

# 2011年報 Annual Report





# 工 於至誠 行 以致遠

立足澳門

Basing on Macau

輻射內地

Radiating to the Mainland

拓展周邊

Expanding in Neighbouring Regions

延伸葡語系國家

Extending to Portuguese-  
Speaking Countries

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## 公司概況 Corporate Overview

### 公司簡介 Corporate Profile

中國工商銀行(澳門)股份有限公司(以下簡稱「工銀澳門」)為中國工商銀行股份有限公司(以下簡稱「工商銀行」)集團成員之一，2011年末工商銀行擁有工銀澳門89.33%的權益。

工銀澳門是由原誠興銀行股份有限公司(以下簡稱「誠興銀行」)與原中國工商銀行股份有限公司澳門分行(以下簡稱「工行澳門分行」)合併後更名而成。

### 發展史

誠興銀行於一九七二年在澳門註冊成立，擁有三十七年服務本地顧客及促進澳門發展之歷史，工商銀行於二零零八年一月二十八日完成收購原誠興銀行79.93%的股權，誠興銀行成為工商銀行集團成員。

工行澳門分行成立於二零零三年五月，是工商銀行境外分行之一，自進入澳門市場，各項業務保持連續快速增長。

二零零九年七月十一日，工商銀行將工行澳門分行全部資產、權利和義務注入誠興銀行，並對誠興銀行追加現金資本，誠興銀行更名為「中國工商銀行(澳門)股份有限公司」；實現了工商銀行在澳門的品牌統一和優勢互補。

二零一零年八月二十三日，工銀澳門再次獲股東增資後，經營實力明顯增強，財務狀況更為穩健。隨著全面風險管理的不斷深化，網點建設、業務創新、流程優化、內部管理邁上新臺階，員工隊伍和企業文化建設取得長足進步，工銀澳門的市場地位和影響力迅速提升，業務規模和經營業績在澳門均處於同業領先地位。

二零一一年末，工銀澳門擁有3家附屬子公司，16家分行，4間財富管理中心，4間股票交易中心，1間牡丹信用卡VIP服務中心，1間中小企業服務中心，以及遍佈全澳的142台自動櫃員機網路。

Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (Macau) Limited ("ICBC Macau") is a group member of Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited ("ICBC"), which holds its 89.33% interest as at the end of 2011.

ICBC Macau is the result of a merger between the former Seng Heng Bank Limited ("SHB") and ICBC Macau Branch ("Macau Branch"), and was renamed as Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (Macau) Limited ("ICBC Macau") upon completion of the merger.

### History

SHB was incorporated in Macau in 1972, and had a history of 37 years of service to the local customers and facilitating growth in Macau. On 28 January 2008, ICBC completed to acquire 79.93% shareholdings in the former SHB, and which became a member of the ICBC group.

Macau Branch was established in May 2003 as one of ICBC's overseas branches. Since its entrance to the Macau market, the branch had been growing at a rapid pace.

On 11 July 2009, ICBC first transferred to SHB all assets, rights and obligations of Macau Branch with additional cash capital. After which SHB was officially renamed as Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (Macau) Limited ("ICBC Macau"), and ICBC succeeded in brand unification and complementary advantages in Macau.

On 23 August 2010, ICBC Macau received another capital increase by shareholders. As such, the Bank has been operating with stronger business capacity and more solid finance strength with incessantly deepening its risk management at all levels, and advancing in network construction, business innovation, process optimization, and internal administration, the Bank has made significant progresses and also in building its staff and corporate culture. This resulted in a leap in the market standing and influence for the Bank and contributed to its leading position on business scale and performance in the industry.

At the end of 2011, ICBC Macau had 3 subsidiaries, 16 branches, 4 Wealth Management Centers, 4 Securities Trading Centers, 1 Peony Credit Card VIP Service Center, 1 SME Service Center, and a network of 142 ATMs located across Macau.



## 公司概況 Corporate Overview (續 Continued)

### 公司簡介 Corporate Profile (續 Continued)

#### 產品與服務

工銀澳門憑藉母行強大的品牌優勢、龐大的網點優勢、領先的科技優勢，境外機構的產品優勢，為客戶提供內容豐富的金融服務：

工商貸款、循環貸款、銀團貸款、項目貸款、建築貸款、貿易融資及開立信用證或保函、經營貸款、樓宇按揭、汽車貸款、升學貸款、委託貸款及併購融資；

往來存款、儲蓄存款、定期存款、人民幣存款、可贖回定期存款、股票掛鉤票據、理財金帳戶多元化服務；

股票買賣服務、代理基金、代理保險、債券投資、外匯投資、貴金屬買賣、代發工資、代取代付、國際結算、匯款清算、貨幣匯兌、電子銀行、銀行卡服務；

債務重組、財務顧問、資產管理、投資組合管理和退休基金管理及其顧問服務。

#### 附屬子公司

工銀澳門全資擁有之3家附屬公司分別為：工銀(澳門)投資股份有限公司、工銀(澳門)退休基金管理股份有限公司和誠興創建有限公司。

工銀(澳門)投資股份有限公司於二零零九年五月二十七日更名，前身為創立於一九九八年五月的誠興投資亞洲股份有限公司，註冊資本為澳門幣五十萬元。該附屬公司致力於在澳門為機構及個人客戶提供基金管理及度身訂做的長線投資策略顧問服務。

#### Products and Services

ICBC Macau leverages its parent company's signature strength, massive services network, cutting-edge technology, and excellent products of its foreign institutions to offer plenty of financial services to its clients:

Corporate loan, revolving loan, syndicated loan, project loan, construction loan, trade financing and letter of credit or letter of guarantee, operating loan, mortgage loan, car loan, education loan, entrusted loan and M&A financing;

Current deposit, savings deposit, time deposit, RMB deposit, redeemable time deposit, equity-linked notes, diversified services of Elite Club Account;

Securities trading, funds agency, insurance agency, bond investment, foreign exchange investment, precious metal trading, wages distribution agency, receiving and paying agency, international settlement, remittance, currencies conversion, e-banking and card business service;

Debt restructuring, financial consultancy, assets management, investment portfolio management, pension fund management and its consultancy services.

#### Subsidiaries

ICBC Macau has 3 wholly-owned subsidiaries: ICBC (Macau) Capital Limited, ICBC (Macau) Pension Fund Management Company Limited and Seng Heng Development Company Limited.

ICBC (Macau) Capital Limited announced name change on 27 May 2009, which was formerly known as Seng Heng Capital Asia Limited established in May 1998 with a registered capital of MOP50 million. This subsidiary is committed to providing fund management services and tailored long-term investment strategy consultancy services to institutions and individual clients in Macau.

## 公司概況 Corporate Overview (續 Continued)

### 公司簡介 Corporate Profile (續 Continued)

工銀（澳門）退休基金管理股份有限公司於二零零九年五月二十七日更名，前身為創立於二零零三年六月的誠興退休基金管理股份有限公司，註冊資本為澳門幣三千萬元。該附屬公司是首間及唯一按照有關法律而獲批准成立的專業退休基金管理公司，並根據澳門政府頒佈的退休基金管理法例提供多元化退休基金管理服務。

