



永亨銀行
BANCO WENG HANG, S.A.

2012

Annual Report • 年報

目錄

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本行簡介

Bank Profile

澳門永亨銀行為永亨銀行集團之主要附屬公司，前身為永亨銀號，由已故董事長馮堯敬先生於1937年在廣州創立，並經營金銀找換業務。於1941年銀號遷往澳門營業，並繼於1945年於香港文咸東街重整業務，及後於1946年港澳兩家成為聯營機構，業務得以逐漸擴展。

1963年銀號於澳門改組為有限公司，規模漸具。1973年正式獲發銀行牌照，成立澳門永亨銀行有限公司，並於1976年在荷蘭園開設第一間分行，自此建立穩固的發展根基。

其後，董事會為提高日後的發展能力，乃於1984年達成協議，由香港永亨銀行收購澳門永亨銀行，使之成為香港永亨銀行之附屬公司及美國紐約銀行集團成員。

為持續發展本集團業務，永亨銀行於1993年7月成為香港上市公司。集團於2004年8月完成合併浙江第一銀行、於2007年1月成功收購英利信用財務有限公司、及於2007年6月於深圳成立永亨銀行(中國)有限公司。隨著業務日益擴大，截至2012年底，永亨銀行集團之總資產為港幣1,974億元，在香港、澳門及中國內地共設有超過七十個服務網點。

澳門永亨銀行主要提供全面性的銀行服務，現有總分行共12間。截至2012年底，總資產超過澳門幣260億元，為澳門最具規模的銀行之一。

Banco Weng Hang is the main subsidiary of Wing Hang Bank Group. We were first established in 1937 as Wing Hang Ngan Ho by the late Mr. Y K FUNG in Guangzhou to carry on the business of a money changer. In 1941, the company was moved to Macau, and then re-established its business in Hong Kong in 1945. Both companies in Hong Kong and Macau became associated in 1946.

In 1963, the company was re-structured as a limited company in Macau. In 1973, Banco Weng Hang was incorporated and was granted a banking license. We opened the first Ho Lan Un branch in 1976, providing the Bank with a solid foundation for greater development.

In 1984, with the ambition to further expand the business, the Board reached the agreement with Wing Hang Bank Hong Kong to acquire the shares of Banco Weng Hang, turning us to its subsidiary and a member of The Bank of New York Group.

With the continuous development in the Group's business, the shares of Wing Hang Bank were listed on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong in July 1993. We also completed the merger of Chekiang First Bank in August 2004, acquired Inchroy Credit Corporation Ltd in January 2007, and established Wing Hang Bank (China) Limited in Shenzhen in June 2007. At the end of 2012, the Group's total assets amounted to HK\$197.4 billion, and has over 70 service points throughout Hong Kong, Macau and Mainland China.

Banco Weng Hang provides a full range of banking services, and has a network of 12 branches in Macau. At the end of 2012, the Bank's total assets exceeded MOP26.0 billion, and is regarded as one of the leading banks in the territory.

2012年業績簡報

2012 Results in Brief

(以澳門幣千元位列示)

(Expressed in thousands of Macau Patacas)

全年結算	FOR THE YEAR	2012	2011	增加 Increase %
除稅後溢利	Profit after taxation	271,648	246,873	10.0%
股息	Dividends	84,000	42,000	100.0%
於年終計算	AT YEAR END	2012	2011	%
股東權益總額	Total equity	2,122,248	1,849,311	14.8%
總存款	Total deposits	23,267,179	19,157,372	21.4%
客戶貸款	Advances to customers	16,269,604	13,675,685	19.0%
總資產	Total assets	25,994,279	21,803,350	19.2%
比率	RATIO	%	%	
成本與收入比率	Cost to income ratio	46.0	45.3	
平均資產回報率	Return on average assets	1.1	1.2	
平均股東資金回報率	Return on average shareholders' funds	13.7	14.3	

五年財務概況

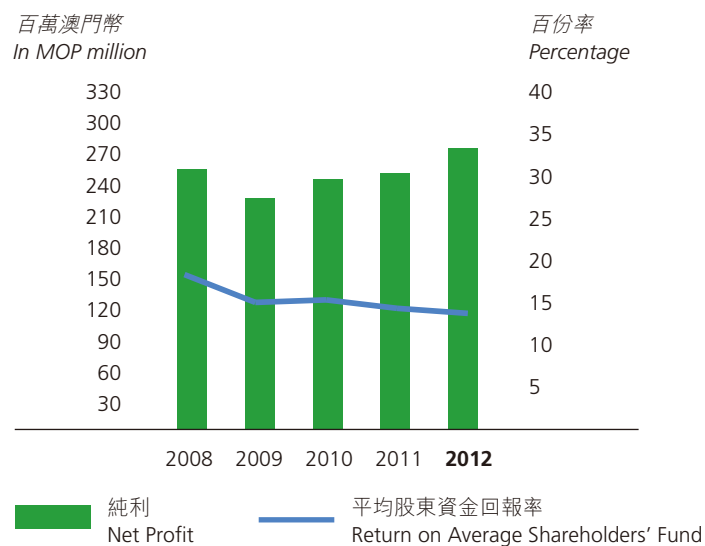
Five Year Financial Summary

千元澳門幣	MOP thousand	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
股東資金	Shareholders' fund	1,394,291	1,572,460	1,602,555	1,849,311	2,122,248
總存款	Total deposits	15,647,000	17,594,676	17,373,682	19,157,372	23,267,179
客戶貸款	Advances to customers	11,301,355	10,834,611	13,275,519	13,675,685	16,269,604
總資產	Total assets	19,199,833	20,026,563	20,469,947	21,803,350	25,994,279
營業收入	Operating income	538,289	486,621	482,807	492,079	526,039
營業支出	Operating expenses	(228,094)	(224,072)	(209,883)	(223,021)	(241,789)
除稅後溢利	Profit after taxation	251,161	223,225	242,158	246,873	271,648
股息	Dividends	(210,000)	(120,000)	(231,600)	(42,000)	(84,000)
比率	Ratio	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
貸存比率	Loan to deposit ratio	72.2	61.6	76.4	71.4	69.9
資本充足比率*	Capital adequacy ratio*	11.2	13.3	11.8	13.0	12.1
成本與收入比率	Cost to income ratio	42.4	46.0	43.5	45.3	46.0
平均資產回報率	Return on average assets	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1
平均股東資金回報率	Return on average shareholders' funds	18.3	15.0	15.3	14.3	13.7

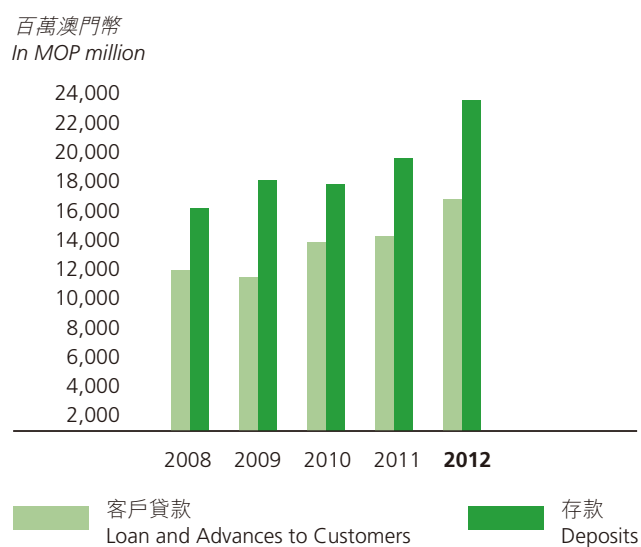
* 按澳門金融管理局之要求而計算

Calculated in accordance with the requirements set out by the Autoridade Monetaria de Macau.

純利/平均股東資金回報率 Net Profit / Return on Average Shareholders' Fund



客戶貸款/存款 Loan and Advances to Customers / Deposits



Bank Information

股東

永亨銀行有限公司
於香港註冊

董事會

董事長
馮鈺斌博士 JP

董事

王家華先生
馮鈺聲先生
何志偉先生
李德濂先生
阮少智先生
黃循球先生
陳恒和先生

監事會

羅蕙貞小姐
謝孝衍先生
梁超華先生

股東會委員會

李德濂先生
馮鈺聲先生
阮少智先生
王家華先生

Shareholders

WING HANG BANK, LIMITED
Incorporated in Hong Kong

Board of Directors

Chairman
Dr FUNG Yuk Bun Patrick JP

Directors

Mr Frank John WANG
Mr FUNG Yuk Sing Michael
Mr HO Chi Wai Louis
Mr LEE Tak Lim
Mr YUEN Sui Chi Stanley
Mr WONG Chun Kau Stephen
Mr CHAN Han Wo

Supervisory Council

Ms LO Wai Ching Maggie
Mr TSE Hau Yin Aloysius
Mr LEUNG Chiu Wah

General Meeting Committee

Mr LEE Tak Lim
Mr FUNG Yuk Sing Michael
Mr YUEN Sui Chi Stanley
Mr Frank John WANG



馮鈺斌博士 JP
董事長兼行政總裁

Dr FUNG Yuk Bun Patrick JP
Chairman & Chief Executive

有賴博彩及旅遊業持續擴充，澳門經濟繼續錄得強勁增長。澳門本地生產總值於2012年實質增長9.9%。由此帶動下，本行雖然面對充滿挑戰的競爭環境，業績於2012年仍錄得理想增長。股東應佔溢利較2011年之澳門幣247百萬元增加10.0%至澳門幣272百萬元。總資產為澳門幣25,994百萬元，股東資金為澳門幣2,122萬元，與2011年比較，分別增加19.2%及14.8%。平均資產回報率及平均股東資金回報率分別為1.1%及13.7%。

業務方面，本行在客戶存款及貸款兩方面同樣錄得可觀增長。本行成功推出多款深受客戶歡迎的儲蓄存款計劃，使本行年內之存款增長21.4%至澳門幣23.3億元。而貸款總額更錄得19.0%的增長至澳門幣16.3億元。貸存比率維持在69.9%之相對健康水平。受惠於人民幣國際化之進程及人民幣出入口貿易結算之發展，本行於相關的貿易融資業務獲得顯著增長。而本行亦繼續保持其一貫提供具效率及優質服務的信譽，努力滿足客戶對樓宇按揭貸款的各項需求，致使本行之個人按揭貸款業務取得25%之增長。本地就業市場蓬勃及家庭收入上升，本行把握居民對消費品殷切需求的商機，成功推出多款深受客戶歡迎的汽車及私人貸款計劃，使該等貸款增長64%。另外，有賴本行一向緊守審慎的信貸原則，本行之信貸組合質素仍非常穩健，於2012年底時之不良貸款佔總貸款比率維持在相對較低的0.15%。

Economic growth in Macau has remained strong as a result of the continuous expansion of the gaming and tourism industries. Real GDP in Macau grew by 9.9% in 2012. Riding on this economic growth, the Bank's results recorded a healthy increase amid a challenging competitive landscape. Profit attributable to shareholders increased by 10.0% to MOP272 million as compared to MOP247 million in 2011. Total assets amounted to MOP25,994 million while shareholders' fund amounted to MOP2,122 million. These represented an increase of 19.2% and 14.8% respectively as compared to the figures in 2011. Return on average assets and average shareholders' funds were 1.1% and 13.7%, respectively.

Turning to performance, the Bank recorded strong growth in both customer deposits and loans. The successful launch of several well-received deposit programs helped the Bank achieve deposit growth of 21.4% to MOP23.3 billion. Loans grew by even a faster pace of 19.0% to MOP16.3 billion. Loan-to-deposit ratio was maintained at a healthy level of 69.9%. The Bank achieved remarkable growth in trade finance, benefited from China's internationalization of the Renminbi and promotion of Renminbi trade settlement. The Bank continued to live up to its reputation of providing efficient and high quality services to residential mortgage customers. As a result, the Bank was able to achieve a 25% growth in its mortgage lending business. Furthermore, the Bank seized the opportunity of the robust job market and rising household income by successfully launching several well-received car and consumer finance products. This business area, as a result, recorded a 64% growth. The quality of the Bank's loan portfolio remains sound due to the Bank's stringent adherence to its prudent credit practices. As at year-end of 2012, the ratio of impaired loans to total loans remained at the relatively low level of 0.15%.

非利息收入方面，信用卡業務錄得13%的增長。於2013年，本行計劃與其他戰略夥伴合作為卡務帶來嶄新的產品。由於投資者信心受到未明朗之歐元區債務危機以及全球經濟增長低迷之打擊而令香港股票市場維持波動，交易環境受壓無可避免地對證券佣金及財富管理收入構成不利影響。儘管如此，本行亦繼續擴展網上及流動證券投資服務之範疇。本行亦緊密加強監察保安問題，已陸續向客戶發出新櫃員機晶片卡，而整個櫃員機晶片卡替換計劃預期可於2013年第四季內完成。保險佣金錄得按年24%之強勁增長。由於業務單位與各分行的緊密合作，得以成功向客戶轉介銷售人壽及一般保險產品。

樓市方面，在經濟快速增長以及低利率之因素下，推動物業價格於年內不斷攀升。這現象促使政府於10月份採取進一步冷卻措施，包括進一步收緊樓按規定、將針對短期物業轉賣活動之特別印花稅擴展至商舖、寫字樓及車位，另外對非澳門居民及公司買家於購買住宅時加收百分之十的額外印花稅。因此樓市的交投量於最後兩個月明顯萎縮。雖然樓價未見顯著回落，但上升勢頭似有所減慢。

本行現有總行及分行數目為12間。截至2012年12月底，澳門永亨銀行共聘用472名員工，而永亨集團則共聘用3,394名員工。

母公司香港永亨銀行於2007年於國內成立全資附屬之永亨銀行(中國)有限公司，於深圳設立總部，提供全面人民幣服務。隨著永亨中國於2012年6月及8月分別於深圳開設第五間支行及於惠州開設第二間跨區支行，使集團於中國設有之分／支行網絡擴展至15間。而於2012年10月正式啟動的網上銀行平台更標誌著集團於中國發展零售業務的重要里程碑。如上述所載本行於人民幣出入口貿易結算業務獲得理想增長，本行將繼續積極推廣其綜合人民幣貿易融資服務予企業銀行客戶。隨著更多客戶透過集團跨越中國、香港及澳門之完善綜合銀行服務網絡而獲益，預期將為本行之人民幣業務帶來更多商機。

In the area of non-interest income, credit card income recorded a 13% growth in 2012. In 2013, the Bank plans to cooperate with strategic partners to launch new card products. The Hong Kong stock market remained volatile throughout 2012 as investor sentiment was buffeted by the unresolved euro-zone debt crisis and low global economic growth. The subdued trading environment inevitably affected the Bank's stock brokerage and wealth management business. Nevertheless, the Bank continued to expand the range of its online and mobile stock brokerage services to customers. We pay close attention to product security. We are issuing new ATM chip cards to our customers and the ATM chip card replacement schedule is expected to complete by the fourth quarter of 2013. Insurance commission recorded a strong growth of 24%. Our branches and business units have been very successful in cross selling life and general insurance products to our customers.

The combination of rapid economic growth and low interest rates continued to push up property prices during the year. This prompted the government to introduce further cooling measures in October. They included tightening of mortgage lending rules, extending the special stamp duty on short-term property transaction to non-residential properties, as well as introducing an extra 10% stamp duty on non-local and corporate buyers of residential units. As a result, property transaction volume shrank significantly in the last two months of the year. However, property prices have not retreated but the pace of increase seen to have slowed.

The Bank currently has 12 branches. As at the end of December 2012, the Bank employed 472 people in Macau while the Group employed a total of 3,394 people.

The Bank's parent company, Wing Hang Bank, Hong Kong, established a wholly owned subsidiary, Wing Hang Bank (China) Limited ("WHBCL") in 2007. With headquarters in Shenzhen, WHBCL offers a full range of Renminbi services in China. WHBCL's network continued to expand. The opening of a fifth sub-branch in Shenzhen in June 2012 and a second cross-location sub-branch in Huizhou in August 2012 brought its total network in China to 15 offices. The official launch of its internet banking platform in October 2012 marked an important milestone in the development of WHBCL's retail business in China. As mentioned earlier, the Bank recorded strong growth in its Renminbi trade settlement business and will continue to promote its integrated RMB trade finance services to our corporate customers. As more customers take advantage of our seamless integrated banking services across China, Hong Kong and Macau, we envisage increasing opportunities to expand RMB-related business.

本行作為一家基礎穩固並紮根於澳門之金融機構，一向對履行企業社會責任具強烈之使命感，並竭力確保其為銀行日常運作之一部份。透過本行專責的企業社會責任委員會和屬下的工作團隊，負責執行及推動有關的工作和目標，積極履行其管治、環境保護和社會責任。於2012年，本行的義工服務隊隊員人數為92人，總服務時數達1,868小時，成效令人滿意。本行是澳門奧比斯最活躍合作伙伴之一，以支持其對抗可預防之失明之使命。年內本行推出以30位澳門藝術家作品為主題之奧比斯30周年慈善信用卡，並將每項簽賬之0.3%金額撥捐澳門奧比斯。而為支持澳門明愛開展「明糧坊短期食物補助計劃」，本行以象徵式的租金，租出名下兩個地舖物業，作為明糧坊及義賣捐贈物資的服務站，以支援低收入或有緊急短期性食物援助的需要者。展望將來，本行將繼續投放資源和努力於社區，為創建和諧共融的社區貢獻綿力。

展望未來，經營環境於2013年仍然充滿挑戰。雖然美國經濟露出復甦勢頭，但歐元區經濟仍然疲弱，若情況進一步轉壞，將對全球經濟帶來一定沖擊。然而，我們預期澳門經濟於2013年當維持相對較慢但平穩的增長。珠三角地區不斷投放的大型基礎建設為澳門帶來推動作用，當中包括剛投入使用的廣州珠海城際快速軌道和廣珠西線高速公路，以及預計2016年落成的港珠澳大橋。而受惠於本地基建項目，如輕軌工程以及路氹城的各項酒店度假村項目也將令投資增長維持強勁。而橫琴島的開發，也為澳門未來的發展在土地資源等各方面提供了優厚的條件。

最後，本人藉此機會，對全體同事的努力不懈表示由衷的謝意。而本人亦代表董事會全人，向廣大客戶一直以來的支持及指導謹致謝意。

董事長兼行政總裁
馮鈺斌 謹啟

2013年3月19日

As a well-established financial institution with a long history in Macau, we have a strong sense of commitment in fulfilling corporate social responsibility ("CSR") and ensuring that it is part of our everyday operation. Our dedicated CSR Committee and its support teams are responsible for the promotion, support and implementation of CSR activities, and attaining our targets in governance, environmental and community responsibilities. In 2012, 92 volunteers of our Social Service Team devoted 1,868 community service hours. The Bank is one of the most active partners of ORBIS in Macau to support their mission to fight against preventable blindness worldwide. In the year, the Bank launched the ORBIS 30th Anniversary Charity Credit Card program with the theme of 30 card faces created by local artists. The Bank donates 0.3% of spending on each transaction to ORBIS Macau. And in supporting Caritas Macau to launch their "Short-term Food Assistance Service", the Bank leased two of its shop properties at a token rent to Caritas for its food dispatching and charitable sale of donated merchandise, conveniently serving the low-income earners and families in need of urgent food assistance. Looking ahead, we will continue to devote resources and efforts in community services, and contribute to the building of a harmonious society.

Looking ahead, operating environment will continue to be challenging in 2013. While the U.S. economy has shown signs of gradual recovery, the euro-zone economy remains fragile and any deterioration could impact the global economy. However, we envisage that the Macau economy will maintain a steady, albeit slower growth in 2013. Macau will enjoy the benefits of the extensive and ongoing infrastructure projects in the Pearl River delta, including the recently completed Guangzhou-Zhuhai Intercity Railway, Guangzhou-Zhuhai West Superhighway and the planned completion of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macau Bridge in 2016. Local investment growth should also remain strong as supported by infrastructure projects such as the Macau Light Rail project and the development of resort projects in Cotai. The development of Hengqing Island further provides favorable conditions in terms of expanded land and other resources for Macau's future development.

Finally, I would like to take this opportunity to express my heartfelt gratitude to our colleagues for their dedicated effort during the year. And on behalf of the Board of Directors, I would also like to thank our customers for their continued support and counsel.

FUNG Yuk Bun Patrick
Chairman & Chief Executive

19 March 2013

監事會意見

Report of the Supervisory Council

本銀行之資產負債表、營業賬目及損益計算表乃係依照本澳銀行法例而編製並經聘請核數師畢馬威會計師事務所審核完竣。依本會意見，該等報表足以顯示本銀行於2012年12月31日之真實及公正財務狀況及截至該日止之全年溢利。

The balance sheet and income statement of the Bank (the “financial statements”) are prepared in accordance with Macau banking laws and audited by KPMG. In the opinion of the Supervisory Council, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Bank as at 31 December 2012, and of the profit for the year then ended.

監事會主席
羅蕙貞 謹啟

2013年3月19日

President of Supervisory Council
LO Wai Ching Maggie

19 March 2013

企業管治常規

本行為香港永亨銀行有限公司(「永亨香港」)之全資附屬公司。永亨香港是一間於香港聯合交易所(「港交所」)上市的公司。永亨香港已採納港交所上市規則所載企業管治之原則、其若干建議最佳常規，以及遵守香港金融管理局所發出之監管政策手冊內的「本地註冊認可機構的企業管治指引」。本行於截至2012年12月31日止年度內一直採用該等原則及建議常規之主要部份，以及採用澳門金融管理局(「金管局」)所發出的「信用機構內部控制指引」所載之內部控制目標、原則及要素。

董事會

本年度內董事會一直保持隱定的組合，從而建立強勢及一致之領導權，有助適當及有效地作出及實施各項決定。各董事均具備適合本行業務之技能及經驗。董事會成員亦包括一些為本行暢順運作所必須擁有之合適會計及其他專業人士。年內，所有本行董事定期獲得最新之經濟發展資訊、銀行業務、營運、風險管理及企業管治事宜以及有關新法律和監管規定之簡介。

董事會負責執行以下之企業管治職能：

- 制定及檢討本行之企業管治政策及規定；
- 檢討及監察董事及高級管理人員之培訓及持續專業發展；
- 檢討及監察本行于遵守法律及監管規定方面之政策及規定；及
- 制定、檢討及監察僱員及董事之操守準則及合規手冊(如有)。

董事會之成員如下：

馮鈺斌博士JP(非執行董事長)
李德濂先生(董事兼總經理)
陳恒和先生(董事兼副總經理)
王家華先生(非執行董事)
馮鈺聲先生(非執行董事)
何志偉先生(非執行董事)
阮少智先生(非執行董事)
黃循球先生(非執行董事)

Corporate Governance Practices

The Bank is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Wing Hang Bank Limited, Hong Kong ("WHBHK") which is a listed company in the Hong Kong Stock Exchange ("HKSE"). WHBHK has applied the principles and certain recommended best practices in accordance with the Listing Rules of the HKSE and complied with Supervisory Policy Manual on Corporate Governance of Locally Incorporated Authorized Institutions issued by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority. The Bank has applied most of these principles and recommended practices as well as the internal control objectives, principles and components as set out in "The Internal Control Guidelines for the Authorised Credit Institutions" issued by the Monetary Authority of Macau throughout the year ended 31 December 2012.

Board of Directors

Throughout the year, the Board maintained a stable composition that provided strong and consistent leadership conducive to making and implementing decisions effectively and appropriately. Each Director possesses skills and experiences appropriate to the business of the Bank. The Board also includes personnel with the appropriate accounting and other expertise necessary for the smooth running of the Bank. During the year, all directors of the Bank received regular briefings on economic updates, the Bank's business, operations, risk management and corporate governance matters as well as new rules and regulations and changes to rules and regulations applicable to the Bank.

The Board is responsible for performing the following corporate governance duties:

- develop and review the Bank's policies and practices on corporate governance;
- review and monitor the training and continuous professional development of directors and senior management;
- review and monitor the Bank's policies and practices on compliance with legal and regulatory requirements; and
- develop, review and monitor the code of conduct and compliance manual (if any) applicable to employees and directors of the Bank.

Members of the Board are as follows:

Dr FUNG Yuk Bun Patrick JP (Non-Executive Chairman)
Mr LEE Tak Lim (Director & General Manager)
Mr CHAN Han Wo Herbert (Director & Deputy General Manager)
Mr Frank John WANG (Non-Executive Director)
Mr FUNG Yuk Sing Michael (Non-Executive Director)
Mr HO Chi Wai Louis (Non-Executive Director)
Mr YUEN Sui Chi Stanley (Non-Executive Director)
Mr WONG Chun Kau Stephen (Non-Executive Director)

以下董事為永亨香港之高級行政人員：

馮鈺斌博士為董事長兼行政總裁、王家華先生為副行政總裁、馮鈺聲先生為高級總經理、阮少智先生為財務總監、黃循球先生為高級副總經理。

馮鈺斌博士和馮鈺聲先生為兄弟，何志偉先生為彼等之姊夫。

年內，董事會曾舉行12次會議。2012年股東週年大會於2013年3月19日舉行。

監事會

於2012年12月31日止年度內，監事會之組合並無變更。監事會亦符合澳門商法典對監事會其中一名成員為澳門註冊核數師之規定。

監事會有清晰並定期檢閱之職權範圍(最新版本於2013年3月19日由股東週年大會批准)。監事會之主要職能為獨立審閱及監察本行財務報告流程、內部控制及風險管理系統之成效。監事會亦監督整個審計程序，以及作出所有法律及本行章程所要求之工作及責任。監事會檢閱審核範圍及審批年度之內部審核計劃，審閱內部審計員之工作、調查結果及建議。監事會亦討論外部核數師及監管機構提出的事項，以及確保其建議得到適當落實。

監事會之成員如下：

羅蕙貞小姐(主席)
謝孝衍先生(監事)
梁超華先生(監事)

羅蕙貞小姐及梁超華先生分別是永亨香港之首席內部審計員及營運總監。謝孝衍先生是澳門註冊核數師、英格蘭及威爾斯特許會計師公會及香港會計師公會資深會員、香港會計師公會前會長及審計委員會成員。

謝孝衍先生是永亨香港之獨立非執行董事及審核委員會之獨立成員。

監事會於2012年度內共舉行4次會議。

The following directors are senior executives of WHBHK:

Dr FUNG Yuk Bun Patrick, Chairman & Chief Executive, Mr Frank John WANG, Deputy Chief Executive, Mr FUNG Yuk Sing Michael, Senior General Manager, Mr YUEN Sui Chi Stanley, Chief Financial Officer and Mr WONG Chun Kau Stephen, Senior Deputy General Manager.

Dr FUNG Yuk Bun Patrick and Mr FUNG Yuk Sing Michael are brothers, and Mr HO Chi Wai Louis is their brother-in-law.

