Liquidity risk control measures, such as liquidity-related ratios, are complementary tools to the cash flow maturity mismatch analysis and they are performed regularly to obtain deeper insights and finer control over the liquidity profile of the Branch.

Oversight relating to the management of liquidity risk across the Head Office, including the Branch, is provided by the HK MLRC, which reports to the Hong Kong Risk Executive Committee. The Hong Kong Asset and Liability Committee regularly reviews the balance sheet composition, trends in loans and deposits, utilization of wholesale funding, momentum in business activities, market competition, economic outlooks, market conditions and other factors that may affect liquidity in the continual refinement of the Branch's funding strategy.

22 Financial risk management (Continued)

(e) Liquidity risk (Continued)

Maturity analysis on assets and liabilities

The carrying amounts of assets and liabilities analysed by the remaining period as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 to the contractual maturity dates are as follows:

As at 31 December 2025	Repayable on demand MOP'000	Less than 1 month MOP'000	Over 1 month but less than 3 months MOP'000	Over 3 months but less than 1 year MOP'000	Over 1 year but less than 3 years MOP'000	Over 3 years MOP'000	Balancing MOP'000	Total MOP'000
Assets								
- Cash and balances with banks	170,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	170,800
- Amount due from Head Office	10,849	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,849
- AMCM monetary bills	789,606	-	-	-	-	-	-	789,606
- Loans and advances to customers	59,832	799,945	2,374,400	31,054	2,365,972	5,487	215,611	5,852,301
	1,031,087	799,945	2,374,400	31,054	2,365,972	5,487	215,611	6,823,556
Liabilities								
- Deposits from customers	1,480,101	335,889	427,457	298,404	-	-	-	2,541,851
- Due to banks	789	-	-	-	-	-	-	789
- Amount due to Head Office	2,928,750	-	-	1,202,325	-	-	-	4,131,075
	4,409,640	335,889	427,457	1,500,729	-	-	-	6,673,715

22 Financial risk management (Continued)

(e) Liquidity risk (Continued)

Maturity analysis on assets and liabilities (Continued)

As at 31 December 2024	Repayable on demand MOP'000	Less than 1 month MOP'000	Over 1 month but less than 3 months MOP'000	Over 3 months but less than 1 year MOP'000	Over 1 year but less than 3 years MOP'000	Over 3 years MOP'000	Balancing MOP'000	Total MOP'000
Assets								
- Cash and balances with banks	180,011	-	-	-	-	-	-	180,011
- Amount due from Head Office	12,459	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,459
- AMCM monetary bills	669,666	-	-	-	-	-	-	669,666
- Loans and advances to customers	58,799	567,860	2,379,413	14,782	2,413,161	14,862	226,282	5,675,159
	920,935	567,860	2,379,413	14,782	2,413,161	14,862	226,282	6,537,295
Liabilities								
- Deposits from customers	1,838,270	328,593	581,174	264,805	-	-	-	3,012,842
- Due to banks	6,389	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,389
- Amount due to Head Office	2,216,652	-	-	-	1,199,325	-	-	3,415,977
	4,061,311	328,593	581,174	264,805	1,199,325	-	-	6,435,208

22 Financial risk management (Continued)

(e) Liquidity risk (Continued)

	2025 MOP'000	2024 MOP'000
The arithmetic mean of the minimum weekly amount of cash in hand that is required to be held during the year	62,483	62,705
The arithmetic mean of the amount of cash in hand during the year	188,629	192,675
The arithmetic mean of the specified liquid assets at the end of each month during the year	1,414,931	2,149,552
	%	%
The average ratio of specified liquid assets to total basic liabilities at the end of each month during the year	54.3	79.6
The arithmetic mean of one-month liquidity ratio in the last week of each month during the year	55.3	314.5
The arithmetic mean of three-month liquidity ratio in the last week of each month during the year	80.9	155.2

23 Material related party transactions

(a) Head Office, Intermediate Holding Company and fellow subsidiary

As part of the Branch's normal course of business, it enters into various transactions with Head Office, Intermediate Holding Company and fellow subsidiary on normal commercial terms. These transactions include interbank placements, taking of deposits, financial derivatives, contingent liabilities and commitments.