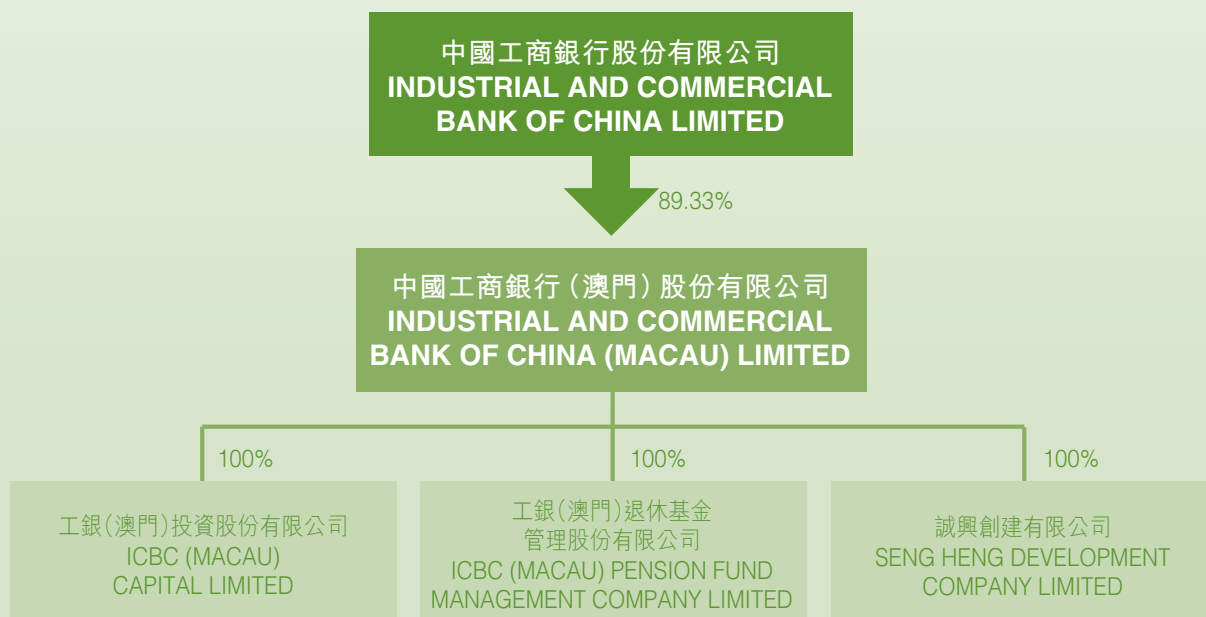
誠興創建有限公司成立於一九九七年元月十日，註冊地為香港，持有物業並從事金融及投資市場的研究工作。

工銀澳門堅持有機統一的履行經濟責任和社會責任，在支持經濟社會發展、保護環境和資源、參與社會公益活動等方面樹立了負責任的公司形象。

ICBC (Macau) Pension Fund Management Company Limited was renamed on 27 May 2009, which was formerly known as Seng Heng Pension Fund Management Company Limited established in June 2003 with a registered capital of MOP30 million. This subsidiary is the first and only professional pension fund management company approved under the corresponding legislations. In line with the regulations on pension fund management enacted by the Macau government, the subsidiary provides a wide range of services.

Incorporated in Hong Kong on 10 January 1997, Seng Heng Development Company Limited holds property and specializes in the financial and investment market research.

ICBC Macau takes up economic and social responsibilities in a way of organic unity. It has established an image of a responsible leading bank in Macau through its support of economic and social developments, environmental and resources protection, and participation in social welfare activities.



## 公司概況 Corporate Overview

### 二零一一年獲獎情況 2011 Awards



- 銀行家 The Banker

2011年澳門地區最佳銀行(連續第十一年獲獎)

The Bank of the Year 2011 Macau (Award for 11th consecutive year)



- 環球金融 Global Finance

2011年澳門地區最佳銀行(連續第八年獲獎)

The Best Bank in Macau 2011 (Award for 8th consecutive year)



- 世界金融 World Finance

2011年澳門地區最佳銀行(連續第三年獲獎)

The Best Bank in Macau 2011 (Award for 3rd consecutive year)



- 中國銀聯 CUP

2011年度港澳區產品創新獎(連續第二年獲獎)

2011 Innovative Award – IC Contactless Credit Card (Award for 2nd consecutive year)



- 中國銀聯 CUP

2011年度澳門區收單卓越表現(商戶交易量)金獎

2011 Outstanding Acquiring Performance Award (Acquiring Volume) – Gold Award (Award for 2nd consecutive year)



- 中國銀聯 CUP

2011年度澳門區收單卓越表現(商戶終端機數量)金獎

2011 Outstanding Acquiring Performance Award (POS Number) – Gold Award (Award for 2nd consecutive year)

## 公司概況 Corporate Overview (續 Continued)

### 二零一一年獲獎情況 2011 Awards (續 Continued)



- 中國銀聯 CUP

2011 年度澳門區最高發卡量銀獎

2011 Largest Card Number – Silver Award in Macau (Award for 2nd consecutive year)



- 萬事達 MASTER

2011 年度澳門區最高新卡增長率

The Highest Growth Rate In 2011 – Number of Open Cards In Macau



- 萬事達 MASTER

2011 年度澳門區最高持卡人消費增長率

The Highest Growth Rate In 2011 – Cardholder Spending In Macau



- 維薩 VISA

2010/2011 年度澳門區最高卡量增長獎

2010/2011 Largest Card Growth in Macau



## 公司概況 Corporate Overview (續 *Continued*)

### 公司資料 Corporate Information

#### 董事會

本年度本行董事之名單呈列如下：

朱曉平先生  
沈曉祺先生  
禰永明先生  
吳宏波先生(2011年11月18日委任)  
朱文信先生(2011年11月18日委任)  
聶長雯女士  
唐志堅先生  
劉亞幹先生(2011年11月18日辭任)  
季景玉先生(2011年11月18日辭任)

#### 獨任監事

崔世昌核數師事務所  
(由崔世昌先生作代表)

#### 公司秘書

鄭凱先生

#### 核數師

安永會計師事務所

#### 法律顧問

華年達大律師  
沙雁期大律師  
梁瀚民大律師

#### 註冊辦事處

澳門友誼大馬路 555 號  
澳門置地廣場  
工銀(澳門)中心 18 樓

#### BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The directors of the Bank during the year were:

Mr. Zhu Xiaoping  
Mr. Shen Xiaoqi  
Mr. Huen Wing Ming, Patrick  
Mr. Wu Hongbo (*appointed on 18 Nov 2011*)  
Mr. Zhu Wenxin (*appointed on 18 Nov 2011*)  
Ms. Nie Changwen  
Mr. Tong Chi Kin  
Mr. Liu Yagan (*resigned on 18 Nov 2011*)  
Mr. Ji Jingyu (*resigned on 18 Nov 2011*)

#### SINGLE SUPERVISOR

CSC & Associados — Sociedade de Auditores  
(*represented by Mr. Chui Sai Cheong*)

#### COMPANY SECRETARY

Mr. Zheng Kai

#### AUDITORS

Ernst & Young

#### LEGAL ADVISER

Dr. Jorge Neto Valente  
Dr. Henrique Saldanha  
Dr. Leong Hon Man

#### REGISTERED OFFICE

18/F, ICBC Tower  
Macau Landmark  
555, Avenida da Amizade, Macau

## 公司概況 Corporate Overview (續 Continued)

### 公司資料 Corporate Information (續 Continued)

#### 高級管理人員

董事長、常務董事兼執行董事

朱曉平先生

副董事長、行政總裁兼執行董事

沈曉祺先生

副董事長兼執行董事

禰永明先生

副行政總裁

鄭永輝先生

雷國泰先生

林 孜女士

翁振輝先生

總監及總裁助理

陳曉玲女士(財務總監)

陳立森先生(營運總監)

陳錦聯先生(消費金融總監)

鄧萬鴻先生(總裁助理)

胡 芳女士(總裁助理兼風險總監)

#### SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Chairman, Managing Director & Executive Director

Mr. Zhu Xiaoping

Vice-Chairman, CEO & Executive Director

Mr. Shen Xiaoqi

Vice-Chairman & Executive Director

Mr. Huen Wing Ming, Patrick

Deputy CEOs

Mr. Cheng Wing Fai, Patrick

Mr. Lui Kwok Tai, Stephen

Ms. Lin Zi

Mr. Yung Chun Fai, Dickie

Chief Officers & CEO Assistants

Ms. Chen Xiaoling, Emma (Chief Financial Officer)

Mr. Chen Limiao (Chief Operating Officer)