During the year, twelve board meetings were held. The 2012 Annual General Meeting was held on 19 March 2013.

Supervisory Council

During the year ended 31 December 2012, there was no change in the composition of the Supervisory Council. The Supervisory Council satisfies the requirement stipulated in the Macau Commercial Code that one of its members is a Registered Auditor in Macau.

The Supervisory Council of the Bank has clear terms of reference which are regularly reviewed (the latest version was approved by Annual General Meeting on 19 March 2013). Its principal functions are to independently review and monitor the effectiveness of the financial reporting process, internal control and risk management system of the Bank; oversee the audit process; and perform all other duties and obligations mentioned in the law and in the articles of association of the Bank. The Supervisory Council reviews the audit coverage and approves the internal audit plan, reviews the work, findings and recommendations of the internal auditors. The Supervisory Council also discusses issues raised by the external auditors and the regulators, and ensures that recommendations are properly implemented.

Members of the Supervisory Council are as follows:

Ms LO Wai Ching Maggie (President)
Mr TSE Hau Yin Aloysius (Supervisor)
Mr LEUNG Chiu Wah Stephen (Supervisor)

Ms LO Wai Ching Maggie is the Chief Internal Auditor, and Mr LEUNG Chiu Wah Stephen is Chief Operating Officer of WHBHK. Mr TSE Hau Yin Aloysius is a Registered Auditor in Macau, a fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA") and a former president and member of the Audit Committee of the HKICPA.

Mr TSE Hau Yin Aloysius is an Independent Non-Executive Director and an independent member of the Audit Committee of WHBHK.

Four meetings were held in 2012.

企業策略及業務模式

本行為澳門一家金融服務機構領導者。本行矢志成為客戶首選之金融服務機構，並透過穩定之股本回報增長，增加股東之回報。

為了取得成功，我們必須鎖定目標，專心一意，因應不同之挑戰及瞬息萬變之營商環境而作出部署。本行的策略方向在於鞏固業務及營運兩方面，確保能進一步提升股東回報及其競爭力。

核心價值

本行所有業務運作乃以下列之核心價值為本：

- **良好的信貸文化**
所有借貸業務必須符合審慎信貸政策，員工必須理解並遵從本行的專業操守及嚴謹的信貸要求。
- **卓越客戶服務及信任**
透過提供最優質及方便客戶之服務，以贏取客戶之信任。
- **團隊合作及專業人手**
員工均以團隊合作精神互相配合，令各專業團隊合作無間，精益求精。
- **創新產品及服務**
緊貼市場趨勢，積極開拓新產品及服務，迅速推行策略以滿足目標客戶所需為宗旨。
- **道德及專業操守**
維持客戶之信任及企業聲譽，與公眾、客戶及員工間之一切交易均須以最高之道德及專業標準進行。

Corporate Strategy and Business Model

The Bank is a leading financial service provider in Macau. We aim to be the preferred choice of our customers for financial services and to increase shareholders' value by maintaining a consistent growth in return on equity.

To be successful, we need to be focused and responsive as business environments are challenging and ever changing. The Bank's strategic objective is to continue to strengthen both business and operational aspects of the Bank to ensure satisfactory returns to shareholders and to further improve the competitiveness of the Bank.

Core Values

All activities of the Bank are conducted in the context of the following values:

- **Strong Credit Culture**
All lending activities must conform to a prudent credit policy and all lending staff must be attuned to the Bank's professional and diligent credit environment and mentality.
- **Superior Customer Service and Trust**
We must strive to win the trust of our customers by providing the highest quality and the most user-friendly services.
- **Teamwork and Professional Work Force**
All staff should be coached to be a team worker and with a spirit of co-operation amongst a professional workforce that strives for excellence.
- **Product & Service Innovation**
We must be proactive in product and service development by keeping in close touch with innovations in the market with a goal to quickly implement and meet the needs of our target customers.
- **Ethical and Professional Conduct**
All our dealings with the public, our customers and staff must be conducted at the highest level of ethical and professional standards in order to maintain the trust of our customers and corporate reputation of the Bank.

薪酬委員會

本行沿用永亨香港薪酬政策之原則。本行董事會授權成立一個由馮鈺斌博士、王家華先生、馮鈺聲先生和李德濂先生組成之委員會，參照董事會不時議決之企業宗旨及目標，訂定本行所有董事及高級管理層之薪酬政策及架構。於釐定薪酬政策時，薪酬委員會將考慮本行之業務目標，人事策略，短期及長期表現，業務及經濟條件，以及市場之慣例，以留聘有相關專長之員工以助本行長遠發展。

董事會亦授權該委員會委任本行所有董事及高級管理人員。

董事會權力之轉授

董事會已成立以下之委員會以監察本行之日常業務運作。所有委員會均具有清晰職權範圍，確保委員會適當地履行其職能，以及於適當時候向董事會匯報其決定及建議。此等委員會的資料如下：

管理委員會

管理委員會定期舉行會議，審批本行所有有關策略及計劃、運作、管理及業務表現之主要事項。管理委員會獲授權執行及管理本行正常銀行及相關業務所需之權力和職能。

管理委員會之成員如下：

- 永亨香港執行董事；
- 總經理；
- 副總經理；
- 財務及風險管理處主管；
- 零售產品處主管；
- 企業融資處主管；
- 分行營運及信貸處主管；及
- 營運管理處主管。

Remuneration Committee

The Bank follows the principle of the remuneration policy of WHBHK. The Board has mandated a committee comprising Dr FUNG Yuk Bun Patrick, Mr Frank John WANG, Mr FUNG Yuk Sing Michael and Mr LEE Tak Lim to determine the Bank's remuneration policy and structure for all Executive Directors and senior management of the Bank, by reference to corporate goals and objectives as determined by the Board from time to time. In determining the remuneration policy, the Committee takes into account the Bank's business objectives, human resources strategy, short-term and long-term performance, business and economic conditions, and market practices in order to retain staff with relevant expertise for the Bank's long-term success.

The mandate also empowers the Committee to appoint all Directors and members of senior management.

Delegation by the Board

The Board has established the following committees to oversee the day-to-day operations of the Bank. All committees have specific terms of reference in order to ensure that they discharge their functions properly and to report back to the Board, where appropriate, their decisions and recommendations. Information on these committees is set out below:

Management Committee

The Management Committee meets regularly to review and approve all major matters relating to the strategy and planning, operations, management and performance of the Bank. It is granted powers and authorities necessary for conducting and managing the Bank's normal banking and related activities.

Members of the Management Committee are as follows:

- Executive Director of WHBHK;
- General Manager;
- Deputy General Manager;
- Head of Financial & Risk Management Division;
- Head of Retail Products Division;
- Head of Corporate Banking Division;
- Head of Branch Operation & Credit Division; and
- Head of Operations Division.

授信委員會

授信委員會主要職責是協助董事會制定、審批及推行本行之貸款政策、指引及授信規定。委員會亦負責制定及維持本行之信貸風險架構，並參與大額貸款申請之審批。

授信委員會之成員如下：

- 總經理；
- 副總經理；
- 財務及風險管理處主管；
- 零售產品處主管；
- 企業融資處主管；及
- 信貸及風險管理部主管。

資產負債管理委員會

資產負債管理委員會負責制定及維持有關本行資產負債表之結構、市場風險、交易、融資及流動資金風險管理之整體風險管理架構。委員會就政策及指引向董事會作出建議及尋求批准。

資產負債管理委員會之成員如下：

- 總經理；
- 副總經理；
- 財務及風險管理處主管；
- 財資部主管；及
- 財務管理部主管。

Credit Committee

The Credit Committee is responsible for assisting the Board to formulate, approve and implement loan policies, guidelines and credit practices of the Bank. It is also responsible for the implementation and maintenance of the Bank's credit risk management framework. It also participates in evaluating large credit applications and making credit decisions.

Members of the Credit Committee are as follows:

- General Manager;
- Deputy General Manager;
- Head of Financial & Risk Management Division;
- Head of Retail Products Division;
- Head of Corporate Banking Division; and
- Head of Credit and Risk Management Department.

Asset and Liability Management Committee

The Asset and Liability Management Committee is responsible for the implementation and maintenance of the overall risk management framework relating to balance sheet structure, market risk, trading, funding and liquidity risk management of the Bank. It recommends policy and guidelines to the Board for approval.

Members of the Asset and Liability Management Committee are as follows:

- General Manager;
- Deputy General Manager;
- Head of Financial & Risk Management Division;
- Head of Treasury Department; and
- Head of Financial Management Department.

風險管理委員會

風險管理委員會提供一套結構緊密及具前瞻性的機制去查找、測量、監察及控制本行於所有活動層面所帶來的不同類型風險。每項風險均由具有相關專業知識和技能的處／部門主管管理，而風險管理委員會則獲授權審視這些風險的整體評估及管理。該委員會確保所有風險均維持在董事會訂下之參數內，以及本行之風險管理程序達到金管局所要求之標準。

風險管理委員會之成員如下：

- － 總經理；
- － 副總經理；
- － 財務及風險管理處主管；
- － 營運管理處主管；
- － 信貸及風險管理部主管；
- － 法律事務及法規監察部主管；
- － 財資部主管；
- － 財務管理部主管；
- － 產品推廣部主管；
- － 資訊科技部主管；及
- － 審計部主管。

反洗黑錢及反恐融資委員會

反洗黑錢及反恐融資委員會之成立是為了審視本行在反洗黑錢及反恐融資領域上之監控措施能有效地運作，使所有與反洗黑錢及反恐融資有關的個案及事項得到及時的監察及處理。該委員會定期開會討論及審批為防止由反洗黑錢及反恐融資事件所帶來之風險的處理辦法及措施，以及確保所有為符合反洗黑錢及反恐融資法例法規之要求的監控措施適當到位。

反洗黑錢及反恐融資委員會之成員如下：

- － 總經理；
- － 副總經理；
- － 財務及風險管理處主管；
- － 零售產品處主管；
- － 企業融資處主管；
- － 分行營運及信貸處主管；
- － 營運管理處主管；
- － 分行營運策劃部主管；
- － 人力資源部主管；
- － 電腦服務部主管；
- － 法律事務及法規監察部主管；
- － 法律事務及法規監察部代行主管；及
- － 審計部主管。

Risk Management Committee

The Risk Management Committee provides a structured, cohesive and forward-looking mechanism to identify, measure, monitor and control the various type of risks across the entire spectrum of the Bank's activities. While each of these risks is managed by the division/department with specialized knowledge and expertise in that area, the Risk Management Committee is assigned to oversee the overall assessment and management of these risks. The Risk Management Committee aims to ensure that the levels of risks are within the parameters set by the Board and that the risk management process meets the standards required by the AMCM.

Members of the Risk Management Committee are as follows:

- － General Manager;
- － Deputy General Manager;
- － Head of Financial & Risk Management Division;
- － Head of Operations Division;
- － Head of Credit and Risk Management Department;
- － Head of Legal and Compliance Department;
- － Head of Treasury Department;
- － Head of Financial Management Department;
- － Head of Products Marketing Department;
- － Head of Information Technology Department; and
- － Head of Internal Audit Department.

Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorist Financing Committee

The Anti-Money Laundering ("AML") and Counter-Terrorist Financing ("CFT") Committee is formed to oversee the functioning and effectiveness of AML/CFT control measures so that all AML/CFT cases or issues are properly monitored and addressed in a timely manner. It meets regularly to discuss and approve actions and initiatives to mitigate risks arising from AML/AFT matters and ensures proper control measures are in place to meet the AML/CFT statutory and regulatory requirements.

Members of the Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorist Financing Committee are as follows:

- － General Manager;
- － Deputy General Manager;
- － Head of Financial & Risk Management Division;
- － Head of Retail Products Division;
- － Head of Corporate Banking Division;
- － Head of Branch Operation & Credit Division;
- － Head of Operations Division;
- － Head of Branch Operation & Planning Department;
- － Head of Human Resources Department;
- － Head of Central Control Department;
- － Head of Legal and Compliance Department;
- － Deputy Head of Legal and Compliance Department; and
- － Head of Internal Audit Department.

內部監控

董事會負責本行之內部監控及檢討其成效。

內部監控程序旨在保障資產免被非法挪用，妥善保存完整會計記錄，以及確保業務上所用或向外發佈之財務資料準確可靠。有關程序亦為確保遵守適用法例、規則及規例而設。

本行已就查找、監控及匯報本行面對之重大風險制定相關系統及程序。風險管理政策及主要風險監控限制均經董事會批准。

業務及功能單位負責根據本行風險管理政策及程序評估及管理其職責範圍內產生之風險。有關風險管理報告須提交管理委員會、授信委員會、資產負債管理委員會、風險管理委員會及董事會，以便監察個別風險。

有關管理本行所面對各類重大風險，包括信貸、市場、流動資金、營運及資本管理各方面之風險之政策及程序，載於財務報表附註23內。

本行每年均對內部監控系統進行效益檢討，內容包括財務、營運、條例遵守及風險管理之主要監控。於2012年底進行之檢討，結果已向董事會匯報。

內部審計為本行內部監控系統重要之一環，負責監察內部監控程序之效能，並確保各業務及運作單位能遵守既定之政策與準則。本行高級管理層須向內部審計功能書面確認已遵守本行之外部核數師及監管機構提出之所有建議。內部審計功能亦會就運作效益及其他風險管理事宜向高級管理層提出意見。內部審計功能之工作集中於該等經風險評估而確定為本行最大風險之運作範圍。本行首席內部審計員向本行總經理及監事會匯報。審計報告亦會送交董事會及永亨香港審核委員會審閱。

2013年3月19日於澳門

Internal Controls

The Directors are responsible for internal controls of the Bank and for reviewing its effectiveness.

Procedures are designed to safeguard assets against unauthorized use or disposition; maintain proper accounting records; and ensure the reliability of financial information used within the business or for publication. Procedures have also been designed to ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules and regulations.

Systems and procedures are in place to identify, control and report on major risks the Bank faces. Risk management policies and major risk control limits are approved by the Board.

Business and functional units are responsible for the assessment of risks arising under their areas of responsibility and the management of such risks in accordance with the Bank's risk management policies and procedures. The relevant risk management reports are submitted to the Management Committee, Credit Committee, Asset and Liability Management Committee, Risk Management Committee and the Board for monitoring the respective risks.

More detailed discussions on the policies and procedures for management of major risks the Bank faces, including credit, market, liquidity and operational risks as well as capital management, are included in note 23 to the financial statements.

A review of the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control system covering all key controls, including financial, operational, compliance and risk management controls, is conducted annually. The result of the review at the end of 2012 has been reported to the Board.

Internal audit plays an important role in the Bank's internal control framework. It monitors the effectiveness of internal control procedures and compliance with policies and standards across all business and operational units. Senior management is required to provide the internal audit function with written confirmation that it has acted fully on all recommendations made by external auditors and regulatory authorities. The internal audit function also advises senior management on operational efficiency and other risk management issues. The work of the internal audit function focuses on areas of greatest risk to the Bank as determined by risk assessment. The Chief Internal Auditor reports to the General Manager and President of the Supervisory Council. Audit reports are submitted to the Board and Audit Committee of WHBHK for review.

Macau, 19 March 2013

企業社會責任報告

Corporate Social Responsibility Report

永亨銀行作為一家基礎穩固並紮根澳門之金融機構，一向對履行社會責任具強烈之使命感，並竭力確保其為銀行日常運作之一部份。

朝著企業社會責任之目標進發，乃符合銀行之營運理念，我們深明在和諧共融之環境下經營業務，乃達成成功的目標。因此，企業社會責任一直是本行企業策略不可或缺之一部份。建立一家負責任之企業，可為銀行、其股東、客戶、員工、業務夥伴、以至整個社會創造雙贏之局面。

於永亨銀行，企業社會責任代表其承諾通過促進業務活動，為社會帶來經濟、社會和環境效益。本行會積極履行其管治、關懷員工、環境保護和社會責任。

As a well-established financial institution with a long history in Macau, we have a strong sense of commitment in fulfilling corporate social responsibility ("CSR") and ensuring that it is part of our everyday operation.

It is in our interest to act upon our goals of CSR. We realize that the more harmonious the place in which we run our business, the greater the chance of success. Therefore, CSR has always been an integral part of the Bank's corporate strategy. It is our belief that a responsible business creates a win-win situation for the Bank, its shareholders, customers, employees, business partners, and the society at large.

At Banco Weng Hang, corporate social responsibility represents our commitment to promote business activities that bring economic, social and environmental benefits to the society. We attain the targets by actively fulfilling our governance, environmental and community responsibilities.

永亨銀行之企業社會責任 CSR in Banco Weng Hang, S.A.

管治責任 Governance Responsibility

- 企業社會責任管理
CSR Management
- 風險管理
Risk Management
- 商業操守
Business Ethics

環境責任 Environmental Responsibility

- 綠色辦公室運動
Green Office Campaign
- 持續支持環保活動
Continual Support of Environmental Activities
- 客戶及供應商之環保
Eco-Friendly Customers and Suppliers

社會責任 Community Responsibility

- 平等機會
Equal Opportunity
- 員工素質提升
Employee Enrichment
- 社會服務
Community Services



管治責任

企業社會責任管理

為了有效管理企業社會責任工作，本行成立企業社會責任委員會，以制定企業社會責任之策略、目標和指引。該委員會亦批核、督導和監察所有企業社會責任措施之執行。本行對企業社會責任架構持續進行監督和審閱，讓其不斷改進企業社會責任之策略。

通過企業社會責任工作團隊和多支工作隊伍負責執行及推動企業社會責任委員會制定之工作目標。

風險管理

本行企業管治包括風險管理架構以處理經濟及社會風險並確保業務持續性及相關人士之利益。

商業操守

本行堅信，為客戶提供優質服務，是本行與客戶維持良好關係之重要元素。有助保持銀行業務之發展，且符合股東之利益。

在瞬息萬變之營商環境下，本行之企業社會責任委員會密切監察本行之企業管治工作，以確保在經營業務上發揮專業精神、堅持崇高道德標準及專業操守。監督本行之日常運作之合規性，是每位員工之責任。本行持續進行合規培訓，以維持其商業操守和服務標準。

Governance Responsibility

CSR Management

To plan and manage our CSR activities in a systematic and coherent manner, we have a CSR Committee to develop strategies, policies and guidelines on CSR. The Committee also approves, supervises and monitors the implementation of all CSR initiatives. Our monitoring and review system on the CSR framework is on-going so that we continuously improve our CSR strategies.

A CSR Working Team and various support teams working under the direction of the CSR Committee are responsible for the promotion, support and implementation of CSR activities.

Risk Management

Corporate governance in the Bank includes a risk management framework to manage economic and social risk, to ensure business continuity and to serve the interests of our stakeholders.

Business Ethics

We strongly believe that providing quality services to customers is a key element to maintain good relationship with our customers. This is essential to sustain growth in our business, and is definitely in the interest of our shareholders.

With an ever-changing business environment, the CSR Committee monitors closely the Bank's corporate governance practices to ensure all our activities are conducted with professionalism, high ethical standards, integrity and honesty. Compliance, which governs our daily operations, is every employee's responsibility. We have on-going compliance training to uphold the Bank's standard of business practices and services.



履行企業社會責任一直是本行企業策略不可或缺之一部份

Fulfilling CSR has always been an integral part of the Bank's corporate strategy

企業社會責任報告

Corporate Social Responsibility Report

環境責任

履行環境保護責任，不僅可讓銀行更有效地運用資源，從而保護環境，同時亦有助我們建立一個較少污染之環境，改善我們之生活質素。

綠色辦公室運動

作為一家對社會負責任之企業，本行積極建立一個綠色之未來。「減少使用、重複使用及回收再用」是本行綠色辦公室運動之主題。憑藉堅定之信念，我們深信每一分努力皆能帶來一分收穫，並鼓勵全體員工保護環境。

持續支持環保活動

本行多年來持續支持各項環保活動，如響應世界自然基金會舉辦的「地球一小時熄燈行動」、及澳門政府舉辦之「澳門節能週」活動等。

客戶及供應商之環保

本行不斷推動客戶利用電子銀行服務，包括電子月結單，以減少紙張使用量，而我們的部份企業客戶及供應商亦已於其日常運作中安裝環保設施及採取環保措施。

Environmental Responsibility

Being environmentally responsible not only protects the environment when we use our natural resources more efficiently, it also helps us build a less polluting environment and improve our quality of life.

Green Office Campaign

As a socially responsible corporation, we actively work towards a green future. "Reduce, Reuse and Recycle" is the theme of the Bank's Green Office Campaign. With a firm belief that every bit of effort helps, all staff are encouraged to protect the environment however insignificant the effort it might seem.

Continual Support of Environmental Activities

We showed our support to various environmental protection activities, like the "Earth Hour" organized by WWF, and the "Energy Conservation Week" organized by the Macau SAR Government.

Eco-Friendly Customers and Suppliers

The Bank constantly educated our customers to make use of our electronic banking services, including e-statement to reduce paper usage. Some of our corporate customers and major suppliers have also installed environment protection facilities and adopted environmental friendly practices in their daily operation.



本行義工隊積極參與各項慈善及社會服務

Our volunteer team actively participated in different charity and community services

社會責任

平等機會

本行確保平等就業機會，鼓勵解除偏見及為所有員工建立和諧共融的工作環境，並將繼續在工作團隊中體現平等機會。

員工素質提升

員工是本行最大的資產。培育員工，幫助他們紓緩壓力，有助提高其工作效率和表現。我們深明出色之員工表現和承擔，對促進本行之成功至為重要。

本行致力提供一個安全和優質之工作環境及適當和慷慨之福利，以切合員工之需要。

培訓及進修

本行一向重視員工培育，並舉辦見習管理人員培訓及卓越服務培訓計劃，藉此培育優秀之專業人才，使我們在生氣勃勃之營商環境下能保持競爭力。我們為員工提供教育津貼，鼓勵他們進一步裝備自己，以便能提供力臻完善之服務。

工作與生活間的平衡

我們每年均為推行以「平衡生活，理想達到」為主題之「員工週」，培養員工良好社會責任感及關注健康、家庭、餘暇消遣及終身學習。

為了幫助員工緩解壓力、以及與家人保持良好之關係，本行於年內為員工及其家屬舉辦了多項康樂及戶外活動。



定期舉辦員工康樂及培訓活動

We organized regular recreational activities for our staff

Community Responsibility

Equal Opportunity

The bank ensures equal opportunity in employment. We encourage breaking down barriers and building a harmonious working environment for all staff. The Bank will continue to carry our equal opportunity in our workforce.

Employee Enrichment

Our staff is our greatest asset. Nurturing our staff and help them relieve their stress increase their efficiency and performance at work. We realize that consistently excellent staff performance and strong commitment are important to the Bank's success.

We treasure our employees by providing a safe and quality-working environment as well as suitable and generous benefits to meet their needs.

Training and Further Studies

We always focus on nurturing our employees to be all-round performers. Programs for Management Trainees and Super Service are held to nurture outstanding staff and enable the Bank to compete in a dynamic business environment. Education allowances are offered to employees to encourage them to further equip themselves to best serve the Bank and the customers.

Work-life Balance

The Bank continued to launch Staff Caring Weeks Program every year with the theme of "Balance well to Reach High" to cultivate a strong sense of social responsibility and raise the importance of health, family, leisure and life-long learning amongst our workforce.

In order to help employees relieve their stress and maintain good relationships with their families, various recreational and outdoor activities were organized during the year for our staff and their families.



企業社會責任報告

Corporate Social Responsibility Report

社會服務

本行相信透過投入資源和努力於社會，能創建一個和諧共融的社會。我們的義工隊持續積極參與多項社區服務及義工活動，為社會作出貢獻。

捐款及資助

本行深明年青一代乃社會未來棟樑，故由2005年起，設立學界菁英獎勵計劃，表揚在德、智、體、群、美各方面表現優異的中小學學生，由成立至今，已超過800名學生獲嘉許。

過去一年，本行向多個澳門社會服務團體作出捐款及贊助，受惠機構包括澳門明愛、同善堂、紅十字會、奧比斯、世界宣明會及扶康會等。而為支持澳門明愛開展「明糧坊短期食物補助計劃」，本行以象徵式的租金，租出名下兩個地舖物業，作為明糧坊及義賣捐贈物資的服務站，以支援低收入或有緊急短期性食物援助的需要者。

義工活動

本行付出的不單只是金錢。

憑藉管理層之支持與鼓勵，銀行義工付出時間、努力及關懷，服務不同社會階層，包括學生、長者、殘疾及弱勢社群。於2012年，本行92名義工對多項有意義之活動累積服務工作時數共1,868個小時。

Community Services

We believe that by devoting resources and efforts in community services, the Bank can contribute to the building of a harmonious society. The Bank's Volunteer Service Team actively participates in social activities and contributes our efforts to the well being of the needy.

Donations and Sponsorships

The young generation is the pillars of our future, so we set up the "Elite Student Award" Scheme starting from 2005 to recognize the achievements of primary and secondary students in different arenas. Up till now, over 800 students had been awarded.

In the past year, we have donated to various charity organizations, including Caritas Macau, Tong Sin Tong, Macau Red Cross, Orbis, World Vision and Fu Hong Society. And in supporting Caritas Macau to launch their "Short-term Food Assistance Service", the Bank leased two of its shop properties at a token rent to Caritas Macau for its food dispatching and charitable sale of donated merchandise, conveniently serving the low-incomers and families in need of urgent food assistance.

Volunteer Services

The Bank gives more than just money.

With senior management support and encouragement, our employees commit their time, energy and care to numerous segments of the society, including students, senior citizens and the disabled. In 2012, the Bank 92 volunteers devoted 1,868 community service hours for a number of worthy causes.



本行義工隊積極參與各項慈善及社會服務

Our volunteer team actively participated in different charity and community services

本行是澳門奧比斯最活躍的合作伙伴之一，年內更支持多項奧比斯30周年活動，包括推出以30件澳門藝術家作品為主題之奧比斯30周年慈善信用卡，及贊助該組織舉行奧比斯光明體驗日等，以支持其對抗可預防之失明之使命。同時，本行亦積極參與樂施會首次舉辦之售賣樂施米活動，派出義工協助包裝及售賣樂施米，以支持其開展更多內地扶貧救災項目。

展望未來

本行對承擔各方面之企業社會責任引以為傲。企業社會責任措施是本行一種不間斷的動力。展望未來，本行在企業社會責任方面將更努力不懈，繼續支持各非政府組織，包括慈善及環保機構，並參與義務工作及籌款活動，貫徹本行在日常業務中實踐企業社會責任之承諾。

The Bank is one of the most active partners of ORBIS in Macau. In the year, we supported ORBIS's various 30th Anniversary activities, which included launching the ORBIS 30th Anniversary Charity Credit Card program with the theme of 30 art-pieces created by local artists, and sponsoring their ORBIS Charity Day to fight against preventable blindness worldwide. We also actively took part in the first-ever Oxfam Rice Sale Campaign in Macau. Our volunteer team assisted in rice packing and on-site rice sale to raise funds for Oxfam's disaster-relief programs in China.