The Head Office has policies on credit processing for its affiliates, as well as transactions with its affiliates and related parties. These transactions must be conducted on arm's length basis using credit standards, terms and conditions that are comparable to similar transactions with non-affiliates.

23 Material related party transactions (Continued)

(a) Head Office, Intermediate Holding Company and fellow subsidiary (Continued)

Information relating to income and expenses from these transactions during the year and balances outstanding as at 31 December are set out below:

(i) Income and expenses with Head Office and Intermediate Holding Company:

	2025 MOP'000	2024 MOP'000
Interest income	218	12,301
Interest expense	(168,428)	(110,276)
Fee and commission expense	(5,511)	(4,066)
Other income	230	1,511
Total expenses charged	(11,813)	(13,200)

(ii) Balances with Head Office and Intermediate Holding Company as at 31 December:

	2025 MOP'000	2024 MOP'000
Amount due from Head Office	10,849	12,459
Other assets	4	-
Amount due to Head Office	4,131,075	3,415,977
Other liabilities	9,960	9,643

(iii) Contract/notional amounts of financial derivatives with Head Office as at 31 December:

	2025 MOP'000	2024 MOP'000
Foreign exchange derivatives		
- Forwards	2,210	8,253
	2,210	8,253

(iv) Contingent liabilities with Head Office, Intermediate Holding Company and fellow subsidiary:

As at 31 December 2025, total contingent liabilities with Head Office, Intermediate Holding Company and fellow subsidiary amounted to MOP1,013.1 million (2024: MOP1,026.5 million).

23 Material related party transactions (Continued)

(b) Key management personnel

For the year ended 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Branch had banking and non-banking transactions with key management personnel of the Branch and their close family members. These transactions, including the taking of deposit and extension of credit card and other loan facilities, were made in the ordinary course of business and on commercial terms, and were not material.

Compensation of key management personnel:

	2025 MOP'000	2024 MOP'000
Short-term employee benefits	2,799	2,734
Post-employment benefits	219	217
	3,018	2,951

DBS BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED INFORMATION

1 Capital adequacy ratios

The capital adequacy ratios were made pursuant to the Banking (Capital) Rules issued by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority. Capital adequacy ratios as at 31 December 2025 were computed based on the Basel III final reform package implemented from 1 January 2025.

	As at 31 December 2025	As at 31 December 2024
Capital Adequacy Ratios		
Common Equity Tier 1	20.9%	18.1%
Tier 1	22.0%	18.7%
Total	23.3%	19.7%

2 Other financial information

	For the year ended 31 December 2025 HK$'M	For the year ended 31 December 2024 HK$'M
Profit before income tax	9,081	9,084

	As at 31 December 2025 HK$'M	As at 31 December 2024 HK$'M
Total assets	549,473	491,823
Total liabilities	500,773	441,852
Gross loans and advances to customers	276,271	273,748
Due to banks	26,926	14,791
Deposits and balances from customers	405,381	405,134
Total equity	48,700	49,971

3 Directors

The directors, including executive director ("ED"), non-executive directors ("NED") and independent non-executive directors ("INED") of the Bank during the year and up to the date of this report are:

SEAH Lim Huat, Peter (NED) – Chairman
Piyush GUPTA (NED) – Vice Chairman (retired on 21 March 2025)
TAN Su Shan (NED) – Vice Chairman (appointed on 31 July 2025)
J. E. Sebastian PAREDES MUIRRAGUI (ED) – Chief Executive
Nancy Sau Ling TSE (INED)
LIU Chee Ming (INED)
Edward Sung-Lai LAM (INED)
KUOK Khoon Hua (INED)

In accordance with the articles of association of the Bank, Ms. TAN Su Shan and Ms. Nancy Sau Ling TSE will retire from office at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.