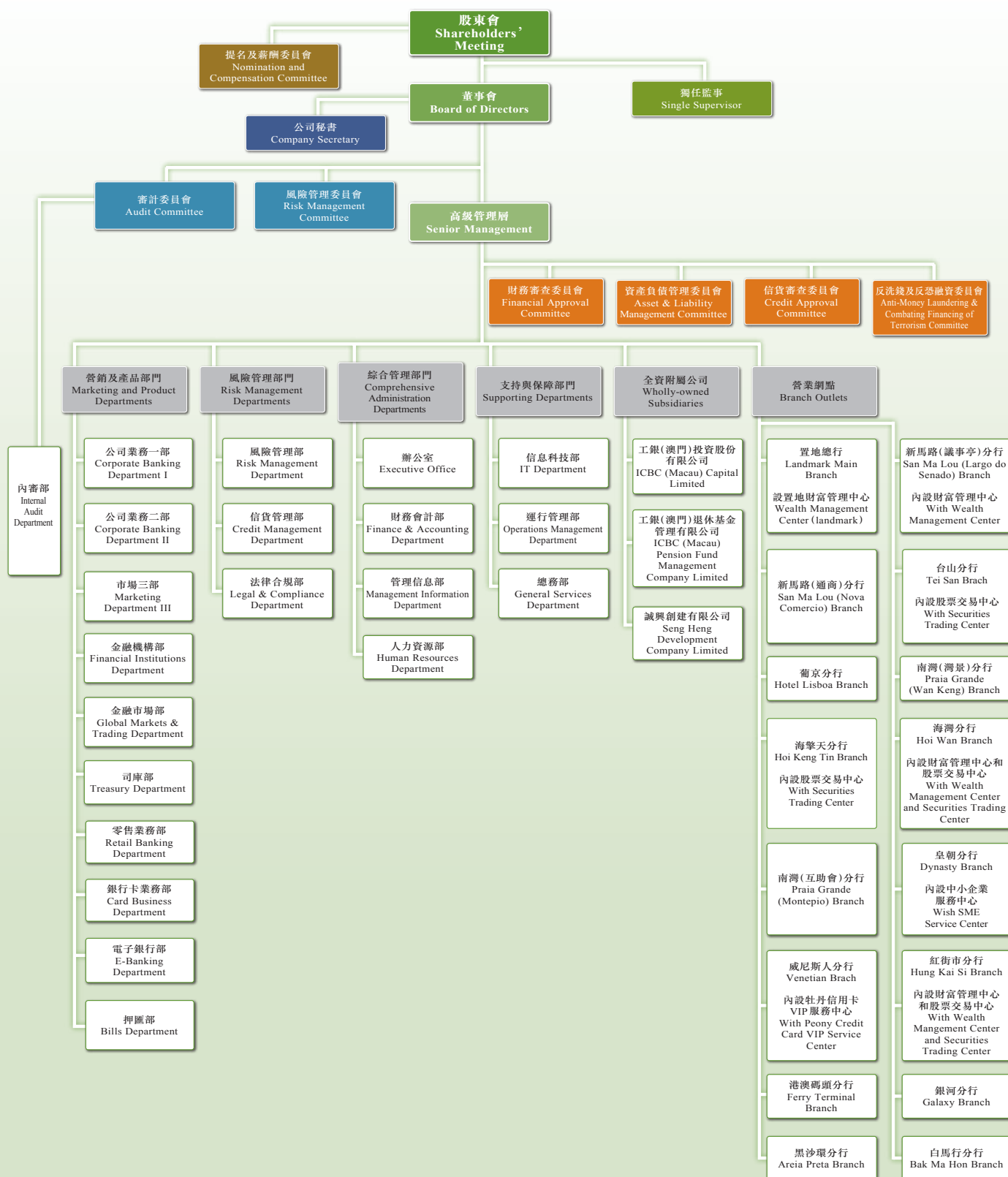
Mr. Chan Kam Lun, Felix (Chief Consumer Banking Officer)

Mr. Deng Wan Hong, Dennis (Assistant to CEO)

Ms. Hu Fang (Assistant to CEO & Chief Risk Officer)

## 公司概況 Corporate Overview (續 Continued)

### 組織架構圖 Organizational Chart



## 財務摘要 Financial Highlights

我們繼續審慎的經營理念，在工銀澳門大家庭全體員工的共同努力下，運用專業的技能、領先的科技、高效的服務，追求客戶、股東財富穩步增值，主動承擔更多的社會責任，進一步鞏固工銀澳門在澳門地區的優秀主流銀行地位。

We continue to be prudent with our business. Everyone in ICBC Macau family working together, with professional expertise, advanced technology and highly efficient service, pursues for the steady growth of the value of both our customers and shareholders. We take initiatives to assume more social responsibilities and consolidate the leading position in Macau banking industry.

		單位：澳門幣 MOP 百萬元 MOP million			
					較上年增加 Increase/ (減少 Decrease) 百分比 %
		2009	2010	2011	百分比 %
年度盈利	Profit for the year	459	641	890	39%
股東權益	Shareholder's Equity	3,633	6,597	7,439	13%
資產總值	Total Assets	51,822	71,645	88,914	24%
					較上年增加 Increase/ (減少 Decrease) 百分比 %
		2009	2010	2011	百分比 %
營運收入	Operating Income	918	1,147	1,398	22%
營運支出	Operating Expenses	(340)	(387)	(380)	(2%)
扣除減值撥備前之營運 盈利	Operating Profit before Impairment Losses	578	760	1,018	34%
資產減值準備	Charge for impairment losses on loans, advances and trade bills	(31)	(46)	(7)	(85%)
雷曼兄弟迷你債券回購	Repurchase cost of Lehman Brothers Minibonds	(19)	0	0	0%
稅前盈利	Profit before Tax	528	724	1012	40%
稅項	Income Tax Expense	(69)	(83)	(121)	46%
年度盈利	Profit for the Year	459	641	890	39%

## 財務摘要 Financial Highlights (續 Continued)

### 二零一一年摘要

全球經濟受美國國債評級下調以及歐債危機等影響，跌勢明顯，澳門經濟因其經濟結構特點受影響程度較小，本行錄得較佳經營成果，稅後盈利增幅為百分之三十九，總金額為澳門幣八億九千萬元。

股東權益增幅為百分之十三，總金額為澳門幣七十四億三千九百萬元。

客戶貸款及墊款增幅為百分之二十三，總金額為澳門幣五百八十五億八千萬元。

客戶存款增幅為百分之二十一，總金額為澳門幣六百八十億七千三百萬元。

資產總值增幅為百分之二十四，總金額為澳門幣八百八十九億一千四百萬元。

### Key Figures for 2011

The Global economy encountered debt crisis of both U.S. and Europe, which resulted in an obvious decrease in economic growth. Due to its special economic structure, Macau's economy still kept fast growth. We recorded better operating results with the profit after tax increased by 39% to MOP890 million.

Shareholders' equity increased by 13% to MOP7,439 million.

Loans and advances to customers increased by 23% to MOP58,580 million.

Deposits from customers increased by 21% to MOP68,073 million.

Total assets increased by 24% to MOP88,914 million.

### 五年財務摘要

### Five-Year Summary

		單位：澳門幣百萬元 MOP million				
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
						CAGR*
稅後盈利 Profit after Tax	原誠興銀行 Former Seng Heng Bank	326				
	原澳門分行 Former ICBC Macau Branch	44				25%
	工銀澳門 ICBC Macau		274 <sup>#</sup>	459	641	890
客戶貸款及墊款 Loans and Advances to Customers	原誠興銀行 Former Seng Heng Bank	10,435				
	原澳門分行 Former ICBC Macau Branch	6,179				37%
	工銀澳門 ICBC Macau		24,057 <sup>#</sup>	37,116	47,723	58,580
客戶存款 Deposits from Customers	原誠興銀行 Former Seng Heng Bank	26,950				
	原澳門分行 Former ICBC Macau Branch	5,181				21%
	工銀澳門 ICBC Macau		36,742 <sup>#</sup>	42,620	56,484	68,073
資產總值 Total Assets	原誠興銀行 Former Seng Heng Bank	29,365				
	原澳門分行 Former ICBC Macau Branch	7,668				24%
	工銀澳門 ICBC Macau		40,423 <sup>#</sup>	51,822	71,645	88,914

\* CAGR 為 2008 至 2011 年之年複合增長率

<sup>#</sup> 2008 年之數據為並表數據

\* CAGR = Compounded Annual Growth Rate from 2008 to 2011

<sup>#</sup> Data in 2008 are pro forma.