Future

We are proud of our strong commitments in all CSR aspects. CSR practices in our Bank are dynamic and on-going. Looking ahead, we will continue to identify opportunities to enhance our business practices from all CSR perspectives by supporting various Non Government Organizations and participate in voluntary work projects and fund-raising activities to further support our community. We will continue our commitment to embody CSR in our everyday business activities.



致永亨銀行股份有限公司董事
(於澳門註冊成立的有限公司)

我們已審核列載於第26至92頁永亨銀行股份有限公司(以下簡稱「貴銀行」)的財務報表，此財務報表包括於2012年12月31日的資產負債表與截至該日止年度的收益表、股東權益變動表和現金流量表，以及主要會計政策概要及其他附註解釋。

董事就財務報表須承擔的責任

貴銀行的董事須負責根據澳門特別行政區金融體系法律制度第32/93/M號法令及第25/2005號行政法規所頒布的《財務報告準則》所列的規定真實而公平地編製及呈報財務報表的責任。這些責任包括設計、實施和維持適當的內部控制，以避免因舞弊或錯誤而導致在編製及呈報財務報表方面出現重大誤報；選擇和運用適當的會計政策；及按情況下作出合理的會計估計；以及保存適當和正確的會計記錄。

核數師的責任

我們的責任是根據我們的審核對該等財務報表作出意見。我們是按照我們雙方所協定的應聘條款，僅向整體股東報告。除此以外，我們的報告書不可用作其他用途。我們概不就本報告書的內容，對任何其他人士負責或承擔法律責任。

我們已根據澳門特別行政區之《核數準則》和《核數實務準則》進行審核。這些準則要求我們遵守道德規範，並規劃及執行審核，以合理確定此等財務報表是否不存有任何重大錯誤陳述。

審核涉及執行適當程序以獲取有關財務報表所載金額及披露資料的審核憑證。所選定的程序取決於核數師的判斷，包括評估由於欺詐或錯誤而導致財務報表存有重大錯誤陳述的風險。在評估該等風險時，核數師考慮與該公司真實而公平地編製財務報表相關的內部控制，以設計適當的審核程序，但並非為對公司的內部控制的效能發表意見。審核亦包括評價董事所採用的會計政策的合適性及所作出的會計估計的合理性，以及評價財務報表的整體列報方式。

Independent auditor's report to the directors of Banco Weng Hang, S.A.
(Incorporated in Macau with limited liability)

We have audited the financial statements of Banco Weng Hang, S.A. ("the Bank") set out on pages 26 to 92, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2012, and the income statement, 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.

Directors' responsibility for the financial statements

The directors of the Bank are responsible for the preparation and presentation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the requirements as set out in the Macau Financial System Act (Decree-Law No. 32/93/M) and the Financial Reporting Standards issued under Administrative Regulation No. 25/2005 of the Macau Special Administrative Region ("Macau SAR"). This responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and the presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances; and maintaining adequate and accurate accounting records.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. This report is made 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 the Auditing Standards and Technical Standards of Auditing issued by the Macau SAR. 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.

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 judgement, 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 entity's preparation of the 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting principles used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

我們相信，我們所獲得的審核憑證充足和適當地為我們的審核意見提供基礎。

意見

我們認為，該等財務報表已根據澳門特別行政區之《財務報告準則》真實而公平地反映貴銀行於2012年12月31日的事務狀況及其截至該日止年度的利潤及現金流量。

這報告書僅為遞交澳門金融管理局之用。

李婉薇－註冊核數師

畢馬威
執業會計師

澳門
蘇亞利斯博士大馬路
中國銀行大廈
24樓B及C座

2013年3月19日

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 state of affairs of the Bank as at 31 December 2012 and of its profit and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standards of the Macau SAR.

This report is intended solely for filing with the Autoridade Monetaria de Macau.

Lei Iun Mei, Registered Auditor

KPMG
Certified Public Accountants

24th Floor, B & C
Bank of China Building
Avenida Doutor Mario Soares
Macau

19 March 2013

收益表

Income Statement

截至2012年12月31日止年度
(以澳門幣千元位列示)

for the year ended 31 December 2012
(Expressed in thousands of Macau Patacas)

		附註 Note	2012	2011
利息收入	Interest income	4(a)	571,539	465,080
利息支出	Interest expense	4(b)	(200,626)	(137,411)
淨利息收入	Net interest income		370,913	327,669
淨佣金收入	Net fees and commission income	4(c)	129,740	142,363
持作買賣用途之金融工具之 淨收益	Net gain from financial instruments held for trading		593	1,513
其他收入	Other income	4(d)	24,793	20,534
營業收入	Operating income		526,039	492,079
營業支出	Operating expenses	4(e)	(241,789)	(223,021)
扣除貸款減值損失及 準備前營業溢利	Operating profit before impairment losses and allowances released on loans and advances		284,250	269,058
貸款之減值損失及 準備回撥	Impairment losses and allowances released on loans and advances	4(f)	5	4,624
營業溢利	Operating profit		284,255	273,682
出售有形固定資產之淨收益	Net gains on disposal of tangible fixed assets		25,132	7,183
除稅前溢利	Profit before taxation		309,387	280,865
稅項	Taxation	5(a)	(37,739)	(33,992)
除稅後溢利	Profit after taxation		271,648	246,873
根據澳門金融管理局(「金管局」) 條例增加貸款減值準備之影響	Effects of additional impairment allowance for loans under Autoridade Monetaria de Macau ("AMCM") rules			
除稅後溢利	Profit after taxation		271,648	246,873
根據金管局條例增加之 除稅後減值準備	Increase in impairment allowances under AMCM rules net of tax	18(b) (v)	(30,818)	(2,085)
根據金管局條例計算之稅後溢利	Profit after taxation under AMCM rules		240,830	244,788

第30頁至第92頁之附註構成本財務報表的一部份。 The notes on pages 30 to 92 form part of these financial statements.

資產負債表

Balance Sheet

於2012年12月31日
(以澳門幣千元位列示)

At 31 December 2012
(Expressed in thousands of Macau Patacas)

		附註 Note	2012	2011
資產	ASSETS			
現金及存放銀行同業、 中央銀行及其他金融機構款項	Cash and balances with banks, central banks and other financial institutions	8	1,190,901	1,016,518
定期存放銀行同業、 中央銀行及其他金融機構款項	Placements with banks, central banks and other financial institutions	9	724,329	1,065,671
貿易票據	Trade bills	10	162,147	22,595
買賣用途資產	Trading assets	11	7,497	12,860
客戶貸款及其他賬項	Advances to customers and other accounts	12	17,154,057	14,248,701
存放最終控股公司及 其附屬公司款項	Amounts due from ultimate holding company and fellow subsidiaries	22(b) (ii)	4,354,731	4,032,020
可供銷售金融資產	Available-for-sale financial assets	14	1,976,453	1,014,750
有形固定資產	Tangible fixed assets	15	424,164	390,235
總資產	Total assets		25,994,279	21,803,350
股東權益及負債	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
銀行同業、中央銀行及 其他金融機構存款	Deposits and balances of banks, central banks and other financial institutions		2,237	37
客戶往來、定期、儲蓄及 其他存款	Current, fixed, savings and other deposits of customers		23,267,179	19,157,372
買賣用途負債	Trading liabilities	16	19,619	26,643
應付本期稅項	Current tax payable	5(c)	33,116	33,752
遞延稅項負債	Deferred tax liabilities	5(d)	49,863	34,031
其他負債	Other liabilities	17	289,219	536,962
應付最終控股公司及 其附屬公司之存款	Amounts due to ultimate holding company and fellow subsidiaries	22(b) (ii)	210,798	165,242
總負債	Total liabilities		23,872,031	19,954,039
股本	Share capital	18(a)	120,000	120,000
儲備	Reserves		2,002,248	1,729,311
股東權益總額	Total equity		2,122,248	1,849,311
總股東權益及負債	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		25,994,279	21,803,350

由董事會批准及授權於2013年3月19日簽署

Approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 19 March 2013.

馮鈺斌
李德濂

Fung Yuk Bun, Patrick
Lee Tak Lim

第30頁至第92頁之附註構成本財務報表的一部份。

The notes on pages 30 to 92 form part of these financial statements.

股東權益變動表

Statement of Changes in Equity

截至2012年12月31日止年度
(以澳門幣千元位列示)

For the year ended 31 December 2012
(Expressed in thousands of Macau Patacas)

		2012								
			股本	一般儲備	法定儲備	銀行行址 重估儲備 Bank premises revaluation reserve	投資 重估儲備 Investment revaluation reserve	監管儲備 Regulatory reserve	盈餘滾存 Unappropriated profits	股東權益總額 Total equity
	附註 Note	Share capital	General reserve	Legal reserve						
2012年1月1日結餘	At 1 January 2012	120,000	184,200	120,000	114,696	19,021	114,387	1,177,007	1,849,311	
已派股息	Dividends paid	7(b)	-	-	-	-	-	(84,000)	(84,000)	
已扣除稅項之 監管儲備調撥	Appropriation to regulatory reserve net of tax	18(b)(v)	-	-	-	-	30,818	(30,818)	-	
已扣除稅項之 銀行行址 重估盈餘	Surplus on revaluation of bank premises net of tax		-	-	-	51,332	-	-	51,332	
可供銷售金融資產 公平價值之變動	Fair value changes of available-for-sale financial assets		-	-	-	-	33,957	-	33,957	
轉自儲備	Transfer from reserve		-	-	-	(2,014)	-	2,014	-	
年內之溢利	Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	-	271,648	271,648	
2012年12月31日結餘	At 31 December 2012	120,000	184,200	120,000	164,014	52,978	145,205	1,335,851	2,122,248	

		2011								
		附註 Note	股本 Share capital	一般儲備 General reserve	法定儲備 Legal reserve	銀行行址 重估儲備 Bank premises revaluation reserve	投資 重估儲備 Investment revaluation reserve	監管儲備 Regulatory reserve	盈餘滾存 Unappropriated profits	股東權益總額 Total equity
2011年1月1日結餘	At 1 January 2011		120,000	184,200	120,000	78,930	14,805	112,302	972,318	1,602,555
已派股息	Dividends paid	7(b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(42,000)	(42,000)
已扣除稅項之 監管儲備調撥	Appropriation to regulatory reserve net of tax	18(b)(v)	-	-	-	-	-	2,085	(2,085)	-
已扣除稅項之 銀行行址 重估盈餘	Surplus on revaluation of bank premises net of tax		-	-	-	37,667	-	-	-	37,667
可供銷售金融資產 公平價值之變動	Fair value changes of available-for-sale financial assets		-	-	-	-	4,216	-	-	4,216
轉自儲備	Transfer from reserve		-	-	-	(1,901)	-	-	1,901	-
年內之溢利	Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	246,873	246,873
2011年12月31日結餘	At 31 December 2011		120,000	184,200	120,000	114,696	19,021	114,387	1,177,007	1,849,311

第30頁至第92頁之附註構成本財務報表的一部份。

The notes on pages 30 to 92 form part of these financial statements.

現金流量表

Cash Flow Statement

截至2012年12月31日止年度
(以澳門幣千元位列示)

For the year ended 31 December 2012
(Expressed in thousands of Macau Patacas)

	附註 Note	2012	2011 (重報) (restated)
因營業活動而產生／(使用)之現金流量			
Cash flows generated from/(used in) operating activities	21(a)	1,482,936	(11,430)
投資活動			
Investing activities			
購入有型固定資產		(16,877)	(15,840)
Purchase of tangible fixed assets			
購入可供銷售金融資產		(7,277,620)	(4,706,767)
Purchase of available-for-sale financial assets			
出售有型固定資產		49,492	25,391
Proceeds from disposal of tangible fixed assets			
贖回可供銷售金融資產		6,144,374	4,214,619
Proceeds from redemption of available-for-sale debt securities			
已收股息		2,231	1,652
Dividends received			
因投資活動而流出之現金淨額		(1,098,400)	(480,945)
Net cash used in investing activities			
融資活動			
Financing activities			
支付股息	7(b)	(84,000)	(42,000)
Dividends paid			
因融資活動而流出之現金淨額		(84,000)	(42,000)
Net cash used in financing activities			
現金及等同現金項目增加／(減少)			
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		300,536	(534,375)
現金及等同現金項目於1月1日結餘		5,258,970	5,793,345
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January			
現金及等同現金項目於12月31日結餘	21(b)	5,559,506	5,258,970
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December			
源自經營業務活動現金流量包括：			
Cash flows from operating activities include:			
已收利息		536,348	464,563
Interest received			
已付利息		220,025	117,369
Interest paid			

Notes to the Financial Statements

(以澳門幣千元位列示，另註除外)

(Expressed in thousands of Macau Patacas unless otherwise stated)

1 本行報告

永亨銀行股份有限公司(「本行」)於1963年9月2日於澳門註冊成立，主要業務為經營銀行及有關之財務服務。本行之註冊辦事處及主要經營場所設在澳門新馬路241號。

2 主要會計政策

(a) 符合指引聲明

本財務報表是按照澳門特別行政區金融體系法律制度第32/93M號法令及第25/2005號行政法規所頒布的《財務報告準則》規定編製。

本行採納的主要會計政策簡列如下。

本財務報表由董事會授權於2013年3月19日簽署。

(b) 計量基礎

編製本財務報表是以原值成本為計算基礎，惟分類為持作買賣用途、指定以公平價值計入損益及可供銷售之金融工具是以公平價值計入，其會計政策解釋見附註2(e)。

(c) 貨幣列示及功能

這些財務報表是以澳門幣列示，是銀行的主要貨幣，所有財務報告以澳門幣千元作為單位，另作註明除外。

(d) 估計與判斷

按照澳門財務報告準則編製財務報表，管理層須作判斷、估計及假設從而影響政策實施，資產和負債、收入與支出之呈報金額。有關估計及假設乃按過往情況合理地相信，根據過往之經驗及其他因素，作出判斷那些未能從其他方面確定的資產及負債的賬面值。實際結果可能與此等估計不盡相同。

1 Reporting entity

Banco Weng Hang, S.A. ("the Bank") was incorporated in Macau on 2 September 1963. The Bank is engaged in commercial banking and related financial services. The Bank has its registered office and principal place of business at 241 Avenida de Almeida Ribeiro, Macau.

2 Principal accounting policies

(a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements as set out in Decree-Law No. 32/93/M and the Financial Reporting Standards ("MFRSs") issued under Administrative Regulation No. 25/2005 of the Macau Special Administrative Region ("Macau SAR").

A summary of the significant accounting policies adopted by the Bank is set out below.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 19 March 2013.

(b) Basis of measurement

The measurement basis used in the preparation of the financial statements is the historical cost basis except that financial instruments classified as trading, designated at fair value through profit or loss and available-for-sale are stated at their fair values as explained in the accounting policies set out in note 2(e).

(c) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Macau Patacas, which is the Bank's functional currency. All financial information presented in Macau Patacas has been rounded to the nearest thousands, except when otherwise indicated.

(d) Use of estimates and judgements

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

2 主要會計政策(續)

(d) 估計與判斷(續)

有關估計及假設須不斷檢討。若修訂只影響該修訂期，會計估計的修訂會於該修訂期內確認；或如該修訂影響本期及未來會計期，則於修訂期及未來會計期確認。

有關管理層在應用澳門財務報告準則時所作出對本財務報表有重大影響的判斷，以及估計不確定因素的主要來源，載於附註3內。

(e) 金融工具

(i) 初始確認

本行根據收購資產或負債之目的，於初始期將金融工具劃分為不同種類。種類包括以公平價值誌入損益、貸款和應收賬款、可供銷售金融資產及其他金融負債。

金融工具於初始時按公平價值計算，而公平價值大致與交易價相同。此外，如金融資產或金融負債不屬於以公平價值誌入損益之類別，則須包括因購入金融資產或發行金融負債而直接產生的交易成本。以公平價值誌入損益之金融資產及金融負債之交易成本則立即支銷。

當本行成為金融工具合約其中一方訂約方時，須即日確認金融資產和金融負債。買賣以公平價值誌入損益之金融資產和金融負債按交易日會計法予以確認。其他金融資產和金融負債按結算日會計法予以確認。至於該等以公平價值誌入損益之金融資產及金融負債，其公平價值變動產生的盈利及虧損由交易日或結算日起計算。

2 Principal accounting policies (continued)

(d) Use of estimates and judgements (continued)

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

Judgements made by management in the application of MFRSs that have significant effect on the financial statements and major sources of estimation uncertainty are discussed in note 3.

(e) Financial instruments

(i) Initial recognition

The Bank classifies its financial instruments into different categories at inception, depending on the purpose for which the assets were acquired or the liabilities were incurred. The categories are: fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, available-for-sale financial assets and other financial liabilities.

Financial instruments are measured initially at fair value, which normally will be equal to the transaction price plus, in case of a financial asset or financial liability not held at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset or issue of the financial liability. Transaction costs on financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are expensed immediately.

The Bank recognises financial assets and financial liabilities on the date it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. A regular way purchase or sale of financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss is recognised using trade date accounting. Other financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised using settlement date accounting. From these dates, any gains and losses arising from changes in fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recorded.

2 主要會計政策(續)

(e) 金融工具(續)

(ii) 分類

— 以公平價值誌入損益

此類別包括持作買賣用途和初始確認時指定以公平價值誌入損益的金融資產及金融負債，但不包括沒有市價的股份投資，而其公平價值是無法可靠計量的。

作買賣用途的金融工具包括主要作買賣用途或作為整體管理的金融工具組合的一部分而購入或引致之金融資產或金融負債，且有證據顯示近期有短期出售以賺取利潤的模式。不具有有效對沖作用的衍生工具，分類為買賣用途工具。

於下列情況下，金融工具於初始確認時指定為以公平價值誌入損益：

- 該資產或負債是以公平價值基準進行內部管理、評估和呈報；
- 該指定可消除或大幅減少會計錯配的發生；
- 該資產或負債包含嵌入衍生工具，而該嵌入衍生工具可大幅改變按合約產生的現金流量；
- 或嵌入衍生工具可以從金融工具分離。

屬於此類別的金融資產及金融負債按公平價值入賬。公平價值變動於出現之期間列入收益表內。於出售或重購時，出售淨所得或淨支付款項與賬面值的差額計入收益表內。

2 Principal accounting policies (continued)

(e) Financial instruments (continued)

(ii) Classification

— Fair value through profit or loss

This category comprises financial assets and financial liabilities held for trading, and those designated at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition, but exclude those investments in equity instruments that do not have a quoted market price and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured.

Trading financial instruments are financial assets or financial liabilities which are acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of trading, or are part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking. Derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting are accounted for as trading instruments.

The Bank has the option to designate financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition when:

- the assets or liabilities are managed, evaluated and reported internally on a fair value basis;
- the designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch which would otherwise arise;
- the asset or liability contains an embedded derivative that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required under the contract;
- or the separation of the embedded derivatives from the financial instrument is not prohibited.

Financial assets and financial liabilities under this category are carried at fair value. Changes in the fair value are included in the income statement in the period in which they arise. Upon disposal or repurchase, the difference between the net sale proceeds or net payment and the carrying value is included in the income statement.

2 主要會計政策(續)

(e) 金融工具(續)

(ii) 分類(續)

— 貸款和應收賬款

貸款和應收賬款為固定或可確定付款金額及沒有活躍市場報價的非衍生金融資產，但不包括(1)本行有計劃即時或於短期內出售而被分類為持作買賣用途；(2)於初始期已被本行指定為以公平價值計入損益或可供銷售；或(3)有可能本行不能收回大部分初始投資，但不包括因信貸變壞的原因，將會分類為可供銷售。貸款和應收賬款主要包括客戶及銀行同業之貸款以及定期存放銀行同業、中央銀行及其他金融機構之款項。

貸款和應收賬款按實際利率法攤銷成本，並減除減值損失(如適用)(附註2(j))入賬。

— 可供銷售金融資產

可供銷售金融資產為被指定為可供銷售的非衍生金融資產，或並非分類為以上二種類別的金融資產，包括計劃作不定期限持有，但可能因應流動資金之需要或市場環境轉變而出售之金融資產。

可供銷售金融資產按公平價值列賬。除因債務證券的幣值所引致的減值損失及外匯盈虧須在收益表確認外，因公平價值變動而產生之未實現收益及虧損不在收益表中確認，但須在權益中分開累計。

2 Principal accounting policies (continued)

(e) Financial instruments (continued)

(ii) Classification (continued)

— Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market, other than (1) those that the Bank intends to sell immediately or in the near term, which will be classified as held for trading; (2) those that the Bank, upon initial recognition, designates as at fair value through profit or loss or as available-for-sale; or (3) those where the Bank may not recover substantially all of its initial investment, other than because of credit deterioration, which will be classified as available-for-sale. Loans and receivables mainly comprise loans and advances to customers and bank, and placements with banks, central banks and other financial institutions.

Loans and receivables are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment losses, if any (note 2(j)).

— Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale or are not classified in any of the other two categories above. They include financial assets intended to be held for an indefinite period of time, but which may be sold in response to needs for liquidity or changes in the market environment.

Available-for-sale financial assets are carried at fair value. Unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value are not recognised in the income statement and are accumulated separately in equity, except for impairment losses and foreign exchange gains and losses on monetary items such as debt securities which are recognised in the income statement.

2 主要會計政策(續)

(e) 金融工具(續)

(ii) 分類(續)

— 可供銷售金融資產(續)

沒有活躍市場報價而其公平價值是不能夠可靠計量的股票的投資，及與該等無報價股票掛鉤和必須透過交付該等無報價股票進行結算的衍生工具，按成本並減除減值損失(如適用)(附註2(j))入賬。

當可供銷售金融資產出售時，出售的收益或虧損包括出售所得款項淨額與賬面值的差額，以及從投資重估儲備中解除的累計公平價值調整。

— 其他金融負債

除買賣用途負債及指定以公平價值誌入損益的金融負債外，其他金融負債按實際利率法計算攤銷成本入賬。

(iii) 計量公平價值之原則

金融工具的公平價值以結算日之市場報價為依據，但未扣除於將來估計出售成本。金融資產按現有買入價釐定價格，而金融負債則按現有賣出價釐定價格。

如沒有公眾可取得的最後交易價格或未能從認可證券交易所獲得市場報價，或從經紀或交易商獲得屬於非交易所買賣的金融工具報價，又或該市場並不活躍，此工具的公平價值按估值模式估值，而該估值模式可根據市場實際交易提供可靠的估計價格。

當採用現金流量折讓價格模式，估計將來現金流量乃按管理層的最佳估計為依據，而所採用的貼現率則為適用於條款相近之金融工具於結算日之市場利率。當採用其他價格模式時，則以結算日的市場資料為依據。

2 Principal accounting policies (continued)

(e) Financial instruments (continued)

(ii) Classification (continued)

— Available-for-sale financial assets (continued)

Investments in equity securities that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be measured reliably, and derivatives that are linked to and must be settled by delivery of such unquoted equity securities are carried at cost less impairment losses, if any (note 2(j)).

When the available-for-sale financial assets are sold, gains or losses on disposal include the difference between the net sale proceeds and the carrying value, and the accumulated fair value adjustments which are released from the revaluation reserve.

— Other financial liabilities

Financial liabilities, other than trading liabilities and those designated at fair value through profit or loss, are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(iii) Fair value measurement principles

The fair value of financial instruments is based on their quoted market prices at the balance sheet date without any deduction for estimated future selling costs. Financial assets are priced at current bid prices, while financial liabilities are priced at current asking prices.

If there is no publicly available latest trade price nor a quoted market price on a recognised stock exchange or a price from a broker/dealer for non-exchange-traded financial instruments, or if the market for it is not active, the fair value of the instrument is estimated using valuation techniques that provide a reliable estimate of prices which could be obtained in actual market transactions.

Where discounted cash flow techniques are used, estimated future cash flows are based on management's best estimates and the discount rate used is a market rate at the balance sheet date applicable for an instrument with similar terms and conditions. Where other pricing models are used, inputs are based on market data at the balance sheet date.

2 主要會計政策(續)

(e) 金融工具(續)

(iv) 終止確認

當從金融資產獲得現金流量的法定權利屆滿或已將擁有權的重大風險及回報同時轉移後，金融資產被終止確認。

當合約的義務已被履行、取消或期滿，金融負債被終止確認。

本行採用加權平均法以釐定在終止確認時須在收益表確認的已實現收益或虧損。

(v) 抵銷

如具法定權利抵銷確認金額及計劃以淨額結算，或同時變賣資產以償還負債，金融資產和金融負債互相抵銷，而在資產負債表內以淨額列示。

(vi) 嵌入衍生工具

嵌入衍生工具屬於一種混合(結合)式工具的組成部分，該工具包括衍生工具及一主要合約，並可改變該結合式工具的現金流量，其作用類似獨立的衍生工具。當(1)該嵌入衍生工具的經濟特性及風險與主要合約並非緊密關連的；及(2)混合(結合)式工具並非按公平價值計量及將公平價值變動於收益表內確認，嵌入衍生工具將與主要合約分開，並以衍生工具形式入賬。

當嵌入衍生工具被分開處理，主要合約按上文附註(ii)入賬。

(f) 對沖

本行並沒有金融工具採用對沖會計法。

2 Principal accounting policies (continued)

(e) Financial instruments (continued)

(iv) Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or where the financial asset together with substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, have been transferred.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

The Bank uses the weighted average method to determine realised gains or losses to be recognised in profit and loss on derecognition.

(v) Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(vi) Embedded derivatives

An embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid (combined) instrument that includes both the derivative and a host contract with the effect that some of the cash flows of the combined instrument vary in a way similar to a stand-alone derivative. The embedded derivatives are separated from the host contract and accounted for as a derivative when (1) the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not closely related to the host contract; and (2) the hybrid (combined) instrument is not measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in the income statement.

When the embedded derivative is separated, the host contract is accounted for in accordance with note (ii) above.

(f) Hedging

The Bank has no financial instruments which qualify for hedge accounting.