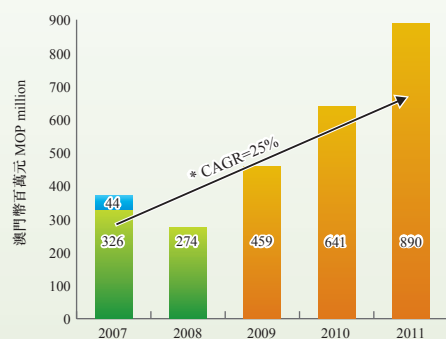
## 財務摘要 Financial Highlights (續 Continued)

### 五年財務摘要

### Five-Year Summary

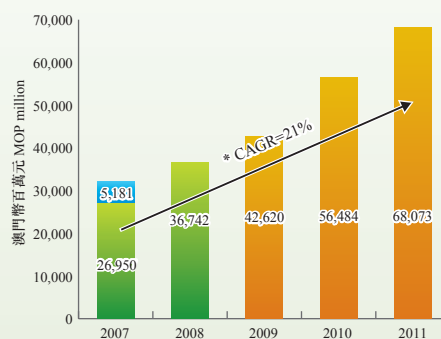
#### 稅後盈利

Profit after Tax



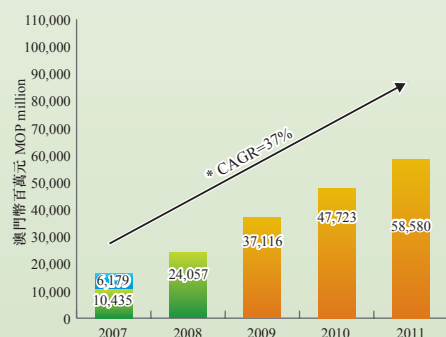
#### 客戶存款

Deposits from Customers



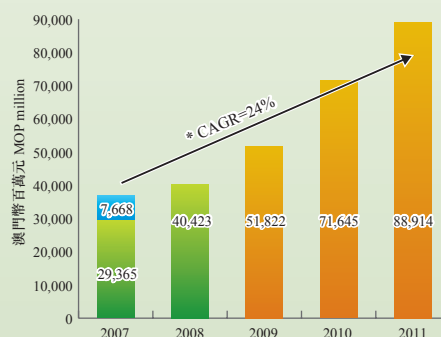
#### 客戶貸款及墊款

Loans and Advances to Customers



#### 資產總值

Total Assets



原誠興銀行  
Former Seng Heng Bank

原澳門分行  
Former ICBC Macau Branch

工銀澳門  
ICBC Macau



## 董事長致辭 Chairman's Statement

2011年中國工商銀行(澳門)股份有限公司(以下簡稱「工銀澳門」)完成了首個三年規劃。伴隨偉大祖國的改革發展，背靠強大母行的鼎力支持，順應澳門特區的經濟增長，工銀澳門始終以科學發展觀為指導，充分把握粵港澳一體化發展趨勢，以「立足澳門、輻射內地、拓展周邊、延伸葡語系國家」為發展戰略，將粵港澳周邊、東南亞地區、葡語系國家作為業務發展的重要區域，充分利用全牌照經營優勢，按照總行海外發展戰略的總體部署，以提升品牌形象和競爭能力為核心，立足本地，拓展周邊，加強聯動，基本確立澳門地區優秀的主流銀行地位，各項業務實現了多元快速發展。

截至2011年末，總資產達889億澳門元，比年初增長173億澳門元；各項存款(含CD)餘額717億澳門元，比年初增加137億澳門元，各項貸款餘額586億澳門元，比年初增加109億澳門元；實現撥備後利潤10.1億澳門元，實現稅後利潤8.9億澳門元，不良貸款率0.08%，比年初下降0.04個百分點；ROA為1.09%，ROE為12.85%，成本收入比27.49%，全面超額完成主要經營目標。

本行繼續保持持續良好的經營表現和業績，贏得國際知名財經媒體的好評，英國《世界金融》及《銀行家》雜誌、美國《環球金融》等均將2011年度澳門地區最佳銀行的獎項授予本行；穆迪公司繼續給予本行「整體展望——穩定，本外幣長短期存款評級——A3/P-2，銀行財務實力——D+」的評級；惠譽公司也順利完成對本行的年度評級工作，確認本行IDR長期債務評級為「A」，短期債務的評級為「F1」；前景展望為穩定。

2012年我們將繼續以《粵澳合作框架協定》為發展契機，抓住橫琴開發的有利時機，順應特區政府施政的各項安排，以科學的發展觀為指導，按照總行海外發展戰略的總體部署，進一步推進資產、負債和中間業務的快速協調發展，更加深化全面風險管理，繼續保持和發展在關鍵業務領域的領先優勢，強化核心競爭力，努力把工銀澳門打成為粵港澳地區區域強行的一員。

ICBC Macau finished its first three-year development plan in 2011. Its growth benefited a lot from the reform and development of China, the utmost support of the Group and the booming economy of Macau. The Bank always follows the scientific outlook on development and fully grasps the trend of regional integration of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macau. With the business strategy of “Basing on Macau, Radiating to the Mainland, Expanding in Neighboring Regions and Extending to Portuguese-speaking Countries”, the Bank extends its operation to a broader area including surrounding areas of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macau, Southeast Asia regions, and Portuguese-speaking countries. It also makes the best of its all-around business license and runs in accordance with the overall deployment of the Group's overseas strategy. The Bank centers upon improving brand image and competitiveness and acts locally. With its business expanding to neighboring areas, its interactions among the Group has also been strengthened. All of these made the Bank experience a diversified and fast growth and become a supreme bank in Macau.

As at the end of 2011, total assets of the Bank reached MOP88.9 billion, surged MOP17.3 billion from the beginning of the year; deposits balances (including CD) totaled MOP71.7 billion, earned MOP13.7 billion; loan outstanding was MOP58.6 billion, rose MOP10.9 billion; profit before tax was MOP1.01 billion, and profit after tax was MOP0.89 billion. NPL ratio decreased to 0.08%, down by 0.04 percentage point; with ROA of 1.09%, ROE of 12.85%, and cost-to-income ratio of 27.49%, the Bank substantially outperformed those major business objectives.

The Bank continues to sustain promising operation and performance and acquires favorable reputation from internationally renowned financial media. The Bank was awarded the 2011 Best Bank in Macau by British magazines Word Finance and The Banker and the American magazine Global Finance; Moody's Investors Service assigned ICBC Macau a rating outlook of “stable”, Long-term and Short-term Local and Foreign Currency Deposits Ratings of “A3/P-2”, Bank Financial Strength Rating of “D+”; Fitch Ratings also finished the annual ratings for the Bank successfully, with the result of stable outlook and Long-Term Issuer Default Rating (IDR) at “A” and Short-Term IDR at “F1”.

We will continue to see “Guangdong-Macau Cooperation Framework Agreement” as the development opportunity. While coping with the government's administrative arrangements, following the scientific outlook on development, taking advantage of Hengqin development and acting according to Group's overseas strategy, we further step up the fast coordinated growth of assets, liabilities and intermediary businesses and underpin the overall risk management to a greater extent. The Bank continues to maintain and expand its leading advantage in key businesses, works hard to build its core competitiveness and form one of the best regional bank in Macau, Hong Kong and Guangdong Province.