2 主要會計政策(續)

(g) 有形固定資產及折舊

- (i) 持作本行行政用途的銀行行址按重估值(即重估日公平價值減除其後累計折舊)在資產負債表內列賬。重估由專業合資格估值師定期進行，或經董事參考公開市值重估，以確保賬面值與以結算日公平價值所釐定的數額不會有很大差異。重估所產生的變動會在權益中的銀行行址重估儲備分開累計，但以下情況例外：

- 當出現重估虧損，就同一項資產而言超過在重估以前計入儲備的金額，超出部分應在收益表中列支；及
- 當出現重估盈餘，就同一項資產而言相當於以往曾在收益表列賬的重估虧損，該部分應計入在收益表中。

報廢或出售物業和設備項目所產生的損益為處置所得款項淨額與項目賬面金額之間的差額，並於報廢或出售日在收益表中確認。任何相關的重估盈餘會由重估儲備轉入保留溢利，並不會重新分類於收益表。

2 Principal accounting policies (continued)

(g) Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

- (i) Bank premises that are held for the Bank's administrative use are stated in the balance sheet at their revalued amount, being their fair values at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation. Revaluations are performed with sufficient regularity by professional qualified valuers, or at directors' valuation by reference to open market value, to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair values at the balance sheet date. Changes arising on the revaluation are accumulated separately in equity in the Bank premises revaluation reserve. The only exceptions are as follows:

- when a deficit arises on revaluation, it will be charged to the income statement to the extent that it exceeds the amount held in the reserve in respect of that same asset immediately prior to the revaluation; and
- when a surplus arises on revaluation, it will be credited to the income statement to the extent that a deficit on revaluation in respect of that same asset had previously been charged to the income statement.

Gains or losses arising from the retirement or disposal are determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item and are recognised in the income statement on the date of retirement or disposal. Any related revaluation surplus is transferred from the revaluation reserve to retained profits and is not reclassified to the income statement.

2 主要會計政策(續)

(g) 有形固定資產及折舊(續)

- (ii) 非持作本行行政用途的銀行行址和
有形固定資產按成本減累積折舊及
減值損失如果有(附註2(j))後列入資
產負債表內。

對於已確認有形固定資產的後續支
出，如很可能令本行得到比該資產
原來預計的表現水平為高的未來經
濟效益時計入該資產的賬面值。其
他與有形固定資產相關的支出在發
生時計入當期損益。

報廢或出售固定資產所產生的損益
為處置所得款項淨額與項目賬面金
額之間的差額，並於報廢或出售日
在收益表中確認。

有形固定資產折舊之計算乃按照資
產成本減除其估計殘值後以直線折
舊法攤銷，其估計有用年期列示如
下：

— 永久業權之土地及樓宇	
— 土地	無需攤銷折舊
— 樓宇	50年
— 租賃土地及樓宇	25至50年
— 辦公室傢俬， 裝修及設備	3至10年
— 汽車	5年

(h) 經營租賃

如本行使用經營租賃資產時，租賃作出
的付款會在租賃期的會計期間內，以等
額在收益表內支付；但如有其他基準能
更清楚地反映租賃資產所產生的利益模
式則除外。經營租賃的獎勵措施均在收
益表內確認為租賃淨付款總額之組成部
份。或然租金在其產生的會計期間內在
收益表內支付。

2 Principal accounting policies (continued)

(g) Tangible fixed assets and depreciation (continued)

- (ii) Bank premises that are not held for the Bank's administrative use
and other tangible fixed assets are stated in the balance sheet
at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if
any (note 2(j)).

Subsequent expenditure relating to an item of tangible fixed
assets that has already been recognised is added to the carrying
amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic
benefits, in excess of the originally assessed standard of
performance of the existing asset, will flow to the enterprise.
All other subsequent expenditure is recognised as an expense in
the period in which it is incurred.

Gains or losses arising from the retirement or disposal of an
item of tangible fixed assets are determined as the difference
between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount
of the item and are recognised in the income statement on the
date of retirement or disposal.

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of items of
tangible fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, if any,
using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives as
follows:

— Freehold land and buildings	
— Land	Not depreciated
— Buildings	50 years
— Leasehold land and buildings	25 to 50 years
— Office furniture, fixtures and equipment	3 to 10 years
— Motor vehicles	5 years

(h) Operating lease

Where the Bank has the use of assets held under operating leases,
payments made under the leases are charged to income statement
in equal instalments over the accounting periods covered by the
lease term, except where an alternative basis is more representative
of the pattern of benefits to be derived from the leased asset. Lease
incentives received are recognised in the income statement as an
integral part of the aggregate net lease payments made. Contingent
rentals are charged to the income statement in the accounting
period in which they are incurred.

2 主要會計政策(續)

(i) 收回資產

在收回減值貸款時，本行會通過法庭程序接收或借款人自願交出抵押品資產之擁有權。根據附註2(j)所載的本行會計政策，計算減值貸款之減值準備已顧及收回資產之可實現淨值。直至銀行經法庭拍賣程序取得合法持有權之前，收回資產繼續當作貸款及放款之抵押品，之後有關資產按有關貸款的賬面值或公平價值減除交易日之出售成本兩者中之較低值確認。收回資產毋須折舊或攤銷，本行並無持有收回資產供作自用。

(j) 資產減值

本行名下資產之賬面值於每個結算日作檢討，以確定是否存在客觀減值跡象。金融資產減值的客觀跡象包括本行注意到有關以下一宗或多宗損失事件的可觀察數據，並會對能夠可靠地估計的資產的未來現金流量構成影響：

- 發行人或借款人出現重大的財務困難；
- 違反合約，如拖欠利息或本金付款；
- 借款人很可能面臨破產或其他財務重組；
- 技術、市場、經濟或法律環境出現對借款人構成負面影響的重大變動；
- 金融資產因財務困難而失去活躍市場；及
- 於股票工具的投資顯著或長期跌至低於成本。

倘存在減值跡象，必須自收益表中扣減一項支出，以便將賬面值削減至估計可收回金額。

2 Principal accounting policies (continued)

(i) Repossessed assets

In the recovery of impaired loans and advances, the Bank may take repossession of the collateral assets through court proceedings or voluntary delivery of possession by the borrowers. In accordance with the Bank's accounting policy set out in note 2(j), impairment allowances for impaired loans and advances are maintained after taking into account the net realisable value of the repossessed assets. Repossessed assets continue to be treated as securities for loans and advance until the Bank acquires legal title of the assets through public auction. In that case, the assets are recorded at the lower of their carrying amount of the related loans and advances and fair value less costs to sell at the date of exchange. They are not depreciated or amortised. The Bank does not hold any repossessed assets for its own use.

(j) Impairment of assets

The carrying amounts of the Bank's assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment. Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired includes observable data that comes to the attention of the Bank about one or more of the following loss events which has an impact on the future cash flows on the assets that can be estimated reliably:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or borrower;
- a breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;
- it becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation;
- significant changes in the technological, market, economic or legal environment that have an adverse effect on the borrower;
- disappearance of an active market for financial assets because of financial difficulties; and
- a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument below its cost.

If any such evidence exists, the carrying amount is reduced to the estimated recoverable amount by means of a charge to the income statement.

2 主要會計政策(續)

(i) 資產減值(續)

減值損失會直接沖銷相應的資產，但就以攤銷成本計量的貸款及應收款項確認的減值損失而言，其可收回性被視為可疑，但不是可能性極低則除外。在這種情況下，減值損失會採用準備賬來記錄。當本行認為收回的可能性極低時，被視為不可收回的數額便會直接沖銷貸款及應收款項，與該借款人有關而在準備賬內持有的任何數額也會轉回。其後收回早前計入準備賬的數額會在準備賬轉回。準備賬的其他變動和其後收回早前直接沖銷的數額均在收益表內確認。

(i) 貸款及應收款項

貸款及應收款項之減值損失以資產賬面值與估計將來現金流量以原實際利率(即於初始確認這些資產時的實際利率)折算之現值之差額。如果折算影響不大，不會折算短期應收賬款。

信貸損失準備總額包括兩個組成部分：個別減值準備及整體減值準備。

本行會首先評估金額重大之個別金融資產有否出現客觀之減值證據，並個別或綜合地評估金額不重大之個別金融資產。若本行確定被評估之個別金融資產並沒有存在減值之客觀證據，無論該金融資產重大與否，均需將該等金融資產包含於信貸風險特徵相若之組合中作出整體減值評估。整體減值評估並不包括已被個別減值評估為需減值或需繼續減值之金融資產。

2 Principal accounting policies (continued)

(i) Impairment of assets (continued)

Impairment losses are written off against the corresponding assets directly, except for impairment losses recognised in respect of loans and receivables, which are measured at amortised cost, whose recovery is considered doubtful but not remote. In this case, the impairment losses are recorded using an allowance account. When the Bank is satisfied that recovery is remote, the amount considered irrecoverable is written off against loans and receivables directly and any amounts held in the allowance account relating to that borrower are reversed. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously charged to the allowance account are reversed against the allowance account. Other changes in the allowance account and subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off directly are recognised in the income statement.

(i) Loans and receivables

Impairment losses on loans and receivables are measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate (i.e. the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition of these assets). Receivables with a short duration are not discounted if the effect of discounting is immaterial.

The total allowance for credit losses consists of two components: individual impairment allowances, and collective impairment allowances.

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

2 主要會計政策(續)

(j) 資產減值(續)

(i) 貸款及應收款項(續)

個別減值準備是根據管理層對預計可能收回之現金流量按原實際利率折讓為現值的最佳估計為準。在估計現金流量時，管理層須判斷借款人的財政狀況及給予本行的抵押品或擔保的可實現淨值。本行亦會評估每件減值資產的真正價值。

當評估所需的整體貸款損失準備時，管理層會採用統計模型，並顧及信貸質素、組合規模、信貸集中及經濟等因素的歷史趨勢。為估計所需的準備，本行根據過往經驗和現時的經濟情況作假設，以模擬本行的潛在損失及釐定所需之輸入參數。

減值準備的準確性，須視乎本行能否在評估個別準備時準確估計未來現金流量及在評估整體減值準備時所採用的推測模式及變數。雖然涉及判斷，本行相信就客戶貸款作出之減值準備屬合理和可支持的。

在往後期間，任何因估計未來現金流量的金額及時間與先前估計的有所變動，而該變動是可客觀地與減值後發生的事件有關連，從而導致減值損失準備亦需變動，該變動會支銷或存入收益表內。減值損失的轉回不應使貸款和應收款項的賬面金額超過其在以往年度沒有確認任何減值損失而應已釐定的數額。

倘再無實際機會收回時，則客戶貸款及其應收利息會被撇銷。

附帶重新商定條款的貸款及應收款項是指因借款人的財政狀況惡化而重組的貸款，而本行已給予在其他情況下不會考慮的優惠。重新商定的貸款及應收款項須受持續的監察，以確定是否仍屬減值或過期。

2 Principal accounting policies (continued)

(j) Impairment of assets (continued)

(i) Loans and receivables (continued)

The individual impairment allowance is based upon management's best estimate of the present value of the cash flows which are expected to be received discounted at the original effective interest rate. In estimating these cash flows, management makes judgements about the borrower's financial situation and the net realisable value of any underlying collateral or guarantees in favour of the Bank. Each impaired asset is assessed on its own merits.

In assessing the need for collective loan loss allowances, management uses statistical modelling and considers historical trends of factors such as credit quality, portfolio size, concentrations, and economic factors. In order to estimate the required allowance, the Bank makes assumptions both to define the way the Bank models inherent losses and to determine the required input parameters, based on historical experience and current economic conditions.

The accuracy of the impairment allowances the Bank makes depends on how well the Bank can estimate future cash flows for individually assessed impairment allowances and the model assumptions and parameters used in determining collective impairment allowances. While this necessarily involves judgement, the Bank believes that the impairment allowances on advances to customers are reasonable and supportable.

Any subsequent changes to the amounts and timing of the expected future cash flows compared to the prior estimates that can be linked objectively to an event occurring after the write-down, will result in a change in the impairment allowances on loans and receivables and be charged or credited to the income statement. A reversal of impairment losses is limited to the loans and receivables' carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised in prior years.

When there is no reasonable prospect of recovery, the loan and the related interest receivables are written off.

Loans and receivables with renegotiated terms are loans that have been restructured due to deterioration in the borrower's financial position and where the Bank has made concessions that it would not otherwise consider. Renegotiated loans and receivables are subject to ongoing monitoring to determine whether they remain impaired or overdue.

2 主要會計政策(續)

(i) 資產減值(續)

(ii) 可供銷售金融資產

當有客觀證據顯示可供銷售金融資產已減值，已直接在投資重估儲備內確認的累積虧損將被剔除，並於收益表內確認。須於收益表內確認累積虧損之金額，是購入價(減除任何本金償還及攤銷)與現時公平價值兩者之差額，再減除往年已於收益表內確認的減值損失。

就按成本列賬之無報價可供銷售股票而言，減值損失按股票的賬面金額及按同等金融資產的現時市場回報率折讓的估計未來現金流量(如果折讓的影響重大)之間的差額計量。這些減值損失不可轉回。

有關已在收益表確認可供銷售股票的減值損失不能轉回收益表內。其後該資產之公平價值增加須直接在股東權益內確認。

有關可供銷售債務證券的減值損失，如該資產之公平價值增加，而該增加是可客觀地與確認減值損失後發生的事件有關連，減值損失可轉回收益表內確認。

(iii) 其他資產

在每個結算日，須檢討內部及外部資料以辨別有形固定資產(按重估金額列賬之物業除外)是否有減值徵兆，或以往已確認之減值損失是否仍然存在或已經減少。

如任何此等情況存在，須估計該資產的可收回金額。

— 可收回金額之計算

可收回金額為出售淨值及使用兩者中之較高者。在評估使用值時，會採用市場評估貨幣的時間值及相對於該資產的風險的稅前折扣率將估計未來現金流量折實為現在價值。當某資產無法在不受其他資產影響下產生現金流量，其可收回金額取決於可獨立地產生現金流量的最小資產組合(即一個現金生產單位)。

2 Principal accounting policies (continued)

(j) Impairment of assets (continued)

(ii) Available-for-sale financial assets

When there is objective evidence that an available-for-sale financial asset is impaired, the cumulative loss that had been recognised in the investment revaluation reserve is reclassified to the income statement. The amount of the cumulative loss that is recognised in the income statement is the difference between the acquisition cost (net of any principal repayment and amortisation) and current fair value, less any impairment loss on that asset previously recognised in the income statement.

For unquoted available-for-sale equity securities that are carried at cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the equity securities and the estimated future cash flows, discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset where the effect of discounting is material. Such impairment losses are not reversed.

Impairment losses recognised in the income statement in respect of available-for-sale equity securities are not reversed through the income statement. Any subsequent increase in the fair value of such assets is recognised in equity.

Impairment losses in respect of available-for-sale debt securities are reversed if the subsequent increase in fair value can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised. Reversals of impairment losses in such circumstances are recognised in the income statement.

(iii) Other assets

Internal and external sources of information are reviewed at each balance sheet date to identify indications that tangible fixed assets (other than properties carried at revalued amount) may be impaired or an impairment loss previously recognised no longer exists or may have decreased.

If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

— Calculation of recoverable amount

The recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Where an asset does not generate cash inflows largely independent of those from other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows independently (i.e. a cash-generating unit).

2 主要會計政策(續)

(j) 資產減值(續)

(iii) 其他資產(續)

— 減值損失之確認

當資產的賬面值或其所屬的現金生產單位超過其可收回金額時，須於收益表內確認減值損失。確認為現金生產單位之減值損失將按比例減低在該單位（或單位組別）內的資產賬面值，但該等資產的賬面值不可低於其個別公平價值減出售成本或使用值（如可確定）。

— 減值損失之轉回

如用來釐定可收回金額的估計發生有利的變化，則減值損失會被轉回。

減值損失轉回只限於該資產的賬面值，猶如該等減值損失從未在以往年度被確認。減值損失轉回應在確認的年度計入收益表內。

(k) 現金及等同現金

現金及等同現金包括現金及存放銀行同業、中央銀行及其他金融機構款項，於購入日起三個月內到期之短期及高流動定期存放銀行同業及可隨時轉換成預知金額之現金而其價值受較低風險影響之投資。

(l) 僱員福利

薪金、年度花紅、有薪年假及本銀行的非貨幣福利成本在本銀行僱員提供相關服務的年度計算。

本行為確定提撥制退休金之供款責任，在其發生時於收益表內列支。

2 Principal accounting policies (continued)

(j) Impairment of assets (continued)

(iii) Other assets (continued)

— Recognition of impairment losses

An impairment loss is recognised in the income statement whenever the carrying amount of an asset, or the cash-generating unit to which it belongs, exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses recognised in respect of cash-generating units are allocated to reduce the carrying amount of the assets in the unit (or group of units) on a pro-rata basis, except that the carrying value of an asset will not be reduced below its individual fair value less costs to sell, or value in use, if determinable.

— Reversals of impairment losses

An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a favourable change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount.

A reversal of impairment losses is limited to the asset's carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised in prior years. Reversals of impairment losses are credited to the income statement in the year in which the reversals are recognised.

(k) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and balances with banks, central banks and other financial institutions, and short-term, highly liquid inter-bank placements and investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, having been within three months of maturity at acquisition.

(l) Employee benefits

Salaries, annual bonuses, paid annual leave and the cost to the Bank of non-monetary benefits are accrued in the year in which the associated services are rendered by employees of the Bank.

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plan are recognised as expenses in the income statement as incurred.

2 主要會計政策(續)

(m) 入息稅項

入息稅項包括是年應繳稅項及遞延稅項資產及負債之增減。是年度稅項及遞延稅項資產及負債之增減均於收益表內支銷，惟與直接在股東權益內確認項目有關之遞延稅項增減，則在股東權益內確認。

本年度應繳稅項是按本年度應課稅利潤以結算日已生效或實則上生效之稅率計算，以及以往年度應繳稅項之任何調整。

遞延稅項資產及負債是由可扣稅及應課稅之暫時性差額而產生，即財務報表之資產及負債之賬面值及課稅基礎值兩者間之差額。遞延稅項資產亦可來自未扣減之稅務虧損及未運用之稅務優惠。

因課稅暫時差額而產生之所有遞延稅項負債，在一般情況下應全數確認。而遞延稅項資產則應在預期可取得足夠應課稅溢利扣減之情況下，方予以確認。

遞延稅項是按預期該等稅項負債或資產需清付或扣減時所適用之稅率計算。遞延稅項資產及負債毋須計算折現值。遞延稅項資產賬面值須在結算日檢討。若預期沒有足夠應課稅溢利以供稅務扣減，則須減低遞延稅項資產額。但是如果日後有可能獲得足夠的應課稅溢利，有關減額便會轉回。因分派股息而額外產生的入息稅項是在支付相關股息的責任確立時確認。

本年度應繳稅項結餘和遞延稅項結餘及其增減，均需獨立列賬而互不抵銷。本年度稅項資產抵銷本年度稅項負債，及遞延稅項資產抵銷遞延稅項負債，只在本行具有合法權利以本年度稅項資產抵銷本年度稅項負債時方可進行。通常限於同一課稅單位在同一稅務機關範圍下，才能進行抵銷。

2 Principal accounting policies (continued)

(m) Income tax

Income tax for the year comprises current tax and movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities. Current tax and movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised in the income statement except to the extent that they relate to items recognised directly in equity, in which case the relevant amounts of tax are recognised in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of prior years.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities arise from deductible and taxable temporary differences respectively, being the differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their tax bases. Deferred tax assets also arise from unused tax losses and unused tax credits.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available, against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and is reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow the related tax benefit to be utilised. Any such deduction is reversed to the extent that it becomes probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available. Additional income taxes that arise from the distribution of dividends are recognised when the liability to pay the related dividends is recognised.

Current tax balances and deferred tax balances, and movements therein, are presented separately from each other and are not offset. Current tax assets are offset against current tax liabilities, and deferred tax assets against deferred tax liabilities if, the Bank has the legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities. The principle of offsetting usually applies to income tax levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity.

2 主要會計政策(續)

(n) 已發行之財務擔保、準備及或然負債

(i) 已發行之財務擔保

財務擔保是指那些規定發行人(即擔保人)根據債務工具的條款支付指定款項,以補償有關擔保的受益人(「持有人」)因某一特定債務人不能償付到期債務而產生損失的合約。

當本行向客戶作出財務擔保,擔保的公平價值(即已收擔保費用)在其他負債中初始確認為遞延收入。

初始確認為遞延收入的擔保數額會在擔保期內於收益表中攤銷為已發行之財務擔保的收入。此外,如果(1)擔保的持有人可能根據這項擔保向本行提出申索,以及(2)向本行提出的申索數額預期高於其他負債中現時就這項擔保入賬的數額(即初始確認的數額減去累計攤銷後所得數額),準備便會根據附註2(n)(ii)確認。

(ii) 其他準備及或然負債

倘本行有可能因過去事項構成法律或推定義務,投訴或法律索償,而須付出經濟利益以償責任,並能對此作可靠估計,必須就未能確定時間或金額之負債確認為準備。當時間值之金額較大,則按履行責任所需開支的現值金額列為準備。

倘可能不需要付出經濟利益,或不能對金額作可靠估計,除非付出的機會是極微,則此項責任會以或然負債形式披露。除非付出的機會是極微,潛在責任只在會否發生一項或多項未來事件中獲肯定下以或然負債形式披露。

2 Principal accounting policies (continued)

(n) Financial guarantees issued, provisions and contingent liabilities

(i) Financial guarantees issued

Financial guarantees are contracts that require the issuer (i.e. the guarantor) to make specified payments to reimburse the beneficiary of the guarantee ("the holder") for a loss the holder incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Where the Bank issues a financial guarantee to customers, the fair value of the guarantee (being the guarantee fees received) is initially recognised as deferred income within other liabilities.

The amount of the guarantee initially recognised as deferred income is amortised in the income statement over the term of the guarantee as income from financial guarantees issued. In addition, provisions are recognised in accordance with note 2(n)(ii) if and when (1) it becomes probable that the holder of the guarantee will call upon the Bank under the guarantee, and (2) the amount of that claim on the Bank is expected to exceed the amount currently carried in other liabilities in respect of that guarantee i.e. the amount initially recognised, less accumulated amortisation.

(ii) Other provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised for liabilities of uncertain timing or amount when the Bank has a legal or constructive obligation, complaint or legal claim, arising as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made. Where the time value of money is material, provisions are stated at the present value of the expenditure expected to settle the obligation.

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

2 主要會計政策(續)

(o) 收入確認

收入是按已收或應收價款的公平價值計量。倘經濟利益有可能流向本行，而收入和成本能夠可靠計量，則收入在收益表中確認如下：

(i) 利息收入

所有帶息金融工具的利息收入按應計基準採用實際利率法於收益表內確認。

實際利率法是一種計算金融資產的攤銷成本及分配於相關期間利息收入的方法。實際利率是將金融工具在預計年內產生之估計未來現金支出或收入折算為現值，或在較短期內折算為該金融資產賬面淨值(如適用)的利率。當計算實際利率時，本行在估計現金流量時須考慮金融工具的所有合約條款(例如預付款項、認購期權及類似期權)，但不考慮未來信貸損失。計算方法包括所有合約對手之間的費用及點子支出或收入、交易成本及其他所有溢價或折扣。就住宅按揭貸款批出的現金回贈，會資本化及在預計年內於收益表內攤銷。

就已出現減值之金融資產而言，有關金融資產須停止按原有條款應計利息收入，惟已出現減值之金融資產如隨時間增長而令現值增加，增加之數須以利息收入形式呈報。

2 Principal accounting policies (continued)

(o) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Provided it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the Bank and the revenue and costs, if applicable, can be designated reliably, revenue is recognised in the income statement as follows:

(i) Interest income

Interest income for all interest-bearing financial instruments is recognised in the income statement on an accrual basis using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and of allocating the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Bank estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, call and similar options) but does not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees and points paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts. Cash rebates granted in relation to residential mortgage loans are capitalised and amortised to the income statement over their expected life.

For impaired financial assets, the accrual of interest income based on the original terms of the financial assets is discontinued, but any increase in the present value of impaired financial assets due to the passage of time is reported as interest income.

2 主要會計政策(續)

(o) 收入確認(續)

(ii) 費用及佣金收入

費用及佣金收入於提供相關服務時在收益表確認，收回持續向客戶提供服務之成本、或為客戶承擔風險、或屬利息性質之費用則除外。在該等情況下，費用會按成本或承擔風險之會計期間確認為收入，並以利息收入形式入賬。

本行所收取／所支付因產生或收購金融資產的原有或承擔服務費會被遞延及確認，作為對實際利率的調整。當預期貸款承擔不會得到提取，貸款承擔服務費於承擔期內以直線法確認。

(iii) 股息收入

非上市投資股息收入在股東收取股息之權利被確立時才予以確認。上市投資股息收入則在該投資的股價除淨時才被確認。

(p) 外幣折算

本年度內之外幣交易按交易日之匯率折算為澳門幣。外幣資產及負債賬目按結算日之匯率伸算為澳門幣。所有匯兌損益均在收益表確認。

以原值成本列賬之外幣非貨幣性資產及負債按交易日的匯率折算為澳門幣。以公平價值列賬的外幣非貨幣性資產及負債按釐定公平價值當日的匯率折算。

以公平價值記入損益之投資及衍生金融工具的匯兌差額分別記入買賣用途金融工具或以公平價值記入損益之金融工具之實現及未實現淨收益／虧損內。所有其他與貨幣項目有關的匯兌差額則於收益表內列示為外匯買賣收益／虧損。可供銷售權益工具之匯兌差額則在儲備中確認。

2 Principal accounting policies (continued)

(o) Revenue recognition (continued)

(ii) Fees and commission income

Fees and commission income is recognised in the income statement when the corresponding service is provided, except where the fee is charged to cover the costs of a continuing service to, or risk borne for, the customer, or is interest in nature. In these cases, the fee is recognised as income in the accounting period in which the costs or risk is incurred or accounted for as interest income.

Origination or commitment fees received/paid by the Bank which result in the creation or acquisition of a financial asset are deferred and recognised as an adjustment to the effective interest rate. When a loan commitment is not expected to result in the draw-down of a loan, loan commitment fees are recognised on a straight-line basis over the commitment period.

(iii) Dividend income

Dividend income from unlisted investments is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive payment is established. Dividend income from listed investments is recognised when the share price of the investment is quoted ex-dividend.

(p) Translation of foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions during the year are translated into Macau Patacas at the foreign exchange rates ruling at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Macau Patacas at the foreign exchange rates ruling at the balance sheet date. Exchange gains and losses are recognised in the income statement.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated into Macau Patacas using the foreign exchange rates ruling at the transaction dates. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are stated at fair value are translated using the foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates the fair value was determined.

Exchange differences relating to investments at fair value through profit or loss and derivative financial instruments are included in net realised and unrealised gains/losses on trading financial instruments or financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss. All other exchange differences relating to monetary items are presented as gains/losses arising from dealing in foreign currencies in the income statement. Differences arising on translation of available-for-sale equity instruments are recognised in reserves.

2 主要會計政策(續)

(q) 關連人士

(1) 任何人士如涉及以下情況，其本人或近親皆視為本行之關聯方：

(i) 控制或與第三方共同控制本行；

(ii) 對本行具有重大之影響力；或

(iii) 是本行或本行母公司之關鍵管理人員。

(2) 如屬下列任何一種情況，企業實體可視為本行之關聯方：

(i) 該實體與本行隸屬同一集團(意指彼此之母公司、附屬公司和同系附屬公司互有關聯)。

(ii) 一家實體是另一實體的聯營公司或合營企業(或是另一實體所屬集團旗下成員公司之聯營公司或合營企業)。

(iii) 兩家實體是同一第三方之合營企業。

(iv) 一家實體是第三方實體之合營企業，而另一實體是第三方實體之聯營公司。

(v) 該實體是為本行或作為本行關聯方之任何實體之僱員福利而設定之離職後福利計劃。

(vi) 該實體受到(1)所認定人士控制或與第三方共同控制。

(vii) (1)(i)所認定人士對該實體具有重大之影響力或是該實體(或該實體母公司)之關鍵管理人員。

任何人士之近親是指預期會在與該實體之交易中影響該名人士或受其影響之家屬。

2 Principal accounting policies (continued)

(q) Related parties

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

(i) has control or joint control over the Bank;

(ii) has significant influence over the Bank; or

(iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the Bank or the Bank's parent.

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

(i) The entity and the Bank are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).

(ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).

(iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.

(iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.

(v) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Bank or an entity related to the Bank.

(vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (1).

(vii) A person identified in (1)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

3 會計估計及判斷

附註24將提供有關金融工具的公平價值的假定及其風險因素。估計不穩定因素的其他主要來源如下：

減值損失

— 貸款

本行定期檢討貸款組合，以評估其價值是否有減值損失。本行需決定有否任何客觀證據證明貸款組合已減值，即估計將來現金流量會否減少。減值客觀證據載述於會計政策附註2(j)。如管理層就其判斷認為減值之客觀證據存在，將根據與本行資產的信貨風險特徵相似之資產之過往損失經驗預期未來現金流量。以往損失經驗是以目前的可觀察資料為基礎予以調整。管理層亦會定期檢討用以估計將來現金流量的方法和假定，從而減少估計損失與實際損失之間的差額。

— 可供銷售之股票

若可供銷售之股票的公平價值明顯或持續地低於成本，本行判定其價值已減值。本行需要判斷公平價值低於成本的金額是否會在合理時間內不可收回，而有關投資的損益或會受到該判斷的不同而影響。

4 營業溢利

(a) 利息收入

3 Accounting estimates and judgements

Note 24 contains information about the assumptions and their risk factors relating to fair values of financial instruments. Other key sources of estimation uncertainty are as follows:

Impairment losses

— Loans and advances

Loan portfolios are reviewed periodically to assess whether impairment losses exist. The Bank makes judgements as to whether there is any objective evidence that a loan portfolio is impaired, i.e. whether there is a decrease in estimated future cash flows. Objective evidence for impairment is described in accounting policy note 2(j). If management has determined, based on their judgement, that objective evidence for impairment exists, expected future cash flows are estimated based on historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics similar to those of the Bank. Historical loss experience is adjusted on the basis of the current observable data. Management reviews the methodology and assumptions used in estimating future cash flows regularly to reduce any difference between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

— Available-for-sale equity securities

The Bank determines that available-for-sale equity securities are impaired when there has been a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value below cost. The determination of when a decline in fair value below cost is not recoverable within a reasonable time period is judgmental by nature, so profit and loss could be affected by differences in this judgement.

4 Operating profit

(a) Interest income

		2012	2011
利息收入源自：	Interest income arising from:		
— 非以公平價值計入損益之金融資產	— financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	571,539	465,080
其中：	of which:		
— 上市投資之利息收入	— interest income from listed investments	23,737	3,958
— 非上市投資之利息收入	— interest income from unlisted investments	9,063	3,599
— 減值金融資產之利息收入	— interest income from impaired financial assets	1,671	116

4 營業溢利(續)

(b) 利息支出

		2012	2011
利息支出源自：	Interest expense arising from:		
– 非以公平價值誌入損益之金融負債	– financial liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss	194,170	120,336
– 買賣用途負債	– trading liabilities	6,456	17,075
		200,626	137,411
其中：	of which:		
– 客戶往來、定期、儲蓄及其他存款利息支出	– interest expense on current, fixed, savings and other deposits of customers	188,006	111,895
– 銀行同業、中央銀行及其他金融機構之存款利息支出	– interest expense on deposits and balances of banks, central banks and other financial institutions	6,164	8,441

(c) 服務費及佣金收入淨額

(c) Net fees and commission income

		2012	2011
服務費及佣金收入	Fees and commission income		
– 有關存款業務	– Deposit related business	11,045	12,674
– 有關貸款業務	– Loan related business	21,359	23,445
– 有關貿易業務	– Trade finance business	8,851	8,943
– 有關信用咭業務	– Credit cards	36,801	32,611
– 股票買賣服務費	– Stock-broking fees	26,696	36,526
– 財富管理服務費	– Wealth management fees	3,776	4,030
– 其他代理佣金	– Other agency commissions	18,916	15,241
– 其他	– Others	3,482	10,149
減：服務費及佣金支出	Less: Fees and commission expense	(1,186)	(1,256)
		129,740	142,363

以上所列示之服務費及佣金收入淨額全部來自非持作買賣用途及非指定以公平價值誌入損益之金融工具。

The above fees and commission were generated from financial instruments that are not held for trading nor designated at fair value through profit and loss.

財務報表附註

Notes to the Financial Statements

4 營業溢利(續)

(d) 其他收入

		2012	2011
股息收入	Dividend income	2,231	1,652
外匯買賣收益	Gains arising from dealing in foreign currencies	16,725	16,176
其他	Others	5,837	2,706
		24,793	20,534

4 Operating profit (continued)

(d) Other income

(e) 營業支出

(e) Operating expenses

		2012	2011
僱員成本	Staff costs		
薪金及其他僱員成本	Salaries and other staff costs	135,024	122,166
退休福利成本	Retirement benefit costs	9,073	8,035
		144,097	130,201
不包括折舊之行址及設備支出	Premises and equipment expense, excluding depreciation	15,428	14,152
折舊(附註15)	Depreciation (note 15)	16,919	16,148
經營租賃費用	Operating lease charges	3,508	4,076
核數師費用	Auditors' remuneration	482	518
其他	Others	61,355	57,926
		241,789	223,021

(f) 貸款減值損失及準備回撥

(f) Impairment losses and allowances released on loans and advances

		2012	2011
個別減值準備	Individually assessed		
— (提撥)/回撥	— (charged)/released	(863)	3,095
整體減值準備	Collectively assessed		
— 回撥	— released	868	1,529
客戶貸款減值準備之 淨回撥(附註13)	Net released of impairment losses and allowances for loans and advances (note 13)	5	4,624

5. 稅項

(a) 收益表內之稅項為：

5 Taxation

(a) Taxation in the income statement represents:

		2012	2011
本期稅項－澳門所得補充稅準備	Current tax – Provision for Macau Complementary Tax		
本年度準備	Provision for the year	33,005	33,714
往年年度準備過剩	Over-provision in respect of prior years	(355)	(543)
		32,650	33,171
本期稅項－中華人民共和國預扣稅	Current tax – The People's Republic of China ("PRC") withholding tax		
本年度準備	Provision for the year	887	664
遞延稅項	Deferred taxation		
暫時性差異產生及轉回	Origination and reversal of temporary differences	4,202	157
		37,739	33,992

2012年度澳門所得補充稅準備乃按該年度估計應課稅溢利照現行稅率12% (2011年：12%)計算。

The provision for Macau Complementary Tax is calculated at 12% (2011: 12%) of the Bank's estimated assessable profits for the year ended 31 December 2012.

2012年度中華人民共和國預扣稅乃按該年度應課稅利息收益照現行稅率10% (2011年：10%)計算。

The provision for PRC Withholding Tax is calculated at 10% (2011: 10%) of the assessable interest income for the year ended 31 December 2012.

(b) 稅務支出及使用通用稅率之會計溢利對賬：

(b) Reconciliation between tax expense and accounting profit at applicable tax rate:

		2012	%	2011	%
除稅前溢利	Profit before tax	309,387	100.00	280,865	100.00
除稅前溢利之名義稅項	Notional tax on profit before taxation	37,126	12.00	33,704	12.00
不可扣減開支之稅項影響	Tax effect of non-deductible expenses	33	0.01	30	0.01
往年年度準備過剩	Over-provision in prior years	(355)	(0.11)	(543)	(0.19)
其他	Others	48	0.01	137	0.04
中華人民共和國預扣稅	Withholding tax in the PRC	887	0.29	664	0.24
實際稅項支出	Actual tax expense	37,739	12.20	33,992	12.10

財務報表附註

Notes to the Financial Statements

5. 稅項(續)

(c) 在資產負債表內之本期稅項為：

		2012	2011
本年度澳門所得補充稅準備	Provision for Macau Complementary Tax for the year	33,005	33,714
中華人民共和國預扣稅準備	Provision for PRC withholding tax	111	38
		33,116	33,752

5 Taxation (continued)

(c) Current tax payable in the balance sheet represents:

(d) 已確認之遞延稅項負債：

年內於資產負債表內確認之遞延稅項負債之組成部份及其變動如下：

(d) Deferred tax liabilities recognised

The components of deferred tax liabilities recognised in the balance sheet and the movements during the year are as follows:

遞延稅項 來自：	Deferred tax arising from:	重估可供 銷售之 金融資產 Revaluation of available- for-sale debt financial assets	根據金管局 條例增加之 減值準備 Additional impairment allowances under AMCM rules	重估 銀行行址 Revaluation of bank premises	合計 Total
2012年1月1日結餘	At 1 January 2012	(2,594)	(15,598)	(15,839)	(34,031)
收益表內撇除	Charged to income statement	–	(4,202)	–	(4,202)
儲備內撇除	Charged to reserves	(4,631)	–	(6,999)	(11,630)
2012年12月31日結餘	At 31 December 2012	(7,225)	(19,800)	(22,838)	(49,863)
2011年1月1日結餘	At 1 January 2011	(2,019)	(15,314)	(10,830)	(28,163)
收益表內撇除	Charged to income statement	–	(284)	127	(157)
儲備內撇除	Charged to reserves	(575)	–	(5,136)	(5,711)
2011年12月31日結餘	At 31 December 2011	(2,594)	(15,598)	(15,839)	(34,031)

除上述外，本行於資產負債表日沒有其他任何重大遞延稅項未作提撥準備。

Apart from the above, the Bank does not have any significant unprovided deferred taxation arising for the year or as at the balance sheet date.

6 董事和管理人酬金

6 Directors' and supervisors' emoluments

		2012	2011
董事袍金	Fees	265	190
其他酬金	Other emoluments	4,525	3,592
		4,790	3,782

本行其中某些董事從集團公司收取報酬，而該等報酬並沒有轉撥本行。

Certain directors of the Bank received remuneration from group companies but no allocation has been made to the Bank.

7 股息

7 Dividends

(a) 本年度股息

(a) Dividends attributable to the year

		2012	2011
在結算日後擬派之末期股息每股普通股澳門幣40元 (2011年：澳門幣70元)	Final dividend of MOP40 (2011: MOP70) per ordinary share proposed after the balance sheet date	48,000	84,000

在結算日後擬派之末期股息，並未於結算日確認為負債。

The final dividend proposed after the balance sheet date has not been recognised as a liability at the balance sheet date.

(b) 於年內批准及派發之去年應得股息

(b) Dividends attributable to the previous year, approved and paid during the year

		2012	2011
於年內批准及派發之去年末期股息每股普通股澳門幣70元 (2011年：澳門幣零元)	Final dividend in respect of the previous year, approved and paid during the year of MOP70 (2011: Nil) per ordinary share	84,000	–
於年內批准及派發之去年特別股息每股普通股澳門幣零元 (2011年：澳門幣35元)	Special dividend in respect of previous year, approved and paid during the year of MOP Nil (2011: MOP35) per ordinary share	–	42,000
		84,000	42,000

8 現金及存放銀行同業、中央銀行及其他金融機構款項

8 Cash and balances with banks, central banks and other financial institutions

		2012	2011
現金結餘	Cash balances	371,241	352,988
存放中央銀行款項	Balances with central banks	466,386	411,968
存放銀行同業款項	Balances with banks	353,274	251,562
		1,190,901	1,016,518

Notes to the Financial Statements

9 定期存放銀行同業、中央銀行及其他金融機構款項

9 Placements with banks, central banks and other financial institutions

		2012	2011
定期存放銀行同業款項	Placements with banks	724,329	1,065,671

10 貿易票據

10 Trade bills

		2012	2011
貿易票據	Trade bills	162,147	22,595

本行於年內，並無對上述貿易票據作出減值準備(2011年：無)。

During the year, no allowance for impairment losses has been made in respect of the above trade bills (2011: Nil).

11 買賣用途資產

買賣用途資產主要為衍生金融工具之正公平價值及包括與最終控股公司交易之結餘為澳門幣2,178,000元(2011年：澳門幣2,196,000元)。

11 Trading assets

Trading assets represent positive fair values of derivative financial instruments and include balances with the ultimate holding company amounting to MOP2,178,000 (2011: MOP2,196,000).

12 客戶貸款及其他賬項

(a) 客戶貸款及其他賬項扣除減值準備

12 Advances to customers and other accounts

(a) Loans and advances to customers and other accounts less impairment allowances

		2012	2011
客戶貸款總額	Gross advances to customers	16,269,604	13,675,685
減值貸款之個別減值準備 (附註13)	Individual impairment allowances for impaired loans and advances (note 13)	(2,354)	(765)
貸款之整體減值準備 (附註13)	Collective impairment allowances for loans and advances (note 13)	(10,059)	(10,927)
		16,257,191	13,663,993
銀行同業之貸款	Advances to bank	757,904	476,279
承兌客戶負債	Customer liability under acceptances	34,263	51,031
應計利息	Accrued interest	56,240	21,049
其他賬項	Other accounts	48,459	36,349
		17,154,057	14,248,701

12 客戶貸款及其他賬項(續)

(b) 客戶貸款行業分類

客戶貸款之行業類別是按該等貸款之用途分類及未減除任何減值準備。

12 Advances to customers and other accounts

(continued)

(b) Advances to customers analysed by industry sectors

The information concerning advances to customers by industry sectors is prepared by classifying the advances according to the usage of the advances and is stated gross of any impairment allowances.

		2012		2011	
		客戶 貸款總額 Gross advances to customers	減值 客戶貸款 Impaired advances to customers	客戶 貸款總額 Gross advances to customers	減值 客戶貸款 Impaired advances to customers
在澳門使用之貸款	Advances for use in Macau				
工業、商業及金融	Industrial, commercial and financial				
物業發展	Property development	226,672	20,678	99,403	20,678
物業投資	Property investment	2,170,092	—	2,182,986	—
財務機構	Financial concerns	18,313	—	20,921	—
批發與零售業	Wholesale and retail trade	725,424	—	359,262	—
製造業	Manufacturing	73,541	1,672	127,466	—
運輸與運輸設備	Transport and transport equipment	36,225	—	33,474	—
股票有關之貸款	Share financing	36,912	—	58,884	—
其他	Others	1,378,789	—	1,022,338	—
個人	Individuals				
購買住宅物業之貸款	Advances for the purchase of residential properties	8,501,176	1,193	6,809,952	2,981
信用咭貸款	Credit card advances	169,708	339	162,298	387
其他	Others	2,551,884	551	1,678,153	852
		15,888,736	24,433	12,555,137	24,898
貿易融資	Trade finance	358,800	—	1,112,966	—
在澳門以外使用之貸款	Advances for use outside Macau	22,068	—	7,582	—
		16,269,604	24,433	13,675,685	24,898

12 客戶貸款及其他賬項(續)

(c) 減值之客戶貸款

減值之客戶貸款總額、其抵押品市值及個別減值準備分析如下：

		2012	2011
減值之客戶貸款總額	Gross impaired advances to customers	24,433	24,898
減值客戶貸款總額 佔客戶貸款總額之百分比	Gross impaired advances to customers as a percentage of total advances to customers	0.15%	0.18%
減值客戶貸款之抵押品市值	Market value of collateral held with respect to impaired advances to customers	21,871	23,659
個別減值準備	Individual impairment allowances	2,354	765

減值之客戶貸款接受個別評估，以確定有否出現個別之客觀減值證據。另計及該貸款將來可收回數額之淨現值後提撥個別評估之減值準備，而該抵押品主要包括物業。

於2012年12月31日及2011年12月31日，本行貸予銀行同業之款項中，並無減值之銀行同業貸款，亦無提撥個別減值準備。

(d) 收回資產

於2012年12月31日及2011年12月31日，本行沒有持有任何收回資產。

12 Advances to customers and other accounts

(continued)

(c) Impaired advances to customers

The gross impaired advances to customers, market value of collateral held with respect of such advances and individual impairment allowances are as follows:

	2012	2011
Gross impaired advances to customers	24,433	24,898
Gross impaired advances to customers as a percentage of total advances to customers	0.15%	0.18%
Market value of collateral held with respect to impaired advances to customers	21,871	23,659
Individual impairment allowances	2,354	765

Impaired advances to customers are individually assessed loans with objective evidence of impairment on an individual basis. Individually assessed impairment allowances were made after taking into account the net present value of future recoverable amounts in respect of such loans and advances, and the collateral held mainly comprised properties.

There are no impaired advances to bank nor individual impairment allowances made on advances to bank as at 31 December 2012 and 31 December 2011.

(d) Repossessed assets

At 31 December 2012 and 2011, the Bank did not hold any repossessed assets.

13 客戶貸款之減值準備

13 Impairment allowances on loans and advances to customers

		2012		
		個別 Individual	整體 Collective	合計 Total
1月1日結餘	At 1 January	765	10,927	11,692
新增	Additions	2,278	–	2,278
回撥	Releases	(1,415)	(868)	(2,283)
支取／(回撥)收益表淨額 (附註4(f))	Net charge/(credit) to income statement (note 4(f))	863	(868)	(5)
收回往年已撇除之 貸款	Recoveries of advances written off in prior years	1,348	–	1,348
年內撇除	Amounts written off	(622)	–	(622)
12月31日結餘(附註12(a))	At 31 December (note 12(a))	2,354	10,059	12,413

		2011		
		個別 Individual	整體 Collective	合計 Total
1月1日結餘	At 1 January	1,332	12,456	13,788
新增	Additions	181	–	181
回撥	Releases	(3,276)	(1,529)	(4,805)
回撥收益表淨額 (附註4(f))	Net credit to income statement (note 4(f))	(3,095)	(1,529)	(4,624)
收回往年已撇除之 貸款	Recoveries of advances written off in prior years	2,709	–	2,709
年內撇除	Amounts written off	(181)	–	(181)
12月31日結餘(附註12(a))	At 31 December (note 12(a))	765	10,927	11,692

財務報表附註

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14 可供銷售金融資產

14 Available-for-sale financial assets

		2012	2011
債務證券	Debt securities		
官方實體發行－非上市 (政府債券)	Issued by sovereigns – unlisted (Treasury bills)	1,113,594	832,304
企業發行－上市	Issued by corporates – listed	582,681	24,620
企業發行－非上市	Issued by corporates – unlisted	56,758	–
公營機構發行－非上市	Issued by public sector entities – unlisted	129,888	44,652
金融機構發行－上市	Issued by financial institutions – listed	25,806	51,854
		1,908,727	953,430
股票	Equity securities		
企業發行－非上市	Issued by corporates – unlisted	46,451	46,451
企業發行－上市	Issued by corporates – listed	21,275	14,869
		67,726	61,320
		1,976,453	1,014,750

15 有形固定資產

15 Tangible fixed assets

		銀行行址 Bank premises	2012 傢俬、裝修、 設備及車輛 Furniture, fixtures, equipment and motor vehicles	合計 Total
成本或估值：	At cost or valuation:			
2012年1月1日結餘	At 1 January 2012	388,023	138,828	526,851
添置	Additions	757	16,120	16,877
出售	Disposals	(26,077)	(7,591)	(33,668)
重估盈餘	Surplus on revaluation	58,331	–	58,331
抵銷重估銀行行址之累計折舊	Elimination of accumulated depreciation on revalued bank premises	(3,228)	–	(3,228)
2012年12月31日結餘	At 31 December 2012	417,806	147,357	565,163
累計折舊：	Accumulated depreciation:			
2012年1月1日結餘	At 1 January 2012	29,109	107,507	136,616
本年度提撥(附註4(e))	Charge for the year (note 4(e))	5,691	11,228	16,919
出售撇除	Written back on disposals	(2,386)	(6,922)	(9,308)
抵銷重估銀行行址之累計折舊	Elimination of accumulated depreciation on revalued bank premises	(3,228)	–	(3,228)
2012年12月31日結餘	At 31 December 2012	29,186	111,813	140,999
賬面淨值：	Net book value:			
2012年12月31日結餘	At 31 December 2012	388,620	35,544	424,164

15 有形固定資產(續)

15 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

		銀行行址 Bank premises	2011 傢俬、裝修、 設備及車輛 Furniture, fixtures, equipment and motor vehicles	合計 Total
成本或估值：	At cost or valuation:			
2011年1月1日結餘	At 1 January 2011	364,125	131,245	495,370
添置	Additions	538	15,302	15,840
出售	Disposals	(17,884)	(7,719)	(25,603)
重估盈餘	Surplus on revaluation	42,803	–	42,803
抵銷重估銀行行址之累計折舊	Elimination of accumulated depreciation on revalued bank premises	(1,559)	–	(1,559)
2011年12月31日結餘	At 31 December 2011	388,023	138,828	526,851
累計折舊：	Accumulated depreciation:			
2011年1月1日結餘	At 1 January 2011	26,404	103,019	129,423
本年度提撥(附註4(e))	Charge for the year (note 4(e))	4,264	11,884	16,148
出售撇除	Written back on disposals	–	(7,396)	(7,396)
抵銷重估銀行行址之累計折舊	Elimination of accumulated depreciation on revalued bank premises	(1,559)	–	(1,559)
2011年12月31日結餘	At 31 December 2011	29,109	107,507	136,616
賬面淨值：	Net book value:			
2011年12月31日結餘	At 31 December 2011	358,914	31,321	390,235

於2012年12月31日，持作行政用途的銀行行址已經由獨立測量師行第一太平戴維斯估值及專業顧問有限公司(其部份員工為香港測量師學會的資深會員)重估，或經董事按公開市值重估。本行就此所得淨重估盈餘澳門幣51,332,000元(2011年：澳門幣37,667,000元)(重估盈餘澳門幣58,331,000元(2011年：澳門幣42,803,000元)於扣除遞延稅項澳門幣6,999,000元(2011年：澳門幣5,136,000元)後)在銀行行址重估儲備中累計。

Bank premises held for administrative use are revalued by an independent firm of surveyors, Savills Valuation and Professional Services Limited, who have among their staff, Fellows of the Hong Kong Institute of Surveyors, and by directors' valuation, on an open market value basis as at 31 December 2012. The net revaluation surplus of MOP51,332,000 (2011: MOP37,667,000) (being revaluation surplus of MOP58,331,000 (2011: MOP42,803,000) net of deferred tax of MOP6,999,000 (2011: MOP5,136,000)) have been accumulated in the Bank premises revaluation reserve.

15 有形固定資產(續)

若本行之銀行行址以成本減累計折舊入賬，其賬面值於2012年12月31日應為澳門幣201,768,000元(2011年：澳門幣228,379,000元)。

銀行行址之賬面淨值分析如下：

		2012	2011
在澳門之永久業權	Freehold held in Macau	180,937	152,891
在澳門之租約	Leasehold held in Macau		
– 短期租約(有效期在10年以下者)	– Short-term leases (less than 10 years unexpired)	207,683	206,023
		388,620	358,914

15 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

The carrying amount of the Bank premises would have been MOP201,768,000 (2011: MOP228,379,000) at 31 December 2012 had they been stated at cost less accumulated depreciation.

The analysis of net book value of bank premises is as follows:

16 買賣用途負債

買賣用途負債主要為衍生金融工具之負公平價值及包括與最終控股公司交易之結餘為澳門幣17,775,000元(2011年：澳門幣25,715,000元)。

16 Trading liabilities

Trading liabilities represent the negative fair values of derivative financial instruments and include balances with the ultimate holding company amounting to MOP17,775,000 (2011: MOP25,715,000).

17 其他負債

		2012	2011
應付利息	Interest payable	44,058	63,457
承兌結餘	Acceptances outstanding	34,263	51,031
準備及應付費用	Provisions for liabilities and accrued charges	34,867	27,376
本票	Cashier order	53,277	296,236
其他	Others	122,754	98,862
		289,219	536,962

17 Other liabilities

18 股本及儲備

(a) 股本

18 Share capital and reserves

(a) Share capital

2012

2011

註冊及實收股本：

Authorised, issued and fully paid:

1,200,000股之普通股
每股澳門幣100元

1,200,000 ordinary shares of
MOP100 each

120,000

120,000

普通股持有人有權收取不時宣派的股息，亦有權於本行的會議上按每股一票的方式投票。所有普通股在本行的剩餘淨資產均享有同等地位。

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

(b) 儲備

(i) 一般儲備

一般儲備由盈餘滾存轉賬成立並屬可派發。

(b) Reserves

(i) General reserve

The general reserve was set up from the transfer of unappropriated profits and is available for distribution.

(ii) 法定儲備

法定儲備按澳門金融體系法律制度第32/93M號法令第60條及澳門商法典內第432條之規定成立。

(ii) Legal reserve

Legal reserve was set up in accordance with Article 60 of Decree Law No 32/93/M and Article 432 of the Macau Commercial Code.

(iii) 投資重估儲備

投資重估儲備包括可供銷售金融資產之累計公允價值變動，而當該資產被終止確認時則按附註2(e)入賬。投資重估儲備並非已實現之利潤，並屬不可派發。

(iii) Investment revaluation reserve

Investment revaluation reserve comprises the cumulative net change in the fair value of available-for-sale financial assets until the assets are derecognised and is dealt with in accordance with the accounting policies in note 2(e). It does not represent realised profits and is not available for distribution.

(iv) 銀行行址重估儲備

銀行行址重估儲備乃按附註2(g)入賬的銀行行址重估之差額。銀行行址重估儲備並非已實現之利潤，並屬不可派發。

(iv) Bank premises revaluation reserve

Bank premises revaluation reserve has been set up and is dealt with in accordance with the accounting policy adopted for the revaluation of bank premises in note 2(g). It does not represent realised profits and is not available for distribution.