## 總裁報告 Report of CEO

回顧年內，本行通過全體員工的共同努力，在複雜多變的經營環境中繼續保持了較強的競爭發展和業績成長能力，經營效益、資產品質、股東回報皆有良好的表現，各項業務在日趨激烈的市場競爭中健康快速發展，如期完成了首個三年發展規劃，實現了將工銀澳門建設成為澳門地區優秀主流銀行的戰略目標。

本行順應宏觀經濟運行大勢，在母公司中國工商銀行的鼎力支持下，創新業務、優化流程、開拓市場、穩健經營。負債業務實現跨越式發展，存款工作再上新臺階；優質信貸市場屢戰告捷，市場競爭力和市場地位進一步提升；網點佈局和管道建設日漸完善，銀行卡業務贏得三大銀行卡組織的七項大獎；業務結構和收入結構進一步得到優化，資本回報快速增長。人民幣業務、貴金屬業務、存款證金融產品以及全球現金管理服務的市場受歡迎程度進一步增強了本行開拓創新，實現更好更快發展的自信心。

本行堅持審慎經營的方針，深化全面風險管理，積極推進風險管理體系和風險控制機制建設，風險管理水平進一步提升，在應對波詭雲譎的國際政經風雲中有效地控制了風險。截至二零一一年末，本行不良貸款率0.08%，比年初下降了0.04個百分點，信貸資產繼續保持良好水平。

2012年將是本行第二個三年規劃的開局之年。我們清醒地認識到，這仍將是挑戰與機遇並存的一年。憂則興，預則立。本行將會以堅定的信心和積極進取的姿態，充分利用各種有利因素，努力化危為機，以健康平穩快速的發展，奠定致勝的堅實基礎。

Look back year 2011 and we are proud to say we've finished our first three-year development plan as scheduled. We kept competitive growth and performance expansion in a complicated operating environment through the efforts of all staff. The bank's operational efficiency, asset quality and shareholders' return experienced sustained, rapid and sound development in the fierce competition. It has already achieved the goal of becoming a supreme bank in Macau.

In the support of the head office, the bank's operations comply with the general trend of macroeconomic developments. The bank innovates business products, improves operating process, expands the market and maintains steady management and administration. Its liability business realizes leapfrog development and its deposit balances reaches a higher level. The bank also expands its high-quality credit market share and optimizes network layout. The bank's card products successfully won seven prizes of three card organizations. The popularity of RMB business, Precious Metal business, CDs and Global Cash Management strengthened the bank's market position, innovative abilities and future expectations.

The bank insists a prudent manner in its operation and deepens comprehensive risk management. It improves its risk management level by forwarding the construction of risk management system and risk control mechanism. It managed its risk effectively while facing volatile international political and economic environments. Its NPL ratio decreased to 0.08% at the end of 2011, which reflects its high quality of credit assets.

2012 is the first year of the bank's second three-year-development plan. It is also a year full of challenges and chances. Forewarned is forearmed. The bank will make the best of all kinds of beneficiary factors and try to change the difficulties into driving forces to ensure its sustainable development and leading advantages in local market.

## 討論與分析 Discussion and Analysis

### 經濟金融與監管環境 Economic, Financial and Regulatory Environments

2011年，伴隨著歐債危機與美債危機的雙重夾擊，加之自然災害、局部政局不穩的推波助瀾，發達經濟體經濟增長乏力，未來仍面臨下行風險；新興經濟體雖然保持增長勢頭，但飽受通脹困擾，經濟結構亟待轉型；國際金融市場波動劇烈，大宗商品價格高位震盪，使全球經濟增長不確定性增加。由於歐債危機未徹底解決，美國經濟復蘇難度猶存，2012年全球經濟仍將面臨考驗。

週邊環境的複雜多變並未影響澳門經濟的快速發展。在服務業、投資以及私人消費支出的帶動下，澳門2011年的經濟持續保持兩位數的增長水平，人均收入進一步提高，政府收入及外匯儲備不斷增加，而政府改善民生的政策如興建經屋等更是有力地拉動了澳門投資和內需的增長。澳門正朝著「高增長、高福利、高收入」的形態邁進。隨著國家十二五規劃中對澳門未來發展方向的明確，澳門經濟適度多元化的步伐將進一步加快。而《珠江三角洲地區改革發展規劃綱要》、《橫琴總體發展規劃》及《粵澳合作框架協定》相繼出臺，更為澳門融入區域經濟、拓展多元發展提供了廣闊的空間。預計2012年澳門經濟仍將保持平衡發展的態勢。

2011年澳門銀行業的發展繼續得益於澳門經濟的向好，存貸款業務穩步增長，資產素質保持良好。2011年監管當局對銀行在管理流動性風險和操作性風險以及規範樓花貸款業務發展方面提出了指引及新的要求，並繼續分階段落實巴塞爾新資本協議，使有關資本協定在結合澳門的實際情況後能得以適當實施。預計2012年不斷深入的粵港澳區域一體化以及力度不斷加大的橫琴開發等都將為澳門銀行業的發展帶來新的機遇。

2011 is an eventful period. Europe's Debt Crisis and American Debt Crisis, together with natural disasters and regional political instability, made the global economy suffer a lot. Developed countries experienced weak growth and still faced downside risks. Emerging economies maintained reasonable growth but bothered by inflation a lot and had to make big efforts on economic transition. International financial markets fluctuated sharply and commodities prices shocked at a high level. All of these increased uncertainty to the recovery of global economy. Due to the aftershocks of Europe's Debt Crisis and unclear economic recovery of United States, global economy stands to test in 2012.

Complicated and versatile peripheral environment did not affect the fast growth of Macau. Service industry, investment and private consumption all bolstered a double-digit growth of Macau's economy in 2011, which resulted in increasing personal income, government income and foreign exchange reserves. The policies like economical housing adopted by SAR government to improve people's livelihood strongly promoted the rise of investment and domestic demand. Macau has stepped to a high increase, high wage and high welfare society acceleratingly. As the launching of CEPA, the Outline of the Plan for the Reform and Development of the Pearl River Delta, Hengqin's Overall Development Plan, Macau's development horizon has been widened. It will have more choices in merging into regional economy and diversifying its economy. 2012 is another promising year for Macau.

Macau's banking industry benefitted from the booming economy of Macau in 2011 continually. Total deposits and loans kept increasing steadily and the quality of assets maintained its high level. In 2011, the regulatory authorities forwarded new guidelines on the standardization of house mortgage loans and management of liquidity risks and operating risks. It also adopted a series of policy measures for the implementation of the New Basel Capital Accord. It is expected that the deepening integration of Hong Kong, Macau and Guangdong Province, together with the intensifying development of Hengqin Island, will bring more and more business chances and innovation demands for Macau's banking industry.

## 討論與分析 Discussion and Analysis

### 業務綜述 Business Overview

#### 公司金融與投資銀行業務

本行積極開展銀團貸款、項目融資、國際貸款、貿易融資、商業貸款和中小企業融資等企業銀行以及傳統投資銀行業務，並致力於創新金融產品和服務。二零一一年，銀團貸款市場上表現不俗，成功牽頭辦理了澳門地區多個大型銀團貸款項目，並承辦香港地區優質銀團貸款業務，在港澳等目標市場的品牌知名度和社會美譽度持續提升，穩步躋身本地主流信貸市場領導行。本行亦全力打造內外聯動全面、高效業務品牌，成為澳門中資企業上佳的合作夥伴。二零一一年，本行多項公司業務總額同比大幅增長，跨越亞洲、美洲、非洲和大洋洲等多個區域為客戶提供服務，收入結構和客戶結構呈現多元發展態勢。

#### 零售銀行和財富管理業務

二零一一年，工銀澳門繼續快速發展零售業務，注重為更廣大的客戶群提供更加優質的金融服務，加大資源投入實施發展與管理並重，優化網點佈局，完善配套功能，與工銀集團境內外機構聯手，不斷提升服務品質，推動機制創新。

本行在有效拓寬理財服務渠道，優化客戶分層服務體系之同時，著力加強私人理財產品創新，推廣財富管理專享產品，推進財富客戶專屬管道建設，與工銀集團成員配合提供全球化服務，不斷深化服務領域。

#### Corporate Banking & Investing Banking

The Bank is active in scaling up its corporate banking and investment banking businesses including syndicated loans, project financing, international loans, trade financing, traditional commercial loan and SME finance, etc. And keep on innovating its financial products and services. In 2011, the Bank, outperforming in the syndicated loan market, took the lead in conducting a number of sizable projects in Macau, and served as a lender in superior syndicated loan in Hong Kong. The Bank continuously grew in brand recognition and social reputation in the target markets such as Hong Kong and Macau, taking steps to be among the leadership in the local mainstream credit market. The Bank also put efforts in building a trademark of internal and external linkage of comprehensive and highly effective business, proving to be a great partner for Chinese-funded enterprises in Macau. In 2011, the Bank recorded sharp increases in many of the businesses. It provides services for customers across Asia, America, Africa and Oceania and other regions, and demonstrates diversified developments in both income structure and customer portfolio.