18 股本及儲備(續)

(b) 儲備(續)

(v) 監管儲備

根據金管局法例第18/93號之規定，金融機構必需對逾期貸款按照逾期期間維持一定百分比之最低特定備用金，而其餘之正常信貸及資產負債表以外之信貸有關項目亦需維持最低1%之一般備用金。本行之貸款減值準備是按照附註2(j)所示會計政策確認，如有關之貸款減值準備少於金管局之最低要求時，本行將由盈餘滾存撥出一筆相當於該最低要求水平及貸款減值準備之差額，在調整稅項影響後撥入監管儲備。本年度監管儲備列示如下：

		2012	2011
根據金管局條例要求增加之減值撥備	Increase in impairment allowances under AMCM rules	35,020	2,369
增加減值撥備之稅項(附註5(d))	Tax effect on the additional impairment allowances (note 5(d))	(4,202)	(284)
		30,818	2,085

由於2012年度正常貸款以及與信貸有關之資產負債表以外之風險總額高於2011年度之總額，因此根據金管局條例要求之減值撥備亦相應增加。

18 Share capital and reserves (continued)

(b) Reserves (continued)

(v) Regulatory reserve

In accordance with Aviso n.º18/93-AMCM, financial institutions are required to maintain a minimum level of specific provision for a bad and doubtful loan at a percentage depending on the overdue period of the loan, and a general provision at a minimum of 1% ("the minimum level") of the total balance of performing loans and certain credit-related off balance sheet exposure. The Bank recognises allowance for impairment losses on loans and advances in accordance with the policy as set out in note 2(j). In case where such impairment allowances are lower than the minimum level as required by AMCM, the Bank will transfer an amount, which is equal to the difference between the allowance and the minimum level, after adjustment for taxation impact, from its unappropriated profits to the regulatory reserve. The amount of regulatory reserve transfer for the year is as follows:

The total balance of performing loans and certain credit-related off balance sheet exposure in 2012 is higher than that of 2011, therefore, the total impairment allowances required under AMCM rules is increased.

19 資產負債表以外之風險程度

(a) 或然債務及承擔以擴闊信貸

或然債務及承擔起因於遠期資產購置、股票及證券之未繳足部分、存放遠期存款、有追索權之資產出售或其他交易，以及信貸有關工具，包括用以提供信貸的信用證、擔保及承擔。這些信貸有關工具所涉及之風險，大致與提供信貸予客戶所涉及之信貸風險相同。約定金額乃指假如合約被悉數提取而客戶違約時所涉及之風險金額。由於大部份擔保及承擔預料直至期滿止均不會被提取，合約金額總數並不代表未來之現金流量。

計算信貸風險加權金額是按照香港銀行法例的銀行(資本法)規定，所用之風險加權介乎0%至100%。

以下為每項重大類別之或然債務及承擔之約定金額概要：

		2012	2011
直接信貸替代項目	Direct credit substitutes	322,220	324,909
貿易有關之或然債務	Trade-related contingencies	59,363	165,807
其他承擔	Other commitments		
— 原本期限不逾1年	– With an original maturity of not more than 1 year	85,285	2,326
— 原本期限1年以上	– With an original maturity over 1 year	683,164	309,621
— 可無條件取消	– Which are unconditionally cancellable	1,264,790	1,024,036
合計	Total	2,414,822	1,826,699
信貸風險加權金額	Credit risk weighted amount	583,705	456,019

19 Off-balance sheet exposures

(a) Contingent liabilities and commitments to extend credit

Contingent liabilities and commitments arises from forward asset purchases, amounts owing on partly paid-up shares and securities, forward deposits placed, asset sales or other transactions with recourse, as well as credit-related instruments which include, letters of credit, guarantees and commitments to extend credit. The risk involved in these credit instruments is essentially the same as the credit risk involved in extending loan facilities to customers. The contractual amounts represent the amounts at risk should the contract be fully drawn upon and the client defaults. Since a significant portion of guarantees and commitments is expected to expire without being drawn upon, the total of the contract amounts is not representative of future cash flows.

The risk weights used in the computation of credit risk weighted amounts ranged from 0% to 100% in accordance with the Banking (Capital) Rules of the Hong Kong Banking Ordinance.

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

19 資產負債表以外之風險程度(續)

(b) 資本承擔

於2012年12月31日為購置有形固定資產而並未在財務報表中作出準備之資本承擔如下：

		2012	2011
已核准及簽訂合約之開支	Expenditure authorised and contracted for	3,477	7,983
已核准惟未簽訂合約之開支	Expenditure authorised but not contracted for	—	—

(c) 經營租賃承擔

於2012年12月31日，根據不可撤銷的經營租賃，未來最低應付租賃款項總額如下：

		2012	2011
1年內	Within one year	2,624	2,630
1年以上但5年內	After one year but within five years	744	1,155
		3,368	3,785

本行以經營租賃形式租入多項物業和設備。租賃年期一般初定1至24個月，屆滿後可再續約但其他條款須另議。所有租約並不包括或然租金。

19 Off-balance sheet exposures (continued)

(b) Capital commitments

Capital commitments for acquisition of tangible fixed assets outstanding at 31 December not provided for in the financial statements were as follows:

(c) Operating lease commitments

As at 31 December 2012, the total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases for properties and equipment are payable as follows:

The Bank leases a number of properties and items of equipment under operating leases. The leases typically run for an initial period of one to twenty-four months, with an option to renew the lease when all terms are renegotiated. None of the leases includes contingent rentals.

20 衍生金融工具

衍生工具是指財務合約，其價值視乎所涉及的一項或多項基本資產或指數而定。

本行大部份的衍生工具交易是為滿足客戶需求，其餘是為對沖本行之定息貸款及債券。本行不會為投機持倉。本行之利息掉期交易是為令定息貸款及債券能獲得浮息回報所作之對沖交易，而有關之掉期工具之到期日與其作對沖之金融工具相約。本行並無選擇為該些掉期工具作對沖會計法處理。至2012年12月31日所有衍生工具公允價值之正值及負值分別於資產負債表內之「買賣用途資產」及「買賣用途負債」列示。

20 Derivatives financial instruments

Derivatives refer to financial contracts whose value depends on the value of one or more underlying assets or indices.

The majority of the derivatives transactions were initiated in response to customer demand and the remaining were economic hedges for the Bank's fixed-interest rate loans and debt securities. No significant speculative positions are maintained by the Bank. The Bank entered into interest rate swaps to hedge its investments in fixed-rate debt securities so as to achieve a floating rate return. The swaps have approximately the same maturity profile as the financial instruments being hedged. The Bank has not elected to adopt hedge accounting in respect of these swaps. The positive and negative fair values of the derivatives as at 31 December 2012 were reported within "trading assets" and "trading liabilities" respectively on the balance sheet.

20 衍生金融工具(續)

(a) 衍生工具之名義金額

下表為本行衍生工具於結算日的名義金額，按其剩餘到期日的分析。此等工具之名義金額是於結算當日尚未完成之交易量，並不代表風險數額。

		2012			
		1年內 Within 1 year	1年以上 但5年內 Over 1 year but within 5 years	5年以上 Over 5 years	合計 Total
遠期匯率合約	Forward exchange rate contracts	1,113,800	–	–	1,113,800
利率掉期合約	Interest rate swap contracts	386,250	85,490	51,500	523,240
		1,500,050	85,490	51,500	1,637,040

		2011			
		1年內 Within 1 year	1年以上 但5年內 Over 1 year but within 5 years	5年以上 Over 5 years	合計 Total
遠期匯率合約	Forward exchange rate contracts	2,450,170	–	–	2,450,170
利率掉期合約	Interest rate swap contracts	824,000	471,740	51,500	1,347,240
		3,274,170	471,740	51,500	3,797,410

(b) 衍生工具之信貸風險加權金額

(b) Credit risk weighted amounts of derivatives

		2012	2011
匯率合約	Exchange rate contracts	6,196	10,836
利率掉期合約	Interest rate swap contracts	1,622	3,338
		7,818	14,174

計算信貸風險加權數額所用之風險加權乃根據香港銀行法例銀行(資本法)之規定介乎0%至50%。

此等數額並未計及雙邊淨額安排之影響。

The credit risk weighted amounts are computed in accordance with the Banking (Capital) Rules of the Hong Kong Banking Ordinance and the risk weights used range from 0% to 50%.

These amounts do not take into account the effects of bilateral netting arrangements.

21 現金流量表附註

(a) 稅前溢利與因營業活動所產生／(使用)
之現金流量對賬表

21 Notes to the cash flow statement

(a) Reconciliation of profit before taxation to cash flows
generated from/(used in) operating activities

		2012	2011 (重報) (restated)
營業活動	Operating activities		
除稅前溢利	Profit before taxation	309,387	280,865
調整如下：	Adjustments for:		
折舊	Depreciation	16,919	16,148
出售有形固定資產之淨收益	Net gains on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(25,132)	(7,184)
分攤債務證券之折扣	Amortisation of discount of debt securities	(5,956)	(1,395)
股息收入	Dividend income	(2,231)	(1,652)
外幣對換收益	Foreign exchange gain	(1,897)	(616)
貸款減值損失及準備撥回	Impairment losses and allowances released on loans and advances	(5)	(4,624)
貸款撇賬及回撥淨額	Loans and advances written off net of recoveries	726	2,528
		291,811	284,070
原本期限為三個月或以上之 銀行存放款減少／(增加)	Decrease/(increase) in placements with banks with original maturity over three months	722,513	(863,621)
貿易票據增加	Increase in trade bills	(139,552)	(2,770)
買賣用途資產減少	Decrease in trading assets	5,363	2,940
客戶貸款及其他賬項增加	Increase in gross advances to customers and other accounts	(2,906,077)	(332,768)
原本期限為三個月或以上之 存放最終控股公司及 其附屬公司之款項增加	Increase in amounts due from ultimate holding company and fellow subsidiaries with original maturity over three months	(359,745)	(146,224)
銀行同業、中央銀行及其他 金融機構之存款增加／(減少)	Increase/(decrease) in deposits and balances of banks, central banks and other financial institutions	2,200	(6,167)
客戶往來、定期及儲蓄存款增加	Increase in current, fixed, savings and other deposits of customers	4,109,807	1,783,690
買賣用途負債減少	Decrease in trading liabilities	(7,024)	(5,358)
其他負債(減少)／增加	(Decrease)/increase in other liabilities	(247,743)	291,477
最終控股公司及其附屬公司之 存款增加／(減少)	Increase/(decrease) in amounts due to ultimate holding company and fellow subsidiaries	45,556	(986,346)
因營業活動產生之現金淨額	Net cash generated from the operations	1,517,109	18,923
已付澳門所得補充稅及 中華人民共和國預扣稅	Macau Complementary Tax and PRC Withholding Tax paid	(34,173)	(30,353)
因營業活動產生／(使用)之 現金淨額	Cash flows generated from/(used in) operating activities	1,482,936	(11,430)

財務報表附註

Notes to the Financial Statements

21 現金流量表附註(續)

(b) 現金及等同現金項目之分析

		2012	2011 (重報) (restated)
現金及存放銀行同業、中央銀行及 其他金融機構款項	Cash and balances with banks, central banks and other financial institutions	1,190,901	1,016,518
原本期限為三個月以內定期存放 銀行同業、中央銀行及其他 金融機構款項	Placements with banks, central banks and other financial institutions with original maturity within three months	583,221	202,050
存放最終控股公司及其附屬公司款項	Amounts due from ultimate holding company and fellow subsidiaries		
— 現金及存放銀行同業、 中央銀行及其他金融 機構款項	— Cash and balances with banks, central banks and other financial institutions	74,211	77,847
— 原本期限為三個月以內定期 存放銀行同業、中央銀行及 其他金融機構款項	— Placements with banks, central banks and other financial institutions with original maturity within three months	3,591,176	3,624,574
可供銷售之金融資產	Available-for-sale financial assets		
— 政府債券	— Treasury bills	119,997	337,981
		5,559,506	5,258,970

在2012年之現金及等同現金項目中不包括原到期日超過三個月的政府債券，比較數字已重報於現金流量表及相關附註。

Treasury bills with original maturity longer than 3 months are not included in cash and cash equivalents in 2012 and comparatives are restated in the cash flow statement and relevant notes.

22 重大關連人士交易

(a) 主要行政人員之酬金

主要行政人員之酬金，包括附註6所披露應付銀行董事款項，現列如下：

		2012	2011
短期僱員福利	Short-term employee benefits	11,153	9,753
離職後福利	Post-employment benefits	1,027	935
		12,180	10,688

22 Material related party transactions

(a) Key management personnel remuneration

Remuneration for key management personnel, including amounts paid to the Bank's directors as disclosed in note 6, is as follows:

22 重大關連人士交易 (續)

(b) 最終控股公司及其附屬公司之交易

本年度內，本行與最終控股公司，香港永亨銀行及其附屬公司之交易，均按一般正常業務及商業條件進行。年內之收支、資產負債表內、外各項目之結算日結餘及平均結餘詳列如下：

(i) 收入及支出

		2012	2011
利息收入	Interest income	47,113	58,670
利息支出	Interest expenses	(12,615)	(25,470)
費用及佣金支出	Fees and commission expense	(1,186)	(1,256)
其他收益	Other income	927	927
持作買賣用途之金融工具之淨溢利	Net profit from financial instruments held for trading	593	1,513
營運費用	Operating expenses	(29,493)	(14,390)

(ii) 資產負債表內之結餘

資產

Assets

		結算日結餘 Ending balance		平均結餘 Average balance	
		2012	2011	2012	2011
現金及存放銀行同業、中央銀行及其他金融機構款項	Cash and balances with banks, central banks and other financial institutions	75,862	462,108	327,471	272,072
定期存放銀行同業、中央銀行及其他金融機構款項	Placements with banks, central banks and other financial institutions	4,268,045	3,454,350	3,502,235	4,272,700
客戶貸款及其他帳戶	Advances to customers and other accounts	10,824	115,562	90,109	119,099
		4,354,731	4,032,020	3,919,815	4,663,871

22 Material related party transactions (continued)

(b) Transactions with ultimate holding company and fellow subsidiaries

During the year, transactions with the Bank's ultimate holding company, Wing Hang Bank, Limited and fellow subsidiaries were entered into by the Bank in the ordinary course of business and on normal commercial terms. The income and expense for the year, on and off-balance sheet outstandings at the balance sheet date and corresponding average balances for the year are set out below:

(i) Income and expense

(ii) On-balance sheet outstandings

22 重大關連人士交易 (續)

(b) 最終控股公司及其附屬公司之交易 (續)

(ii) 資產負債表內之結餘 (續)

負債

		結算日結餘		平均結餘	
		Ending balance		Average balance	
		2012	2011	2012	2011
銀行同業、中央銀行及 其他金融機構之存款	Deposits and balances of banks, central banks, and other financial institutions	208,838	161,901	909,328	1,919,011
客戶往來、定期、儲蓄及 其他存款	Current, fixed, savings and other deposits of customers	223	225	223	225
其他負債	Other liabilities	1,737	3,116	2,516	5,976
		210,798	165,242	912,067	1,925,212

(iii) 資產負債表外之結餘

(iii) Off-balance sheet outstanding

		結算日結餘		平均結餘	
		Ending balance		Average balance	
		2012	2011	2012	2011
合約金額	Contract amounts				
直接信貸替代項目	Direct credit substitutes	17,098	25,338	21,218	90,248

(iv) 衍生金融工具之結餘

(iv) Derivative financial instruments outstanding

		結算日結餘		平均結餘	
		Ending balance		Average balance	
		2012	2011	2012	2011
名義金額	Notional amounts				
遠期匯率合約	Forward exchange rate contracts	1,112,480	2,342,147	1,483,195	1,903,716
利率掉期合約	Interest rate swap contracts	368,740	1,192,740	577,315	1,681,990

22 重大關連人士交易 (續)

(c) 高級職員貸款

全年及於2012年12月31日之貸款總數為零(2011年：無)。

- (d) 年內，概無就任何上述貸予關連人士之款項作出任何減值損失準備(2011年：無)。

23 財務風險管理

本行已制定政策、程序及限額，以管理本行所承受的不同種類風險。本行具備多項風險管理系統及管理資訊系統，以識別、計量、監察及控制信貸風險、流動資金風險、市場風險及營運風險。該等風險管理政策、程序及限額乃經董事會或經指定之委員會核准，並由與風險管理有關之委員會如授信委員會及資產負債管理委員會，作定期檢討。內部核數員會進行定期稽核及獨立檢查，以確保該等政策及程序能得以遵從。

本附註列報本行對上述各項風險、風險衡量及管理的目標、政策和程序，以及資本管理等資料。

(a) 信貸風險管理

信貸風險源於交易對手未能履行其承擔，可來自本行的貸款、貿易融資、財資、衍生工具及其他業務。董事會已授權由本行之總經理任主席的授信委員會以執行信貸風險管理。

信貸風險管理是獨立於其他業務，監管信貸政策的應用及實行及確保信貸評估及批核的質素。本行的信貸政策制定了授予信貸的準則、信貸批核與監察的程序、貸款分類系統及減值的政策，並根據澳門金融管理局發出的指引及澳門特別行政區發出的會計準則來制定對大額信貸及減值的政策。

信貸風險管理指引已載於本行的貸款手冊，並經由授信委員會定期檢閱及批核。貸款手冊內包括為信貸權限授權、授信標準、信貸監管處理、貸款分類系統、信貸追收及減值政策。

22 Material related party transactions (continued)

(c) Loans to officers

Aggregate amount of relevant loans outstanding during the year and at 31 December 2012 is Nil (2011: Nil).

- (d) During the year, no allowance for impairment losses has been made in respect of the above advances to related parties (2011: Nil).

23 Financial risk management

The Bank has established policies, procedures and limits to manage various types of risk that the Bank is exposed to. Risk management processes and management information systems are in place to identify, measure, monitor and control credit risk, liquidity risk market risk and operational risk. The risk management policies, procedures and limits are approved by the Board of Directors or its designated committee, and are monitored and reviewed regularly by the relevant risk management committees, such as the Credit Committee and the Asset and Liability Management Committee ("ALMCO"). Internal auditors perform regular audits and independent checking to ensure compliance with the policies and procedures.

This note presents information about the Bank's exposure to each of the above risks, the Bank's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risks, and the Bank's management of capital.

(a) Credit risk management

Credit risk arises from the possibility that the counterparty in a transaction may default. It arises from the lending, trade finance, treasury, derivatives and other activities undertaken by the Bank. The Board of Directors has delegated the Bank's credit risk management to the Credit Committee, which is chaired by the Bank's General Manager.

The credit risk management function is independent of the business units. It oversees the implementation of credit policies and ensures the quality of credit evaluation and approval. Credit approval is conducted in accordance with the Bank's credit policy, which defines the credit extension criteria, the credit approval and monitoring processes, the loan classification system and impairment policy. The credit policy also takes into account the guidelines issued by the AMCM and accounting standards issued by Macau SAR with respect to large exposures and impairment requirements.

Guidelines to manage credit risk have been laid down in the Bank's Loaning Manual, which is regularly reviewed and approved by the Credit Committee. The Loaning Manual covers the delegated lending authorities, credit extension criteria, credit monitoring process, loan classification system, credit recovery and impairment policy.

23 財務風險管理(續)

(a) 信貸風險管理(續)

(i) 企業信貸風險

企業信貸一般是向具有穩健財務背景客戶提供。除確立目標市場外，管理信貸風險的主要手法為信貸核准過程。本行有多項政策及程序，以評估特定交易對手或交易的潛在信貸風險，以及決定批核有關交易與否。就企業客戶而言，本行已制定一套適用於所有交易對手的定期而詳盡之信貸覆核系統。本行亦已就個別行業及不同的借款人和借款人團體設立風險限額，不論風險是貸款風險或非資金風險。本行亦已釐定檢討程度，確保按照貸款的規模和風險評級，為貸款進行適當的檢討和核准。

本行持續進行多個層次的信貸覆核和監控。有關的信貸政策乃旨在盡早發現需要特別注意的交易對手、行業或產品的風險。授信委員會定期監管交易組合的整體風險、個別問題貸款及潛在問題貸款。

(ii) 零售信貸風險

本行的零售信貸政策和核准程序是因應零售銀行產品的特徵而制定：大量小額及相對地類似的交易。零售信貸風險的監管主要是基於就不同產品及客戶類別進行統計分析及組合覆核。本行按個別組合的表現及市場常規，不斷覆核及修訂產品條款及客戶組合。

(iii) 與信貸有關之承諾

與信貸有關的承諾和或然事項的風險，本質上與提供貸款予客戶時的信貸風險相同。因此，有關交易必須符合客戶申請貸款時所要達到的信貸申請、組合保存和抵押要求。

23 Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk management (continued)

(i) Corporate credit risk

The corporate lending is generally made to customers with strong financial background. In addition to market targeting, the principal means of managing credit risk is the credit approval process. The Bank has policies and procedures to evaluate the potential credit risk of a particular counterparty or transaction and to approve the transaction. For corporate clients, the Bank has a detailed risk grading system that is applied to each counterparty on a regular basis. The Bank also has limits for exposure to individual industries and for borrowers and groups of borrowers, regardless of whether the exposure is in the form of loans or non-funded exposures. The Bank also has a review process to ensure the proper level of review and approval depending on the size of the facility and risk grading of the credit.

The Bank undertakes ongoing credit analysis and monitoring at several levels. The credit policies promote early detection of counterparty, industry or product exposures that require special attention. The Credit Committee oversees the overall portfolio risk as well as individual problem loans and potential problem loans on a regular basis.

(ii) Retail credit risk

The Bank's retail credit policy and approval process are designed for the fact that there are high volumes of relatively homogeneous, small value transactions in each retail loan category. Because of the nature of retail banking, the credit policies are based primarily on statistical analyses of risks with respect to different products and types of customers. The Bank monitors its own and industry experience to determine and periodically revise product terms and desired customer profiles.

(iii) Credit-related commitments

The risks involved in credit-related commitments and contingencies are essentially the same as the credit risk involved in extending loan facilities to customers. These transactions are, therefore, subject to the same credit application, portfolio maintenance and collateral requirements as for customers applying for loans.

23 財務風險管理(續)

(a) 信貸風險管理(續)

(iv) 信貸風險的集中

信貸風險的集中源於一組交易對手受到地區、經濟或行業因素的影響，而該等團體的整體信貸風險對本行的總體風險至關重要。除存放於最終控股公司及附屬公司之款項外，本行並無對任何個人、團體客戶或交易對手存在重大風險。

(1) 最高風險

在不計所持有的抵押品或其他信用提升的情況下，結算日的最高信貸風險，是指資產負債表內之各項金融資產經扣除減值準備後的賬面值。該項最高風險概述如下：

23 Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk management (continued)

(iv) Concentrations of credit risk

Concentration of credit risk exists when changes in geographic, economic or industry factors similarly affect groups of counterparties whose aggregate credit exposure is material in relation to the Bank's total exposures. The Bank does not have significant exposure to any individual or group of customers or counterparties except for the amount due to the ultimate holding company and fellow subsidiaries.

(1) Maximum exposure

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the balance sheet date without taking into consideration of any collateral held or other credit enhancements is represented by the carrying amount of each financial assets in the balance sheet after deducting any impairment allowance. A summary of the maximum exposure is as follows:

		2012	2011
存放銀行同業、中央銀行及 其他金融機構款項	Balances with banks, central banks and other financial institutions	819,660	663,530
定期存放銀行同業、中央銀行及 其他金融機構款項	Placements with banks, central banks and other financial institutions	724,329	1,065,671
貿易票據	Trade bills	162,147	22,595
買賣用途資產	Trading assets	7,497	12,860
客戶貸款及其他賬項	Advances to customers and other accounts	17,154,057	14,248,701
存放最終控股公司及其附屬 公司款項	Amounts due from ultimate holding company and fellow subsidiaries	4,354,731	4,032,020
可供銷售之金融資產	Available-for-sale financial assets	1,976,453	1,014,750
財務擔保及其他與信用有關之 或然債務	Financial guarantees and other credit related contingent liabilities	381,583	490,716
貸款承擔及其他與信用有關之 承擔	Loan commitments and other credit related commitments	2,033,239	1,335,983
		27,613,696	22,886,826

23 財務風險管理(續)

(a) 信貸風險管理(續)

(iv) 信貸風險的集中(續)

(2) 貸款之信貸質素

銀行同業貸款只批授予信譽良好的銀行同業。客戶貸款的信貸質素分析如下：

		2012	2011
客戶貸款總額	Gross advances to customers		
— 非過期也非減值	– neither past due nor impaired	16,008,891	13,477,159
— 過期但非減值	– past due but not impaired	236,280	173,628
— 減值(附註12(c))	– impaired (note 12(c))	24,433	24,898
		16,269,604	13,675,685

其中：

Of which:

客戶貸款總額	Gross advances to customers		
— 1級：合格	– Grade 1: Pass	16,203,208	13,635,595
— 2級：特別監察	– Grade 2: Special mention	41,963	15,192
— 3級：不合標準	– Grade 3: Substandard	20,679	23,659
— 4級：懷疑帳項	– Grade 4: Doubtful	318	556
— 5級：損失	– Grade 5: Loss	3,436	683
		16,269,604	13,675,685

本行按照報告香港金管局所需採納的貸款分類制度劃分貸款。

The Bank classifies the loans and advances in accordance with the loan classification system adopted by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority (“HKMA”).

過期但非減值的客戶貸款賬齡分析如下：

The ageing analysis of advances to customers that are past due but not impaired is as follows:

		2012	2011
過期但非減值之客戶貸款總額	Gross advances to customers that are past due but not impaired		
— 過期3個月或以下	– past due 3 months or less	235,553	170,428
— 6個月或以下但3個月以上	– 6 months or less but over 3 months	727	623
— 1年或以下但6個月以上	– 1 year or less but over 6 months	–	2,577
		236,280	173,628

於2012年12月31日，本行並無若非重新商定條款便過期或減值的客戶貸款(2011年：無)。

As at 31 December 2012, there were no advances to customers that would be past due or impaired had the terms not been renegotiated (2011: Nil).

23 財務風險管理(續)

(a) 信貸風險管理(續)

(iv) 信貸風險的集中(續)

(3) 除客戶及銀行同業貸款以外金融資產的信貸質素

財資交易信貸風險管理方式跟本行企業信貸風險管理方式一樣，對交易對手實施風險評級，並對個別交易對手設定限額。根據本行信貸政策，除非授信委員會核准，否則本行不會投資低於標準普爾評級服務所評定的BBB級或等同項目之債務證券。

於結算日，按照信用評級機構標準普爾評級服務或其等同機構的評定而分析之債務證券信貸質素如下：

		2012	2011
AAA	AAA	46,498	44,652
AA-至AA+	AA- to AA+	1,196,984	832,304
A-至A+	A- to A+	167,186	51,854
低於A-	Lower than A-	92,232	—
無評級	Unrated	405,827	24,620
		1,908,727	953,430

(4) 抵押品或其他信用提升

本行就客戶貸款而持有物業按揭、其他資產註冊抵押、現金存款及擔保等形式的抵押品。

就過期但非減值的金融資產而持有的抵押品及其他信用提升的公平價值估計如下：

		2012	2011
就過期但非減值之金融資產而持有之抵押品及其他信用提升之公平價值	Fair value of collateral and other credit enhancements held against financial assets that are past due but not impaired	785,595	332,780

各金融資產按經濟類別區分的信貸集中風險分析於附註10至14內披露。

23 Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk management (continued)

(iv) Concentrations of credit risk (continued)

(3) Credit quality of financial assets other than advances to customers and bank

Credit risk of treasury transactions is managed in the same way as the Bank manages its corporate lending risk and risk gradings are applied to the counterparties with individual counterparty limits set. It is the Bank's credit policy not to invest debt securities that are below the grading of BBB by Standard & Poor's Ratings Services or their equivalents unless it is approved by the Credit Committee.