#### Retail Banking & Wealth Management

In 2011, ICBC Macau proceed to expand its retail banking business assertively, pursue more quality service to wider range of consumers. Also, the Bank carried out increased resources input, optimized network layout, perfected supporting functions, enhanced service quality, and advanced its mechanism innovation, together with all members of ICBC group.

While branching out its financial services channel effectively and refining the customer layered service system, the Bank emphasizes on personal wealth management products innovation, popularizing privileged products and boosting channels construction exclusively for wealth management, provides global service jointly member of ICBC group constantly enriching its service areas.



## 討論與分析 Discussion and Analysis

### 業務綜述 Business Overview

本行為中高端客戶配備專屬的理財經理，通過專業管理團隊的知識技能，度身訂造投資理財方案。二零一一年末，本行建有4間財富管理中心，面向高端和私人銀行客戶，提供一對一的理財策劃和投資管理，實現客戶財富的保值增值。

本行專設4間股票服務中心，配置技術領先的專用設備和功能強大的交易系統，為客戶證券投資提供便捷服務。二零一一年，配合市場推出人民幣證券交易系統，全力滿足客戶需求。

本行繼續響應澳門特區政府推動中小企業發展、推進經濟適度多元化的施政措施，加大對中小企業服務中心的各項資源投入，以期為廣大中小企業提供更好的專屬服務，中小企業相關融資亦錄得增長。

### 金融市場業務

本行積極審慎參與貨幣市場、債券市場、衍生品市場和貴金屬市場等金融市場業務，綜合利用匯率、利率、商品價格、貴金屬等市場工具，開展各類自營和代客交易，在波動的經濟環境中規避和管理市場風險。二零一一年，本行在人民幣債券和貨幣市場上，保持活躍和表現優越。

### 退休基金管理業務

本行退休基金管理業務亦保持良好經營狀態，二零一一年，因市場環境欠佳，本行增長型基金表現稍遜，但穩健型基金錄得收益增長，加入本行退休基金計劃之成員以及本行管理之退休基金資產均增長。

The Bank assigns specialized wealth managers for its medium- and high-end customers. With the knowledge and techniques of its professional management teams, the Bank offers tailored finance and investment schemes. At the end of 2011, the Bank had 4 Wealth Management Centers in operation, providing one-on-one financial planning and investment management for high-end and private banking customers, realizing a value storage or appreciation for their wealth.

The Bank has 4 Securities Trading Centers, which are equipped with technologically advanced and powerful stock trading system, and offer convenient investment service to customers. In 2011, to cater for the market, the Bank promoted securities trading system in RMB, fulfilled the demand of customers at full stretch.

In response to the Macau SAR Government's motivating the development of SMEs, the Bank goes on with pushing for appropriate economic diversification policy measures, enlarges the input of resources to SME service center to make available better specialized services and recorded increases in the related financing business.

### Financial Market

The Bank is aggressive while prudent with its participation in the financial markets, including money market, bond, derivatives and precious metal market. Widely utilizing such market tools as exchange rates, interest rates, commodity prices, and precious metals, etc., the Bank carries out various types of proprietary trading and trading for customers, avoids and manages market risk in an unstable economic environment. In 2011, the Bank kept active in RMB bond market and currency market and performed well continuously.

### Pension Fund Management

The Bank sustains sound development in its pension fund management business. In 2011, due to the whole economy endured an obvious downturn, the performance of the Stable Growth Fund owned by the Bank was not so good, but the Secured Income Fund owned by the Bank recorded rise in earnings, and also solid growth in both the scheme members and assets of the pension fund.

## 討論與分析 Discussion and Analysis

### 業務綜述 Business Overview

#### 金融機構業務

本行重視加強與金融同業合作，積極拓展代理行網路，鞏固合作基礎，拓寬合作領域，現已建立代理行關係的有近三百家銀行，繼續為客戶提供快捷、通暢、完善的全球清算和服務網路。二零一一年，本行繼續在資產託管、代理匯款等多個領域，深化與銀行、保險公司等金融機構的合作，豐富服務層次，業務多元發展。

#### 電子銀行服務

為不斷拓展業務渠道，升級服務系統，本行持續加大自助終端投放力度，優化自助設備服務佈局，加速開發新型服務渠道，二零一一年末，自動櫃員機數量達到142台，同比增加42台或增長42%，全部加入港澳銀通、中國銀聯網路，基本覆蓋澳門主要區域，形成渠道優勢。

本行「理財萬事通」電話銀行服務，讓客戶可以通過電話遙控辦理個人銀行和綜合理財等多項服務。本行依託行業領先的科技優勢推出功能強大的網上銀行系統，二零一一年新推出全球現金管理與手機證券(WAP)服務，為客戶提供多元化電子銀行服務。

本行實現了電子商務的網上支付應用，網上證券交易、特約商戶繳費等業務品種以服務多樣、功能完備、交易安全等優勢在同業中處於領先地位。二零一一年，本行的個人和公司網上銀行客戶數同比增長99%和89%。

#### Financial Institution Service

The Bank stresses on intensifying cooperation with the financial industry, working hard to expand its network of correspondent banks, firming the basis and widening the areas of cooperation. By establishing correspondent relationships with nearly 300 banks, the Bank provides customers with fast, smooth, and complete clearing and service networks worldwide. In 2011, the Bank continued to work with financial institutions such as banks and insurance companies in greater depth, to enhance service levels and broaden its businesses such as asset custody and remittance agency.

#### E-Banking Service

In order to extend our business channels and upgrade our service system continuously, the Bank has been boosting investments on its self-service terminals and better laying out the automated device services. At the end of 2011, the number of ATMs reached 142, an increase of 42 units or 42% over the last year, creating a channeling advantage with all machines joining the network of Hong Kong-Macau JETCO and that of China Unionpay, mostly covering the major areas in Macau.

The EasiPhone Banking services of the Bank allow our customer remote to get access to their personal banking and general financial services via phone. Enjoying the advantage of industry-leading technology, we are able to introduce a powerful internet banking system. In 2011, we forwarded Global Cash Management and Mobile Banking (WAP) security service firstly in Macau, which gave a wide variety of electronic banking services to its customers.

The Bank makes available the application of e-commerce online payment, and tops among local peer for its service varieties, self-contained features, and transactions safety in business such as online securities trading and merchant payment. In 2011, customers of personal and corporate internet banking soared 99% and 89% than last year respectively.



## 討論與分析 Discussion and Analysis

### 業務綜述 Business Overview

#### 銀行卡業務

本行加快銀行卡產品創新和業務推廣，著力提升銀行卡品牌影響。二零一一年，銀行卡業務繼續保持強勁發展，信用卡發卡量和收單金額均錄得滿意增長，市場地位維持穩固，品牌形象有所躍升，成功推出工銀銀聯雙幣閃付信用卡。本行專設牡丹信用卡VIP服務中心，為信用卡高端客戶提供優質服務，不斷完善客戶服務網路和平臺，推進全球渠道建設，銀行卡市場佔有率有所提高。

二零一一年，本行成功推出全球首張具備閃付功能的「工銀銀聯雙幣信用卡」，實現工行銀聯卡到境外銀聯商戶辦理分期業務，POS收單支持境內銀聯電子現金卡非接觸小額支付交易，在同業中保持領先優勢；本行e時代卡和理財金賬戶卡集合了「銀聯卡」和「銀通卡」功能，集聚工銀集團全球服務優勢，為客戶提供個人結算、投資理財等多功能服務，並不斷提高銀聯卡收單服務品質，銀聯卡收單業務約占澳門市場的50%。

#### 人民幣業務

二零一一年，本行的人民幣存款繼續快速增長，年末餘額為年初的2.65倍，人民幣運用渠道日益豐富。本行作為為澳門公司客戶跨境人民幣貿易結算和人民幣相關融資的良好合作夥伴銀行，顯示了跨境人民幣業務服務能力，樹立了人民幣業務大行的品牌形象。

#### 貴金屬業務

二零一一年，本行實現貴金屬業務海外延伸、投產本地貴金屬買賣系統、引入賬戶貴金屬產品、推廣人民幣賬戶貴金屬產品，堅持差異化經營發展方針推動貴金屬業務全面快速發展，今後將繼續完善貴金屬業務產品服務鏈，提供更加全面的貴金屬投資服務。

#### Bank Card Business

The Bank speeded up the innovation and promotion of its card products and enhanced to increase its brand influence. Thanks to the robust development of the bank card business, in 2011, there were satisfactory growth in both the volume of card issuance and transaction amount of merchant acquiring business. This helped to secure the Bank's market standing and created a positive effect on the brand image. Successfully promoted the ICBC UnionPay Dual Currency Credit Card. In order to improve customer service network and platform, and promote the construction of global channels, the Bank set up a Peony Credit Card VIP Service Center which presents high-end customers high quality service, resulting for the bank card business a larger market share.