At the balance sheet date, the credit quality of investment in debt securities analysed by designation of external credit assessment institution, Standard & Poor's Ratings Services or their equivalents, is as follows:

		2012	2011
AAA	AAA	46,498	44,652
AA- to AA+	AA- to AA+	1,196,984	832,304
A- to A+	A- to A+	167,186	51,854
Lower than A-	Lower than A-	92,232	—
Unrated	Unrated	405,827	24,620
		1,908,727	953,430

(4) Collateral and other credit enhancements

The Bank holds collateral against advances to customers in the form of mortgages over property, other registered securities over assets, cash deposits and guarantees.

An estimate of the fair value of collateral and other credit enhancements held against past due but not impaired financial assets is as follows:

		2012	2011
就過期但非減值之金融資產而持有之抵押品及其他信用提升之公平價值	Fair value of collateral and other credit enhancements held against financial assets that are past due but not impaired	785,595	332,780

Analysis of credit risk concentration by the economic sector of the respective financial assets is disclosed in notes 10 to 14.

23 財務風險管理(續)

(b) 流動資金風險管理

流動資金風險是指未能集資以應付資產增長或應付到期債項的風險。本行已訂立流動資金風險管理政策，確保任何時間都能維持足夠流動資金。

流動資金由司庫按資產負債管理委員會的方針管理。資產負債管理委員會由高級管理層、財資部門、風險管理、財務管理及其他可影響流動資金風險的業務範疇的人士組成，負責監管流動資金風險管理事宜，特別是實施適合的流動資金政策及程序，識別、計量及監管流動資金風險，以及監控其流動資金風險管理過程。董事會核准流動資金風險策略及政策，維持對整體流動資金風險組合的持續注視，並確保流動資金風險已在既有風險管理架構內獲高級管理層妥為管理及控制。

為因應一般正常業務中的資金需要，除持有具流動性的資產外，亦繼續使用銀行同業拆借市場。另外，本行亦維持充足的備用信貸，以應付任何未能預料的大量資金需求。本行亦定期為流動資金狀況進行壓力測試，以確保時刻保持充足流動資金。以下之本行重大資產及負債期限分析乃按於結算日尚餘至合約到期日期間列示。

23 Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk is the risk of the Bank's inability to fund an increase in assets or meet its obligations as they fall due. The Bank has established liquidity management policies for ensuring adequate liquidity is maintained at all times.

Liquidity is managed day-to-day by the treasury under the direction of ALMCO. ALMCO, which comprises personnel from senior management, treasury function, risk management, financial management and other business areas that could affect liquidity risk, is responsible for overseeing the liquidity risk management, in particular implementation of appropriate liquidity policies and procedures, identifying, measuring and monitoring liquidity risk, and control over the liquidity risk management process. The Board of Directors approves the liquidity risk strategy and policies, maintains continued awareness of the overall liquidity risk profile, and ensures liquidity risk is adequately managed and controlled by senior management within the established risk management framework.

To cater for short term funding requirements during ordinary course of business, sufficient liquid assets are held and also access to the interbank market is maintained. In addition, adequate standby facilities are maintained in order to meet any unexpected and material cash outflow. The Bank also performs regular stress tests on its liquidity position to ensure adequate liquidity is maintained at all times. The following tables set out the detail of the analysis of the Bank's material assets and liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining periods at balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date.

23 財務風險管理(續)

(b) 流動資金風險管理(續)

(i) 資產及負債根據結算日至合約到期日止之間尚餘期限劃分的期限分析表

		2012							
		即時還款	1個月內	1個月以上但3個月內	3個月以上但1年內	1年以上但5年內	5年以上	無註明	總額
		Repayable on demand	Within 1 month	but within 3 months	but within 1 year	but within 5 years	Over 5 years	Undated	Total
資產	Assets								
現金及存放銀行同業、中央銀行及其他金融機構款項	Cash and balances with banks, central banks and other financial institutions	1,190,901	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,190,901
定期存放銀行同業、中央銀行及其他金融機構款項	Placements with banks, central banks and other financial institutions	-	171,530	411,691	-	141,108	-	-	724,329
貿易票據	Trade bills	147,265	9,152	5,730	-	-	-	-	162,147
買賣用途資產	Trading assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,497	7,497
客戶貸款	Advances to customers	223,946	624,254	426,356	1,967,621	5,016,512	7,998,502	-	16,257,191
銀行同業貸款	Advances to bank	-	-	-	757,904	-	-	-	757,904
存放最終控股公司及其附屬公司款項	Amounts due from ultimate holding company and fellow subsidiaries	565,557	3,026,582	123,707	638,885	-	-	-	4,354,731
可供銷售之金融資產	Available-for-sale financial assets	-	275,793	99,976	872,676	573,172	87,110	67,726	1,976,453
其他資產	Other assets	82,128	25,994	9,537	21,045	-	258	424,164	563,126
總資產	Total assets	2,209,797	4,133,305	1,076,997	4,258,131	5,730,792	8,085,870	499,387	25,994,279
負債	Liabilities								
銀行同業、中央銀行及其他金融機構之存款	Deposits and balances of banks, central banks and other financial institutions	2,237	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,237
客戶往來、定期、儲蓄及其他存款	Current, fixed, savings and other deposits of customers	11,711,864	4,131,863	3,856,983	3,563,295	3,148	26	-	23,267,179
買賣用途負債	Trading liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,619	19,619
應付最終控股公司及其附屬公司之存款	Amounts due to ultimate holding company and fellow subsidiaries	591	85,663	942	123,602	-	-	-	210,798
其他負債	Other liabilities	243,701	12,334	13,822	99,538	-	-	2,803	372,198
總負債	Total liabilities	11,958,393	4,229,860	3,871,747	3,786,435	3,148	26	22,422	23,872,031
淨(負債)/資產差距	Net (liability)/asset gap	(9,748,596)	(96,555)	(2,794,750)	471,696	5,727,644	8,085,844	476,965	2,122,248

23 Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Liquidity risk management (continued)

(i) Maturity profile of the assets and liabilities based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date

23 財務風險管理(續)

(b) 流動資金風險管理(續)

(i) 資產及負債根據結算日至合約到期日止之間尚餘期限劃分的期限分析表(續)

		2011							
		即時還款	1個月內	1個月 以上但 3個月內	3個月 以上但 1年內	1年以上 但5年內	5年以上	無註明	總額
		Repayable on demand	Within 1 month	1 month but within 3 months	3 months but within 1 year	1 year but within 5 years	Over 5 years	Undated	Total
資產	Assets								
現金及存放銀行同業、 中央銀行及其他金融機構 款項	Cash and balances with banks, central banks and other financial institutions	1,016,518	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,016,518
定期存放銀行同業、中央 銀行及其他金融機構款項	Placements with banks, central banks and other financial institutions	-	705,884	208,359	151,428	-	-	-	1,065,671
貿易票據	Trade bills	2,141	7,850	9,609	2,995	-	-	-	22,595
買賣用途資產	Trading assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,860	12,860
客戶貸款	Advances to customers	253,253	389,844	594,225	2,434,532	4,194,703	5,797,436	-	13,663,993
銀行同業貸款	Advances to bank	-	-	160,094	316,185	-	-	-	476,279
存放最終控股公司及 其附屬公司款項	Amounts due from ultimate holding company and fellow subsidiaries	470,889	2,979,841	297,642	283,648	-	-	-	4,032,020
可供銷售之金融資產	Available-for-sale financial assets	-	377,979	19,995	434,329	76,474	44,652	61,321	1,014,750
其他資產	Other assets	86,346	17,978	1,004	2,843	-	258	390,235	498,664
總資產	Total assets	1,829,147	4,479,376	1,290,928	3,625,960	4,271,177	5,842,346	464,416	21,803,350
負債	Liabilities								
銀行同業、中央銀行及 其他金融機構之存款	Deposits and balances of banks, central banks and other financial institutions	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
客戶往來、定期、儲蓄及 其他存款	Current, fixed, savings and other deposits of customers	10,105,687	3,854,383	2,628,156	2,563,465	5,625	56	-	19,157,372
買賣用途負債	Trading liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,643	26,643
應付最終控股公司及 其附屬公司之存款	Amounts due to ultimate holding company and fellow subsidiaries	2,999	51,355	28,485	82,403	-	-	-	165,242
其他負債	Other liabilities	474,439	10,822	16,564	102,914	-	-	6	604,745
總負債	Total liabilities	10,583,162	3,916,560	2,673,205	2,748,782	5,625	56	26,649	19,954,039
淨(負債)/資產差距	Net (liability)/asset gap	(8,754,015)	562,816	(1,382,277)	877,178	4,265,552	5,842,290	437,767	1,849,311

23 財務風險管理(續)

(b) 流動資金風險管理(續)

(ii) 依據合約到期日未折現之現金流量

下表列示本行於結算日就非衍生金融負債包括應付利息，按合約尚餘期限而支付的現金流量。所披露金額是以合約上未折現現金流量為依據。有期非衍生金融負債的應付利息按合約上利息支付日期而列報。

23 Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Liquidity risk management (continued)

(ii) Undiscounted cash flows by contractual maturities

The cash flows payable by the Bank for the non-derivative financial liabilities including interest payable that will be settled by remaining contractual maturities at the balance sheet date are presented in the following table. The amounts disclosed are based on the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Interest payable in respect of term non-derivative financial liabilities is reported based on contractual interest payment date.

		2012						總額 Total
		即時還款 Repayable on demand	1個月內 Within 1 month	1個月 以上但 3個月內 Over 1 month but within 3 months	3個月 以上但 1年內 Over 3 months but within 1 year	1年以上 但5年內 Over 1 year but within 5 years	5年以上 Over 5 years	
非衍生金融負債	Non-derivative financial liabilities							
銀行同業、中央銀行及 其他金融機構之存款	Deposits and balances of banks, central banks and other financial institutions	2,237	-	-	-	-	-	2,237
客戶往來、定期、儲蓄及 其他存款	Current, fixed, savings and other deposits of customers	11,711,864	4,146,910	3,881,696	3,610,924	3,148	26	23,354,568
衍生金融工具應付利息	Interest payable on derivative financial instruments	-	687	221	2,537	8,773	2,863	15,081
應付最終控股公司及 其附屬公司之存款	Amounts due to ultimate holding company and fellow subsidiaries	591	85,673	942	124,588	-	-	211,794
其他負債	Other liabilities	243,700	-	-	82,980	-	-	326,680
		11,958,392	4,233,270	3,882,859	3,821,029	11,921	2,889	23,910,360
未確認之貸款承擔	Unrecognised loan commitments	889,382	66,108	118,274	313,546	645,928	-	2,033,238
衍生工具現金流量	Derivative cash flows							
衍生金融工具 (名義金額)	Derivative financial instruments (notional amount)							
- 總流入	- total inflow	-	1,320	1,112,480	-	-	-	1,113,800
- 總流出	- total outflow	-	1,318	1,111,776	-	-	-	1,113,094
淨流入	Net inflow	-	2	704	-	-	-	706

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23 財務風險管理(續)

(b) 流動資金風險管理(續)

(ii) 依據合約到期日未折現之現金流量 (續)

23 Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Liquidity risk management (continued)

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

		2011						總額 Total
		即時還款 Repayable on demand	1個月內 Within 1 month	1個月 以上但 3個月內 Over but within 3 months	3個月 以上但 1年內 Over but within 1 year	1年以上 但5年內 Over but within 1 year 5 years	5年以上 Over 5 years	
非衍生金融負債	Non-derivative financial liabilities							
銀行同業、中央銀行及 其他金融機構之存款	Deposits and balances of banks, central banks and other financial institutions	37	-	-	-	-	-	37
客戶往來、定期、儲蓄及 其他存款	Current, fixed, savings and other deposits of customers	10,105,687	3,868,787	2,651,603	2,625,506	5,625	57	19,257,265
衍生金融工具應付利息	Interest payable on derivative financial instruments	-	2,029	965	4,985	11,713	4,478	24,170
應付最終控股公司及 其附屬公司之存款	Amounts due to ultimate holding company and fellow subsidiaries	2,999	51,357	28,490	82,651	-	-	165,497
其他負債	Other liabilities	474,439	-	-	67,784	-	-	542,223
		10,583,162	3,922,173	2,681,058	2,780,926	17,338	4,535	19,989,192
未確認之貸款承擔	Unrecognised loan commitments	772,221	18,733	50,990	357,136	136,903	-	1,335,983
衍生工具現金流量	Derivative cash flows							
衍生金融工具 (名義金額)	Derivative financial instruments (notional amount)							
- 總流入	- total inflow	-	769,130	1,210,900	470,140	-	-	2,450,170
- 總流出	- total outflow	-	768,592	1,211,344	469,972	-	-	2,449,908
淨流入/(流出)	Net inflow/(outflow)	-	538	(444)	168	-	-	262

23 財務風險管理(續)

(c) 市場風險管理

市場風險管理是指因資產負債表內外之利率、匯率持倉市價及股票與商品價格之變動，而引致本行損益表或儲備之變動所產生的風險。

本行就所持倉盤或金融工具包括匯率合約、利率合約、定息票據及股票與衍生工具，承受市場風險。

董事會審閱及核准市場風險管理及交易授權之政策。資產負債管理委員會獲賦予控制及監管市場風險之職責，包括定期檢討風險及風險管理框架，例如既定限額及虧損限額。該等限額由資產負債管理委員會制定並參考市況定期檢討，而任何重大變動均須經董事會審閱。本行之政策為不得超過限額。

(i) 利率風險管理

本行的利率風險源自財資及商業信貸活動。利率風險主要因帶息資產、負債及承擔在再定息的時差所致，亦與無息負債持倉有關，其中包括股東資金和往來賬戶及若干定息貸款和負債。本行之利率風險由財務管理處管理，並維持在經董事會批核的限額，本行亦使用利率掉期及其他衍生工具管理利率風險。

本行在每一季度執行價位基點計算方法監控及限制其承受的利率風險，價位基點是用來計算因一基點利率的變動所導致金融工具或工具組合現值變動的技術。此方法亦可用來快速評估一基點的利率變動所導致損益的影響。

23 Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Market risk management

Market risk is the risk arising from the movements in market prices of on- and off-balance sheet positions in interest rates, foreign exchange rates as well as equity and commodity prices and the resulting change in the profit or loss or reserve of the Bank.

The Bank is exposed to market risk on position taken or financial instrument held or taken such as foreign exchange contracts, interest rate contracts, fixed income and equity securities and derivatives instruments.

The Board of Directors reviews and approves the policies for the management of market risks and trading authorities. The Asset and Liability Management Committee ("ALMCO") has been delegated the responsibility of controlling and monitoring market risk including regular review of the risk exposures and the risk management framework such as the established limits and stop-losses. The limits are set by ALMCO and reviewed on a periodic basis with reference to market conditions, with any material changes requiring a review by the Board of Directors. It is the Bank's policy that no limit should be exceeded.

(i) Interest rate risk

The Bank's interest rate positions arise from treasury and commercial banking activities. Interest rate risk primarily results from the timing differences in the repricing of interest-bearing assets, liabilities and commitments. It also relates to positions from non-interest bearing liabilities including shareholders' funds and current accounts, as well as from certain fixed rate loans and liabilities. Interest rate risk is managed by the Financial Management Division within limits approved by the Board. The Bank also uses interest rate swaps and other derivatives to manage interest rate risk.

The Bank performs the Price Value of a Basis Point ("PVBP") measurement quarterly to monitor and limit its interest rate risk exposure. PVBP is a technique involving the calculation of the change in present value of a financial instrument or a portfolio of instruments due to a change of one basis point in interest rates. It also provides a quick tool to evaluate the impact on profit and loss due to a basis point movement in interest rates.

23 財務風險管理(續)

(c) 市場風險管理(續)

(i) 利率風險管理(續)

本行採用情景分析法和壓力測試，以評估本行在不利的情况下銀行帳戶的利率風險。情景分析法和壓力測試亦用於評估對有選擇權的活期和儲蓄存款、按揭貸款提前還款及有隱含期權的債券提前還款對淨利息收益的影響。

以下為利率敏感度用於向資產負債管理委員會匯報作風險管理用途，並只限於活期和儲蓄存款均保持在目前的水平及按揭貸款直至其原到期日還款之簡單情景。本行除稅前溢利因利率轉變而出現的實際變動可能與敏感度分析結果有所差異。是項計算已計及對帶息金融工具及利率掉期合約的影響。

上升10基點
下降10基點

23 Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Market risk management (continued)

(i) Interest rate risk (continued)

The Bank uses scenario analysis and stress test to assess the banking book interest rate risk the Bank would face under adverse circumstances. Scenario analysis and stress test are also devised to assess the impact on net interest income arising from the optionality of demand and saving deposits, the prepayment of mortgage loans and the prepayment of debt securities with embedded options.

Interest rate sensitivity set out below is for risk management reported to ALMCO only in simplified scenario, where demand and saving deposits remain in the level as they currently are and mortgage loans are serviced until their original maturity. Actual changes in the Bank's profit before tax resulting from the change in interest rates may differ from the result of the sensitivity analysis. The effect on interest-bearing financial instruments and interest rate swaps has been included in this calculation.

本行除稅前溢利增加／(減少)

**Increase/(decrease) in
Bank's profit before tax**

2012 2011

Increase in 10 basis points	1,752	2,493
Decrease in 10 basis points	(1,752)	(2,493)

結構性利率風險主要源自無息負債，包括股東資金和往來賬戶及若干定息貸款和負債。結構性利率風險由資產負債管理委員會監管。

Structural interest rate risk arises primarily from the deployment of non-interest bearing liabilities, including shareholders' funds and current accounts, as well as from certain fixed rate loans and liabilities. Structural interest rate risk is monitored by ALMCO.

23 財務風險管理(續)

(c) 市場風險管理(續)

(i) 利率風險管理(續)

下表顯示於結算日資產及負債的預期下次利率重訂日。

23 Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Market risk management (continued)

(i) Interest rate risk (continued)

The following tables indicate the expected next repricing date for the assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date.

		2012					
		3個月以上 但1年內	1年以上 但5年內				
		Over	Over		免息		
		3個月內	3 months	1 year	5年以上	Non-	合計
		Within	but within	but within	Over	interest	Total
		3 months	1 year	5 years	5 years	bearing	
資產	Assets						
現金及存放銀行同業、中央 銀行及其他金融機構款項	Cash and balances with banks, central banks and other financial institutions	408,916	–	–	–	781,985	1,190,901
定期存放銀行同業、中央銀行及 其他金融機構款項	Placements with banks, central banks and other financial institutions	583,221	141,108	–	–	–	724,329
貿易票據	Trade bills	162,147	–	–	–	–	162,147
買賣用途資產	Trading assets	–	–	–	–	7,497	7,497
客戶貸款及其他賬項	Advances to customers and other accounts	15,469,286	212,814	447,731	115,340	150,982	16,396,153
銀行同業貸款	Advances to bank	–	757,904	–	–	–	757,904
存放最終控股公司及其附屬公司 款項	Amounts due from ultimate holding company and fellow subsidiaries	3,650,666	638,600	–	–	65,465	4,354,731
可供銷售金融資產	Available-for-sale financial assets	375,769	872,676	573,171	154,837	–	1,976,453
其他資產	Others	–	–	–	–	424,164	424,164
總資產	Total assets	20,650,005	2,623,102	1,020,902	270,177	1,430,093	25,994,279
負債	Liabilities						
銀行同業、中央銀行及其他金融 機構之存款	Deposits and balances of banks, central banks and other financial institutions	–	–	–	–	2,237	2,237
客戶往來、定期、儲蓄及其他 存款	Current, fixed, savings and other deposits of customers	18,527,436	3,563,294	3,450	43	1,172,956	23,267,179
買賣用途負債	Trading liabilities	–	–	–	–	19,619	19,619
應付最終控股公司及其附屬公司 之存款	Amounts due to ultimate holding company and fellow subsidiaries	84,870	123,600	–	–	2,328	210,798
其他負債	Others	–	–	–	–	372,198	372,198
總負債	Total liabilities	18,612,306	3,686,894	3,450	43	1,569,338	23,872,031
利率敏感度差距	Interest rate sensitivity gap	2,037,699	(1,063,792)	1,017,452	270,134	(139,245)	2,122,248

財務報表附註

Notes to the Financial Statements

23 財務風險管理(續)

(c) 市場風險管理(續)

(i) 利率風險管理(續)

23 Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Market risk management (continued)

(i) Interest rate risk (continued)

		2011					
		3個月以上 但1年內	1年以上 但5年內				
		Over	Over	5年以上	免息		
		3個月內 Within 3 months	3 months but within 1 year	1 year but within 5 years	5年以上 Over 5 years	Non- interest bearing	合計 Total
資產	Assets						
現金及存放銀行同業、中央 銀行及其他金融機構款項	Cash and balances with banks, central banks and other financial institutions	448,540	–	–	–	567,978	1,016,518
定期存放銀行同業、中央銀行及 其他金融機構款項	Placements with banks, central banks and other financial institutions	914,243	151,428	–	–	–	1,065,671
貿易票據	Trade bills	22,595	–	–	–	–	22,595
買賣用途資產	Trading assets	–	–	–	–	12,860	12,860
客戶貸款及其他賬項	Advances to customers and other accounts	11,991,756	1,237,801	289,509	131,721	121,635	13,772,422
銀行同業貸款	Advances to bank	160,094	316,185	–	–	–	476,279
存放最終控股公司及其附屬公司 款項	Amounts due from ultimate holding company and fellow subsidiaries	3,781,509	180,418	–	–	70,093	4,032,020
可供銷售金融資產	Available-for-sale financial assets	397,975	434,329	76,474	105,972	–	1,014,750
其他資產	Others	–	–	–	–	390,235	390,235
總資產	Total assets	17,716,712	2,320,161	365,983	237,693	1,162,801	21,803,350
負債	Liabilities						
銀行同業、中央銀行及其他金融 機構之存款	Deposits and balances of banks, central banks and other financial institutions	–	–	–	–	37	37
客戶往來、定期、儲蓄及其他 存款	Current, fixed, savings and other deposits of customers	15,390,631	2,563,463	5,894	82	1,197,302	19,157,372
買賣用途負債	Trading liabilities	–	–	–	–	26,643	26,643
應付最終控股公司及其附屬公司 之存款	Amounts due to ultimate holding company and fellow subsidiaries	76,727	82,400	–	–	6,115	165,242
其他負債	Others	–	–	–	–	604,745	604,745
總負債	Total liabilities	15,467,358	2,645,863	5,894	82	1,834,842	19,954,039
利率敏感度差距	Interest rate sensitivity gap	2,249,354	(325,702)	360,089	237,611	(672,041)	1,849,311

23 財務風險管理(續)

(c) 市場風險管理(續)

(i) 利率風險管理(續)

下表顯示本年度之實際利率：

		2012	2011
定期存放銀行同業、中央銀行及其他金融機構款項	Placement with banks, central banks and other financial institutions	1.61%	1.26%
貿易票據及客戶貸款	Trade bills and advances to customers	2.91%	2.59%
金融資產	Financial assets	1.91%	0.95%
銀行同業、中央銀行及其他金融機構之存款	Deposits and balances of banks, central banks and other financial institutions	0.67%	0.42%
客戶存款	Deposits from customers	0.91%	0.63%

(ii) 貨幣風險管理

本行的外匯風險源自外匯買賣和商業銀行業務。所有外幣持倉額由財資部根據經董事會訂定的限額監管。

由於本行大部份資產及負債是以澳門幣、港幣及美元結算，而這三種貨幣掛鈎，因此董事會不認為本行存在重大貨幣風險。以下為於結算日之風險：

2012

		澳門幣 MOP	港幣 HKD	美元 USD	其他 Others	合計 Total
總資產	Total assets	27.3%	56.8%	5.3%	10.6%	100%
總負債	Total liabilities	30.7%	53.4%	4.9%	11.0%	100%
淨額	Net position	(3.4)%	3.4%	0.4%	(0.4)%	—

2011

		澳門幣 MOP	港幣 HKD	美元 USD	其他 Others	合計 Total
總資產	Total assets	27.7%	49.1%	11.9%	11.3%	100%
總負債	Total liabilities	32.7%	50.5%	5.6%	11.2%	100%
淨額	Net position	(5.0)%	(1.4)%	6.3%	0.1%	—

23 Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Market risk management (continued)

(i) Interest rate risk (continued)

The following table indicates the effective interest rates for the year:

		2012	2011
定期存放銀行同業、中央銀行及其他金融機構款項	Placement with banks, central banks and other financial institutions	1.61%	1.26%
貿易票據及客戶貸款	Trade bills and advances to customers	2.91%	2.59%
金融資產	Financial assets	1.91%	0.95%
銀行同業、中央銀行及其他金融機構之存款	Deposits and balances of banks, central banks and other financial institutions	0.67%	0.42%
客戶存款	Deposits from customers	0.91%	0.63%

(ii) Currency risk management

The Bank's foreign exchange positions arise from foreign exchange dealing, commercial banking operations. All foreign exchange positions are managed by the Treasury Department within limits approved by the Board of Directors.

The directors do not consider the Bank to have significant foreign currency risk as the majority of the Bank's assets and liabilities are denominated in Macau patacas, Hong Kong dollars and United States dollars, which are pegged to each other. The exposure at the balance sheet date was as follows:

23 財務風險管理(續)

(d) 營運風險管理

營運風險乃指因內部程序不完善或失效、人為過失、系統故障或外來事故而引致虧損之風險。

本行所建立之風險管理架構在企業及部門層面上控制風險。相關管理原理乃建基於本行高級管理層一貫所持之誠信及風險意識。

此架構包括連同監控措施之管治政策，保證所有營運單位完全遵從。該等措施由高級管理層所領導之營運管理委員會指導、監控及問責。該等委員會定期進行檢討，以確保內部監控妥善運作，並識別出可予改進的地方。

另外，本行的內部稽核部門進行定期檢討，量度本行內部監控系統之成效。該部門向監事會匯報，以確保高水平誠信管理此架構。

23 Financial risk management (continued)

(d) Operational risk management

Operational risk is defined as the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events.

The Bank's risk management framework is established to control risks at both corporate and departmental levels. The underlying management principle is built upon a longstanding culture of high integrity and risk awareness fostered by senior executives of the Bank.