In 2011, the Bank successfully introduced the ICBC UnionPay Dual Currency Credit Card. Implemented ICBC UnionPay Card payment by installment to overseas UnionPay merchant, UnionPayIC Contactless Credit Card within the border do a small amount payment through POS machines, running ahead in the industry. The ICBC Macau "e-Age Card" and "Elite Club Card" merge the superiority of Global service offered by all members of ICBC Group, which provide our customers with multifunctional services such as personal settlement and investment. The Bank has been upgrading the quality of its UnionPay card acquiring business which is accounting for approximately 50% of local market.

#### RMB Business

In 2011, our RMB deposits increased 2.65 times than that in 2010. We also expanded our investment channels of RMB. The Bank, serving as a good banking partner for corporate customers on the subject of cross-border RMB trade settlement and RMB-related financing in Macau, demonstrated its cross-border RMB business services capabilities and established the brand image of a RMB business colossus.

#### Precious Metal Business

In 2011, the Bank implemented Precious Metal business stretching overseas, put local precious metal trade system into work, introduced Precious Metal Account business product, promoted RMB Precious Metal Account business product, insisted on differentiation strategy in operating and developing, to push forward Precious Metal business development generally and rapidly. The service chain for Precious Metal Account business will be enriched and the comprehensive services will be improved in the future.

## 討論與分析 Discussion and Analysis

### 業務綜述 Business Overview

工銀澳門成為澳門面向全球發行人民幣  
存款證首家金融機構

ICBC Macau is the first financial institution in Macau  
to issue RMB CDs in Hong Kong



工銀澳門海擎天分行開業  
The opening ceremony of  
Hoi Keng Tin Branch



工銀澳門主辦工行粵閩深港澳聯席工作會議  
ICBC Macau hosted the joint conference of ICBC  
Guangdong, Fujian, Shenzhen, Hongkong and Macau



工銀澳門成功牽頭籌組新澳門置地管理有限公司銀團貸款  
ICBC Macau successfully organized a syndicated loan  
for NEW MACAU LANDMARK MANAGEMENT LIMITED



中國工商銀行與中國銀聯共同推出全球首張具備非接觸  
支付功能的雙幣信用卡並於澳門首發  
ICBC forwarded the first IC Contactless Credit Card in  
the world with China Unionpay and made its debut in  
Macau



工銀澳門舉辦「2012年投資展望」專題講座  
Prospect of Investment in 2012, one of the several  
seminars held by ICBC Macau

## 討論與分析 Discussion and Analysis

### 業務綜述 Business Overview



工銀澳門與中國人壽(海外)股份有限公司、大昌行澳門供應鏈管理有限公司分別簽署了電子商務戰略合作協定  
ICBC Macau signed E-commerce Cooperation Agreements with Dah Chong Hong Macau Total Supply Chain Management Co. Ltd and China Life Insurance (Overseas) Co., Ltd. Macau Branch

工銀澳門舉辦「工銀澳門•傳媒界聯誼晚宴」  
ICBC Macau held a dinner party with Macau media



「工銀信用卡精彩繽紛•澳門購物節2011慶典」  
在澳門漁人碼頭隆重舉行  
The opening ceremony of 2011 Macau Shopping Festival with ICBC Credit Card was held in Fisherman's Wharf

工銀澳門與全球最大資產管理公司之一的德盛安聯基金公司簽署代售協議  
The Distribution Agreement Signing Ceremony of ICBC Macau and Allianz Global Investors Hong Kong Limited



工銀澳門成功舉辦中小企業融資業務培訓  
ICBC Macau successfully held SME financing business training





## 討論與分析 Discussion and Analysis

### 風險管理 Risk Management

本行一直認為系統的風險管理是穩健經營的基石，因此本行秉承審慎的風險態度，不斷完善本行的風險管理制度。目前本行實行的是「統籌管理、分工控制」的風險管控模式，董事會承擔監控風險管理有效性的最終責任；高級管理層負責執行董事會批准的風險管理策略；風險管理委員會則是本行風險管理的決策和協調機構，負責審議風險管理的重大事項。法律合規部、風險管理部、信貸管理部以及辦公室則分別為本行各項具體風險管理的統籌組織部門，統籌風險制度建設及風險管理指導等工作；其他相關部門及各附屬機構按照職能分工負責各自業務領域內之風險管理。本行之風險管理政策與程序也因應市場與經營策略的變化而不斷調整與更新。

本行系統的風險管理涵蓋市場風險、流動性風險、信貸風險、操作風險、法律合規風險以及聲譽風險等。

#### 市場風險

市場風險包括外匯及利率等的價格變動所導致銀行資產受損的可能。市場風險管理之詳細資料請見本年報中財務報表附注第26條。

#### 流動性風險

流動性風險是指銀行因無法提供資金以應對資產增加或履行到期償付義務而可能遭受的損失。流動性風險之詳細資料請見本年報中財務報表附注第26條。

#### 信貸風險

信貸風險是指因客戶或交易對手在交易中可能違約而產生的風險。信貸風險之詳細資料請見本年報中財務報表附注第26條。

The Bank always regards systematic risk management is the steady basis for operation. So the Bank adheres to prudent risk management and improves its risk management institutions continuously. Currently the Bank adopted a risk controlling mode of integrated management and division of labor with ultimate responsibility in the Board of Directors. Senior management is in charge of the implementation of the policies made by the Board. Risk Management Committee is the decision-making and coordinating institution and is in charge of the important issues' review. The planning and organizing departments are Legal & Compliance Department, Risk Management Department, Credit Management Department and Executive Office. Other relative departments and subsidiaries are responsible for their own business risk management. The Bank's risk management policies and modes keep updated according to the market and development strategies.

The Bank's systematic risk management covers market risk, liquidity risk, credit risk, operating risk, legal and regulation risk, reputation risk etc.

#### Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of loss arising from movements in market variables such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates. Details please refer to note 26 to the financial statements.

#### Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the bank may be unable to meet its payment obligations when they fall due. Details please refer to note 26 to the financial statements.

#### Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that a customer or counterparty in a transaction may default. Details please refer to note 26 to the financial statements.

## 討論與分析 Discussion and Analysis

### 風險管理 Risk Management

#### 操作風險

操作風險是指因操作流程不完善或失效、人為過失、電腦系統故障或外界事件等因素造成損失的風險。操作風險隱藏於銀行日常業務操作的各個環節，且隨銀行規模增長而遞增。

2011年，本行結合內外部操作風險變化趨勢，著力改進操作風險管理技術，操作風險防控機制亦進一步完善。積極引入母行的運營風險管理系統，加強對操作風險的識別、監控、預警和防範，提升操作風險管理的精細化水平；對操作風險事件做到在第一時間進行報告，確保本行和母行及時掌握面臨操作風險的情況；結合實際檢討及修訂系列規章制度，加強重點領域和環節的管理；加強對業務人員進行操作風險防控培訓，切實提高各級管理人員操作風險管理意識及內部控制執行力；針對性地開展專項稽核檢查，加強操作風險管理制度執行的督導力度，提高操作風險管理的有效性，落實監管要求。

#### 法律合規風險

法律風險指因不可執行合約、訴訟或不利判決而可能使公司運作或財務狀況出現混亂或負面影響的風險。合規風險指因未有遵守所有適用的法律和監管規例而可能導致銀行須承受法律或監管機構制裁、財務損失或信譽損失的風險。

2011年，本行進一步加強法律風險管理制度建設，建立適宜之法律合規事件及爭議報告機制，規範關聯交易管理工作及合同管理工作，參考外聘律師之法律專業意見，針對性實施法律合規風險管理措施，注重公司治理及滿足監管要求，加強客戶投訴管理，積極開展各項法律風險工作。

#### Operating Risk

Operating risk is the risk caused by imperfection of operating process, human error, computer system failures or outside uncertainties. Operating risk lies in every business tache of daily operations and increases with operating scales.