The framework consists of governing policies with control measures to ascertain absolute compliance by all operating units. These measures are directed, controlled and held to account by operational management committees chaired by senior executives. Regular reviews are performed by the committees to ensure proper functioning of internal controls and to identify improvement opportunities.

Furthermore, independent reviews are conducted by the Bank's Internal Audit Department to measure the effectiveness of the Bank's system of internal controls. This department reports to the Supervisory Council to ensure the framework is managed with high standards

23 財務風險管理(續)

(e) 資本管理

本行的政策是要維持雄厚資本，來支持本行業務發展，並能達到法定的資本充足比率要求。本行資本管理的首要目標，除了符合澳門金管局的要求及香港金管局對最終控股公司集團整體的規定外，還有保障本行能夠持續經營，從而藉着訂定與風險水平相稱的產品和服務價格以及以合理費用獲得融資的方式，繼續為股東帶來回報，並為其他相關人士帶來利益。

本行積極定期檢討和管理其資本結構，以維持在更大槓桿比率所可能帶來更高股東回報與穩健資本狀況所提供的優勢和保障兩者中間取得平衡，並因應經濟情況轉變而調整資本結構。至於就信貸、市場和營運等風險所持最低資本要求金額，是依照澳門金管局規例及按香港金管局《巴塞爾資本協定二》規例之要求而計算。

本行按各業務部門所承受的風險來分配資本。本行亦要符合澳門及香港金管局因應監管所需而制定的資本要求。於截至2012年及2011年12月31日止各年度，本行已遵守一切外界所定的資本要求，也遠超澳門及香港金管局的最低規定比率。

23 Financial risk management (continued)

(e) Capital management

The Bank's policy is to maintain a strong capital base to support the development of the Bank's business and to meet the statutory capital adequacy ratio. In addition to meeting the AMCM requirements and the HKMA requirements on group basis for its ultimate holding company, the Bank's primary objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, by pricing products and services commensurately with the level of risk and by securing access to finance at a reasonable cost.

The Bank actively and regularly reviews and manages its capital structure to maintain a balance between the higher shareholder returns that might otherwise be possible with greater gearing and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position, and makes adjustments to the capital structure in light of changes in economic conditions. The amount of minimum capital requirements held for credit, market and operational risks is calculated in accordance with the AMCM regulation and Basel II requirements under HKMA regulation.

Capital is allocated to the various activities of the Bank depending on the risk taken by each business division. The Bank is subject to the capital requirements of the AMCM and the HKMA for their regulatory supervision purposes. The Bank has complied with all externally imposed capital requirements throughout the year ended 31 December 2012 and 2011 and are well above the minimum required ratio set by the AMCM and HKMA.

24 公平價值

(a) 按公平價值列賬之金融工具

持續按公平價值計量的金融工具包括買賣用途資產和負債，以及分類為可供銷售的金融工具。

公平價值估計是根據金融工具的特性和相關市場資料於某一特定時間作出，因此一般是主觀的。本行按下列公平價值等級計量公平價值，當中反映了計算時所運用的主要數據。

- (i) 第1等級：參考相同工具於交投活躍市場取得的市場報價（未經調整）。
- (ii) 第2等級：根據可直接觀察數據（即價格）或間接觀察數據（即源自價格）的估值模式。這個等級涵蓋使用以下估值方式的工具：同類工具於交投活躍市場的市場報價；相同或同類工具在交投不活躍市場的報價；或其他估值模式，而市場當中所用的重要數據全都是直接或間接可從市場觀察所得的資料。
- (iii) 第3等級：運用重要但不可觀察數據的估值模式。這個等級涵蓋非以可觀察市場資料的數據為估值模式的所有工具，而不可觀察的數據可對工具估值構成重大影響。這個等級也包括使用以下估值方法的工具，即參考同類工具的市場報價，並需要作出重大的不可觀察的調整或假設，以反映不同工具的差異。

於交投活躍市場交易的金融工具是根據市場報價或交易商報價以釐定公平價值。至於所有並非於交投活躍市場交易的其他金融工具，本行使用估值模式來確定公平價值。估值模式包括預期未來現金流量現值淨額及根據「無套利」原理的現金流量折現模型、以及業界就單純衍生工具所採用的標準期權定價模型。估值模式的目標是確定公平價值，以反映金融工具在報告日的價格，而該價格可被視為等同由市場參與者在公平交易基礎上決定的價格。

24 Fair values

(a) Financial instruments carried at fair value

Financial instruments measured at fair value on an ongoing basis include trading assets and liabilities and financial instruments classified as available-for-sale.

Fair value estimates are generally subjective in nature, and are made as of a specific point in time based on the characteristics of the financial instruments and relevant market information. The Bank measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements:

- (i) Level 1: Quoted market price (unadjusted) in an active market for an identical instrument.
- (ii) Level 2: Valuation technique based on observable inputs, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using: quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques where all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.
- (iii) Level 3: Valuation technique using significant unobservable inputs. This category includes all instruments where the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable market data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments where significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments.

Fair values of financial instruments that are traded in active markets are based on quoted market prices or dealer price quotations. For all other financial instruments that are not traded in the active markets, the Bank determines fair values using valuation techniques. Valuation techniques include net present value of expected future cash flows and discounted cash flow models based on "no-arbitrage" principles, standard option pricing models across the industry for vanilla derivative products. The objective of valuation techniques is to arrive at a fair value determination that reflects the price of the financial instrument at the reporting date that would have been determined by market participants acting at arm's length.

24 公平價值(續)

(a) 按公平價值列賬之金融工具(續)

估值模式大多只採用可觀察的市場資料。因此，公平價值計量的可靠性甚高。不過，部份金融工具是基於一個或以上的重大但不可觀察市場數據來計值。由此得出的公平價值較屬主觀判斷。「不可觀察」一詞並非意指絕無市場資料可取用，而是市場存在很少或當前不存在資料用以釐定可能出現公平交易的水平。可觀察數據例子包括即期及遠期匯率、基準利率曲線以及交易屬普遍的期權產品適用的波動曲面。不可觀察數據例子包括交易並非普遍的期權產品適用的波動曲面，以及市場因素之間的相互關係。

如果取得可觀察的市價和模型數據，可減省管理層需時判斷或估計，也可減少有關釐定公平價值的估值不確定因素。可觀察的市價和模型數據取得與否，視乎產品和市場而定，並易受金融市場的特定事件和一般情況的影響而出現變化。

至於較為複雜的工具，本行以採用專有估值模型的經紀定價服務作為公平價值計量的數據。該等估值模型一般開發自業界已確認的估值模型，而當中的部份或全部數據不可從市場觀察得到。

公平價值受制於控制框架。該框架旨在確保公平價值經由獨立於承受風險者的職能機構釐定或驗證。為此，釐定公平價值的最終責任落在中檯辦公室。中檯辦公室確立規管估值的程序，並負責確保這些程序符合一切相關會計準則。

24 Fair values (continued)

(a) Financial instruments carried at fair value (continued)

The majority of valuation techniques employ only observable market data. Hence, the reliability of the fair values measurement is high. However, certain financial instruments are valued on the basis of one or more significant market inputs that are not observable. The fair value derived is more judgemental. "Not observable" does not mean there is absolutely no market data available but there is little or no current market data available from which to determine the level at which an arm's length transaction would likely occur. Examples of observable inputs include foreign exchange spot and forward rates, benchmark interest rate curves and volatility surfaces for commonly traded option products. Examples of unobservable inputs include volatility surfaces for less commonly traded option products and correlations between market factors.

Availability of observable market prices and model inputs reduces the need for management judgement and estimation and also reduces the valuation uncertainty associated with determination of fair values. The availability varies depending on the products and markets and is prone to changes based on specific events and general conditions in the financial markets.

For more complex instruments, the Bank uses the broker pricing service, which adopts proprietary valuation models, as inputs to a fair value measurement. These models usually are developed from recognised valuation models across the industry with some or all of the inputs into these models being unobservable in the market.

Fair values are subject to a control framework that aims to ensure that they are either determined, or validated, by a function independent of the risk-taker. To this end, ultimate responsibility for the determination of fair values lies with Middle Office. Middle Office establishes procedures governing valuation, and is responsible for ensuring that these comply with all relevant accounting standards.

24 公平價值(續)

(a) 按公平價值列賬之金融工具(續)

下表按公平價值等級及金融工具的分類方法分析在結算日以公平價值計量之金融工具：

24 Fair values (continued)

(a) Financial instruments carried at fair value (continued)

The table below analyses financial instruments measured at fair value at the balance sheet date according to the level in the fair value hierarchy into which they are categorised.

		2012			
		第1等級 Level 1	第2等級 Level 2	第3等級 Level 3	合計 Total
資產	Assets				
買賣用途資產	Trading assets				
— 買賣用途衍生金融工具之正公平價值	– Positive fair values of derivative financial instruments held for trading	–	7,497	–	7,497
可供銷售金融資產	Available-for-sale financial assets				
— 政府債券	– Treasury bills	–	1,113,594	–	1,113,594
— 其他債務證券	– Other debt securities	779,347	15,786	–	795,133
— 股票	– Equity securities	16,882	4,394	12,306	33,582
		796,229	1,133,774	12,306	1,942,309
負債	Liabilities				
買賣用途負債	Trading liabilities				
— 買賣用途衍生金融工具之負公平價值	– Negative fair values of derivative financial instruments held for trading	–	19,619	–	19,619

24 公平價值(續)

(a) 按公平價值列賬之金融工具(續)

24 Fair values (continued)

(a) Financial instruments carried at fair value (continued)

		2011			合計 Total
		第1等級 Level 1	第2等級 Level 2	第3等級 Level 3	
資產	Assets				
買賣用途資產	Trading assets				
— 買賣用途衍生金融工具之正公平價值	– Positive fair values of derivative financial instruments held for trading	–	12,860	–	12,860
可供銷售金融資產	Available-for-sale financial assets				
— 政府債券	– Treasury bills	–	832,304	–	832,304
— 其他債務證券	– Other debt securities	69,788	51,338	–	121,126
— 股票	– Equity securities	–	14,869	12,306	27,175
		69,788	898,511	12,306	980,605
負債	Liabilities				
買賣用途負債	Trading liabilities				
— 買賣用途衍生金融工具之負公平價值	– Negative fair values of derivative financial instruments held for trading	–	26,643	–	26,643

於本年度，金融工具並無在公平價值的第1等級與第2等級之間作出重大轉移。

During the year, there were no significant transfer of financial instruments between Level 1 and Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

於2011及2012年度期間，並無作出任何買賣、發行或清算在第3等級的公平價值的金融工具或轉入、轉出任何公平價值第3等級的金融工具。

During the years of 2012 and 2011, there were no purchases, sales, issues or settlements of financial instruments categorized as Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy or transfer into or out of Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

24 公平價值(續)

(a) 按公平價值列賬之金融工具(續)

因重要但不可觀察的假設變動至合理可行之另類假設所產生之影響：

在某些情況下，計算金融工具公平價值所用的估值模型，其中所包含的假設並非依據相同工具的當前可觀察市場交易價格，亦非依賴其他可觀察市場資料。下表列示在第3等級的公平價值敏感度，即因轉用至合理可行的另類假設所產生的正、負10%的價值的並行變動。

24 Fair values (continued)

(a) Financial instruments carried at fair value (continued)

Effect of changes in significant non-observable assumptions to reasonably possible alternatives:

The fair value of financial instruments are, in certain circumstances, measured using valuation models that incorporate assumptions that are not supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument and are not based on observable market data. The following table shows the sensitivity of fair values in Level 3 due to parallel movement of plus or minus 10 per cent of change in fair value to reasonably possible alternative assumptions.

		2012		2011	
		反映於股東權益 Reflected in equity		反映於股東權益 Reflected in equity	
		有利轉變 Favourable changes	不利轉變 Unfavourable changes	有利轉變 Favourable changes	不利轉變 Unfavourable changes
可供銷售金融資產	Available-for-sale financial assets				
— 股票	— Equity securities	1,231	(1,231)	1,231	(1,231)

(b) 非按公平價值列賬的金融工具的公平價值

所有非按公平價值列賬的金融工具均按其於2012年12月31日及2011年12月31日與其公平價值相距不遠之金額列賬。

(b) Fair values of financial instruments carried at other than fair value

All financial instruments not stated at fair value are stated at amounts not materially different from their fair value at 31 December 2012 and 2011.

25 直屬母公司及最終控股公司

在2012年12月31日，董事認為本行的直屬母公司及最終控股公司為永亨銀行有限公司，一家在香港註冊成立及上市的公司。該公司亦編製了可作公開用途的財務報表。

25 Immediate parent and ultimate controlling party

At 31 December 2012, the directors consider the immediate parent and ultimate controlling party of the Bank to be Wing Hang Bank, Limited, which is incorporated and listed in Hong Kong. This entity produces financial statements available for public use.

未經審核之財務資料披露

Unaudited Disclosures of Financial Information

(以澳門幣千元位列示，另註除外)

(Expressed in thousands of Macau Patacas unless otherwise indicated)

以下未經審核之財務資料披露，是為符合澳門金融管理局發出之財務資料披露指引而編製。

The following unaudited disclosures of financial information are prepared to comply with the Guideline on the Disclosure of Financial Information issued by the Monetary Authority of Macau.

(a) 最高綜合集團之資本充足比率

(a) Capital adequacy ratio of top consolidated group

		永亨銀行集團 Group	
		2012	2011
於12月31日之資本充足比率	Capital adequacy ratio as at 31 December	15.7%	15.9%

最高綜合集團按照香港銀行業(資本)規則計算監管資本及資本要求。

The calculation of the regulatory capital and capital charges of the top consolidated group are in accordance with the Banking (Capital) Rules of Hong Kong.

(b) 資本基礎組成部份

(b) Components of own funds

		2012	2011
基本自有資金：	Core capital:		
已繳資本	Paid-up share capital	120,000	120,000
法定準備金、公司章程規定之準備金及 其他未分配盈餘所組成之準備金	Legal, statutory and other reserves created by appropriation of retained profits	304,200	304,200
前期盈餘	Profits brought forward	1,095,021	932,220
基本自有資金總額	Total core capital	1,519,221	1,356,420
補充自有資金：	Supplementary capital:		
對不動產重估所生之準備金	Reserves on revaluation of own premises	51,610	—
一般準備金	General provision	175,064	140,912
補充自有資金總額	Total supplementary capital	226,674	140,912
扣減項目：	Deduction:	—	—
經扣減項目後之自有資金總額	Total own funds after deduction	1,745,895	1,497,332

扣減項目後之自有資金總額及構成部分是按照〈澳門金融管理局第012/93號通告〉規則計算。

The calculation on the components and total amount of own funds after deduction is in accordance with Notice No. 012/93-AMCM.

未經審核之財務資料披露

Unaudited Disclosures of Financial Information

(以澳門幣千元位列示，另註除外)

(Expressed in thousands of Macau Patacas unless otherwise indicated)

(c) 償付能力

(i) 償付能力比率

		2012	2011
於12月31日償付能力比率 (未計算市場及營運風險比率在內)	Solvency ratio as at 31 December (before market and operational risk ratio)	12.1%	13.0%
於12月31日償付能力比率	Solvency ratio as at 31 December	11.4%	12.0%

按照〈澳門金融管理局第002/2011號通告〉規則計算償付能力比率。

The calculation on the solvency ratio is in accordance with Notice No.002/2011-AMCM.

(ii) 市場風險之資本要求

(ii) Market risk capital requirement

		2012	2011
市場風險資本之要求：	The market risk capital requirements for		
－利率風險	－ Interest rate risk	－	－
－股權風險	－ Equity position risk	－	－
－外匯風險	－ Foreign exchange risk	9,679	10,578
－商品風險	－ Commodity risk	－	－
加權市場風險總額	Weighted market risk exposures	9,679	10,578

(d) 信貸風險

(i) 按地理分類之客戶貸款分析

(d) Credit risk

(i) Geographical analysis of loans and advances to customers

		2012				
		已過期 客戶貸款 (三個月以上)	減值貸款 (個別客戶)	個別 減值準備	整體 減值準備	
		Overdue loans and advances	Impaired loans	Individually assessed	Collectively assessed	
		(over 3 months)	(individually determined)	impairment allowances	impairment allowances	
		Gross loans and advances				
澳門	Macau	14,390,169	25,161	24,433	2,354	8,897
香港	Hong Kong	1,333,774	－	－	－	825
中國內地	China	357,305	－	－	－	221
其他	Other	188,356	－	－	－	116
		16,269,604	25,161	24,433	2,354	10,059

(d) 信貸風險 (續)**(i) 按地理分類之客戶貸款分析 (續)**

		2011				
		已過期 客戶貸款 (三個月以上)	減值貸款 (個別客戶)	個別 減值準備	整體 減值準備	
	客戶貸款 總額	Overdue loans and advances	Impaired loans	Individually assessed impairment allowances	Collectively assessed impairment allowances	
	Gross loans and advances	(over 3 months)	(individually determined)			
澳門	Macau	11,624,805	28,101	24,898	765	9,288
香港	Hong Kong	1,701,810	–	–	–	1,360
中國內地	China	322,765	–	–	–	257
其他	Other	26,305	–	–	–	22
		13,675,685	28,101	24,898	765	10,927

以上地區分類之分析乃按借款人所在地並已顧及轉移風險因素。一般而言，在有關貸款之債權獲得並非借款人所在地之一方擔保視作轉移風險。

The above geographical analysis is classified by the location of the borrowers after taking into account the transfer of risk. In general, risk transfer applies when a loan is guaranteed by a party situated in an area different from the counterparty.

(ii) 按地理分類之債務證券分析**(ii) Geographical analysis of debt securities**

		2012	2011	
		帳面值 Carrying amount	個別 減值準備 Individually assessed impairment allowances	個別 減值準備 Individually assessed impairment allowances
香港	Hong Kong	644,966	–	69,272
其他亞太地區	Rest of Asia-Pacific	1,196,983	–	832,304
美洲	Americas	25,806	–	26,717
歐洲	Europe	–	–	25,137
其他	Other	40,972	–	–
		1,908,727	–	953,430

未經審核之財務資料披露

Unaudited Disclosures of Financial Information

(以澳門幣千元位列示，另註除外)

(Expressed in thousands of Macau Patacas unless otherwise indicated)

(d) 信貸風險 (續)

(iii) 根據結算日至合約到期日止之間的尚餘期限劃分之個別資產及負債項目的期限分析表

(d) Credit risk (continued)

(iii) Maturity analysis on certain assets and liabilities based on the residual contractual maturity at the balance sheet date

		2012							總額 Total
		即時還款 Repayable on demand	1個月內 Within 1 month	1個月 以上但 3個月內 Over 1 month but within 3 months	3個月 以上但 1年內 Over 3 months but within 1 year	1年以上 但3年內 Over 1 year but within 3 years	3年以上 Over 3 years	無註明 Indefinite period	
資產	Assets								
貿易票據及客戶貸款	Trade bills, loans and advances to customers	371,211	633,406	432,086	1,967,621	2,206,605	10,808,409	-	16,419,338
現金及存放銀行同業款項	Cash and balances with and loans and advances to banks	1,190,901	-	-	757,904	-	-	-	1,948,805
由澳門政府及／或澳門金融管理局發出之證券	Securities issued by Macao SAR Government and/or AMCM	-	249,988	99,976	763,630	-	-	-	1,113,594
其他證券	Other securities	-	25,805	-	109,046	-	660,281	67,727	862,859
負債	Liabilities								
銀行同業及其他金融機構存款	Deposits and balances of banks and financial institutions	2,237	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,237
公營機構存款	Deposits from public sector entities	7,195	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,195
控股及相關公司存款	Deposits from holding and associated companies	591	85,663	942	123,602	-	-	-	210,798
非銀行同業客戶存款	Deposits from non-bank customers	11,704,669	4,131,863	3,856,982	3,563,295	2,968	207	-	23,259,984

(d) 信貸風險 (續)

(iii) 根據結算日至合約到期日止之間的尚餘期限劃分之個別資產及負債項目的期限分析表 (續)

(d) Credit risk (continued)

(iii) Maturity analysis on certain assets and liabilities based on the residual contractual maturity at the balance sheet date (continued)

		2011							總額 Total
		即時還款 Repayable on demand	1個月內 Within 1 month	1個月 以上但 3個月內 Over but within 3 months	3個月 以上但 1年內 Over but within 1 year	1年以上 但3年內 Over but within 3 years	3年以上 Over 3 years	無註明 Indefinite period	
資產	Assets								
貿易票據及客戶貸款	Trade bills, loans and advances to customers	255,394	397,695	603,834	2,437,527	2,700,033	7,292,105	-	13,686,588
現金及存放銀行同業款項	Cash and balances with and loans and advances to banks	1,016,518	-	160,094	316,185	-	-	-	1,492,797
由澳門政府及/或澳門金融管理局發出之證券	Securities issued by Macao SAR Government and/or AMCM	-	377,979	19,995	434,330	-	-	-	832,304
其他證券	Other securities	-	-	-	-	76,474	44,652	61,320	182,446
負債	Liabilities								
銀行同業及其他金融機構存款	Deposits and balances of banks and financial institutions	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
公營機構存款	Deposits from public sector entities	12,318	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,318
控股及相關公司存款	Deposits from holding and associated companies	2,999	51,355	28,485	82,403	-	-	-	165,242
非銀行同業客戶存款	Deposits from non-bank customers	10,093,368	3,854,383	2,628,156	2,563,465	5,274	408	-	19,145,054

(e) 外匯風險**(e) Foreign exchange risk**

		2012					合計 Total
		澳門元 MOP	港元 HK\$	人民幣 Chinese Renminbi	美元 US\$	其他貨幣 Other currencies	
淨長盤總額	Total net long positions	107,121	-	8,796	1,330	840	118,087
淨短盤總額	Total net short positions	-	117,963	-	-	124	118,087

未經審核之財務資料披露

Unaudited Disclosures of Financial Information

(以澳門幣千元位列示，另註除外)

(Expressed in thousands of Macau Patacas unless otherwise indicated)

(e) 外匯風險(續)

(e) Foreign exchange risk (continued)

		2011					合計 Total
		澳門元 MOP	港元 HK\$	人民幣 Chinese Renminbi	美元 US\$	其他貨幣 Other currencies	
淨長盤總額	Total net long positions	–	48,680	4,349	22,515	6,116	81,660
淨短盤總額	Total net short positions	81,375	–	–	–	285	81,660

		2012			
		港元	人民幣	美元	合計
		HK\$	Chinese Renminbi	US\$	Total
現貨資產	Spot assets	—	—	—	—
現貨負債	Spot liabilities	—	—	—	—
遠期買入	Forward purchases	—	112,480	—	112,480
遠期賣出	Forward sales	1,001,318	—	111,776	1,113,094
期權倉盤淨額	Net option positions	—	—	—	—
<hr/>					
長／(短)盤淨額	Net long/(short) positions	(1,001,318)	112,480	(111,776)	(1,000,614)

		2011			
		港元	人民幣	美元	合計
		HK\$	Renminbi	US\$	Total
現貨資產	Spot assets	—	—	—	—
現貨負債	Spot liabilities	—	—	—	—
遠期買入	Forward purchases	1,343,495	51,743	51,308	1,446,546
遠期賣出	Forward sales	1,003,856	51,743	1,393,434	2,449,033
期權倉盤淨額	Net option positions	—	—	—	—
<hr/>					
長／(短)盤淨額	Net long/(short) positions	339,639	—	(1,342,126)	(1,002,487)

(f) 流動資金風險

(f) Liquidity risk

		2012	2011
每週平均最低現金結餘	Average minimum weekly cash in hand	537,189	457,803
每週平均現金結餘	Average weekly cash in hand	644,627	549,364
每月平均規定流動資產	Average month-end specified liquid assets	8,245,492	6,265,197
		2012 %	2011 %
每月平均規定流動資產與 基本負債比率	Average month-end ratio of specified liquid assets to total basic liabilities	39.1	34.4
一個月平均流動資金比率	Average one-month liquidity ratio	47.3	42.6
三個月平均流動資金比率	Average three-months liquidity ratio	42.2	38.7

國際財務報告準則比較

IFRS Comparisons

本行之法定財務報表是按照澳門特別行政區第25/2005號行政法規所頒布之《澳門財務報告準則》編製。《澳門財務報告準則》是直接採用某些由國際會計準則理事會公佈，於行政法規頒布日生效的《國際財務報告準則》而組成。本行亦獨立編製一份按照《國際財務報告準則》規定的經審核財務報表。董事認為遵從《澳門財務報告準則》或《國際財務報告準則》對本行之2012年12月31日止的財務狀況及營業結果上並無重大差異。

The Bank's statutory financial statements were prepared in accordance with Macau Financial Reporting Standards ("MFRS") as set out in Administrative Regulation no. 25/2005 of the Macau Special Administrative Region. MFRS were constituted by the direct adoption of certain International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") effective at the time of enactment of the Administrative Regulation. The Bank also prepares a separate set of audited financial statements in accordance with IFRS. The directors consider that there is no significant difference between the adopting of MFRS or IFRS on the Bank's financial position and operating results for the year ended 31 December 2012.

分行一覽

List of Branches

總行	新馬路241號
荷蘭園分行	荷蘭園正街3號D
紅街市分行	高士德馬路85號
新橋分行	羅利老馬路19-21號
黑沙灣分行	馬場海邊馬路32號C-F
台山分行	巴坡沙大馬路泰豐新邨338號
高地烏街分行	高地烏街29號A地下
祐漢分行	祐漢第八街信託花園195號
河邊新街分行	河邊新街75-79號
新口岸分行	新口岸宋玉生廣場286號地下
星際酒店分行	友誼大馬路星際酒店2樓A舖
氹仔花城分行	氹仔埃武拉街356-366號花城利豐大廈

Head Office	241 Avenida de Almeida Ribeiro
Ho Lan Un Branch	3D Avenida do Conselheiro Ferreira de Almeida
Hong Kai Si Branch	85 Avenida Horta e Costa
San Kiu Branch	19-21 Estrada de Adolfo Loureiro
Hak Sa Van Branch	32C-F Estrada de Marginal do Hipodromo
Toi San Branch	338 Avenida de A.T. Barbosa
Kou Tei Vu Kai Branch	29A Rua Pedro Coutinho R/C
Iao Hon Branch	195 Rua Oito do Bairro Iao Hon
Ho Pin San Kai Branch	75-79 Rua Almirante Sergio
San Hau On Branch	286 Alameda Dr. Carlos D'Assumpcao R/C
StarWorld Hotel Branch	Shop A, Level 2 of StarWorld Hotel, Avenida de Amizade
Flower City Branch	356-366, Rua de Evora, Edif. Lei Fung, Taipa



永亨銀行股份有限公司
BANCO WENG HANG, S.A.

註冊辦事處：澳門新馬路241號

Registered Office: 241 Avenida de Almeida Ribeiro, Macau