The Bank improved its operating risk management techniques and perfected its operating risk management system according to the changes in internal and external operating risks in 2011. The Bank imported operating risk management system of the Group and strengthened recognition, supervision, warnings and precaution of operating risks. All of these made the Bank's operating risk management system more sophisticated. The system could react to risk events for the first time and ensure that the Bank and the Group know the disposal of these risks well. The Bank also updated its regulations and institutions, enhanced the relative training on all staffs, improved execution and administrative consciousness of all levels of management, carried out special auditing and checking from time to time and increased the efficiency of risk management in order to satisfy the requirements of regulatory authorities.

#### Legal and Compliance Risk

Legal risk refers to the risk caused by the failure of contract execution, lawsuit or unfavorable judgments that may affect the Bank's operation or financial status. Compliance risk is the risk that the Bank may suffer legal sanction, financial loss or reputation loss because the Bank did not follow suitable law and institutions.

The Bank intensified its action on the establish of legal risk management institution, built up suitable legal & regulation event reporting system, regulated the management on affiliated transactions and contracts, referred to the professional opinions of external lawyers, adopted legal & regulation risk management measures targetedly, focused on corporate governance and regulatory demands, strengthened the handling of customers' complaints and launched legal risk management actively.

## 討論與分析 Discussion and Analysis

### 風險管理 Risk Management

本行極為重視反洗錢及反恐融資。2011年，本行繼續嚴格遵守反洗錢及反恐融資的相關法律和監管法規，積極落實各項監管要求，履行商業銀行反洗錢及反恐融資義務，提升反洗錢及反恐融資工作水平。本行繼續完善反洗錢制度體系建設，修訂本行系列反洗錢規章制度，並定期及不定期發佈反洗錢及反恐融資資訊、制裁名單和反洗錢案例等；加強反洗錢資訊系統建設，優化反洗錢資訊的識別和監測，提高反洗錢資訊分析效率；通過培訓增強各級員工反洗錢識別和舉報意識，持續做好重點可疑交易之監測、報送、分析和風險提示工作；開展反洗錢及反恐融資培訓，提高各級人員相關知識和工作技能。

#### 聲譽風險

聲譽風險指因與公司業務經營有關的負面報導（不論是否屬實）而可能引致客戶基礎縮小、成本高昂的訴訟或收入減少等風險。

2011年本行加強了資訊管理以及時掌握社會輿情動態，同時注重維護與傳媒的關係以提升本行認知度，本行還通過舉辦大型公關活動以提升市場影響力，加強企業文化建設，切實履行社會責任以樹立良好的企業公民形象。作為工銀集團的成員，本行按照總行要求做好集團CI手冊的推廣及實施工作，製作完成了工銀澳門統一、規範的企業形象標識。以上聲譽風險管控工作保證了本行全年未出現聲譽風險事件。

The bank valued anti-money-laundry and combating the financing of terrorism. It continued obeying the relative laws and regulatory institutions about AML and CFT in 2011. The Bank fulfilled its obligations on AML and CFT by implementing regulatory requirements and promoting its work on AML and CFT. It kept perfecting its relative institutions' building, revising its systematic AML regulations, releasing updated information about AML and sanctions list from time to time, strengthening AML information system construction, optimizing recognition and supervision of AML information, increasing efficiency of AML information analysis, continuing its work on the supervision, reporting, analyzing and reminding of suspicious transactions and improving all staff's relative knowledge and working skills by intensive trainings.

#### Reputation Risk

Reputation risk refers to those risks caused by negative reports, whether it is realistic or not, resulted in shrinking customers, costly sanctions and decreasing income.

The Bank enhanced its information management in order to know public sentiments well in 2011. It also paid a lot of attention to relationship maintenance with public media so as to promote the Bank's recognition. It improved its market impact by organizing large-scale public relations activities, strengthened its enterprise's culture construction and fulfilled its social obligations to establish its sterling image as a corporate citizen. As a member of ICBC Group, the Bank promoted and implemented of CI manual of the Group and established a unified and standard corporate image for ICBC Macau. All these efforts ensured the whole year's safety on the Bank's reputation.



## 討論與分析 Discussion and Analysis

### 前景展望 Outlook

2012年全球政經形勢依然較為複雜，西方主要經濟體的經濟發展形勢仍不明朗，中國經濟將在結構調整中保持穩中求進的發展勢頭。澳門博彩業雖仍能保持較高速度的發展，但如何促進經濟多元化發展仍是澳門面臨的一大挑戰。

作為澳門地區優秀的主流銀行，本行在2012年將繼續配合中央政府和澳門政府的經濟發展政策及措施，在保持重點業務優勢的同時，抓住澳門促進經濟多元化、內地企業「走出去」以及人民幣在跨境貿易和投資中影響力不斷擴大等機遇，全面提升小微金融服務，並繼續保持在創新業務上的領先地位。

展望未來，本行將繼續憑藉深厚的澳門本土服務經驗和工商銀行卓越的全球經營能力，靈活應對經濟和市場環境的變化，加快業務結構、收入結構、網點結構和人力資源結構的調整，著力提升和強化核心競爭力，努力成為粵港澳地區區域強行之一。

Global political and economic situation will still be complicated in 2012. Economic developments of western advanced economies are uncertain. China will make progress while ensuring stability in the process of structural adjustment. The gambling industry will maintain a relatively high growth. But to promote the diversification of economy is always a great challenge to Macau.

As an excellent leading bank in Macau, the Bank will keep cooperate with China's central government and local government and follow their economic policies and measures. The bank will hold on its favorable position on key businesses as well as maintain its leading advantages on innovative businesses and develop SME financial services. Local government's policies of promoting economic diversification, domestic enterprises' efforts of globalization and RMB's increasing influence on cross border trade and investments, etc. will all create a lot of business opportunities for the Bank.

Looking ahead, the Bank will go on to make full use of its rich experiences in Macau local services and ICBC's outstanding global business capacity. It will also make flexible response to the changes in economic and market environment. The bank aims at becoming one of the best regional banks in Hong Kong, Macau and Guangdong Province through its efforts on strengthening core competitiveness and fastening adjustments on business structure, income structure, network structure and human resource structure.

## 董事會報告書 Report of the Board of Directors

董事會現將2011年度報告書連同工銀澳門以及子公司經審計的合併財務報表呈示如下：

The directors present their report together with the audited financial statements of Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (Macau) Limited (the “Bank”) and its subsidiaries (the “Group”) for the year ended 31 December 2011.

### 主營業務

本行的主營業務是：在澳門為客戶提供銀行、金融及其他相關服務。本年本行的主營業務沒有發生顯著的變化，本行子公司的主營業務請見財務報表附注第13條。

### Principal activities

The principal activities of the Bank are the provision of banking, financial and other related services in Macau. There were no significant changes in the Bank’s principal activities during the year. The principal activities of the Bank’s subsidiaries are set out in note 13 to the financial statements.

### 利潤以及分配

2011年本行合併淨利潤以及重大事項的聲明請見財務報告的第30-31頁。

### Results and dividends

The profit of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2011 and the state of affairs of the Group at that date are set out in the financial statements on pages 30-31.

本年董事會建議不發放股利(2010年度：無)。

The directors do not recommend the payment of any dividend for the year (2010: Nil).

### 董事會名單

本年本行董事會成員如下：

朱曉平先生  
禰永明先生  
沈曉祺先生  
劉亞幹先生  
(2011年11月18日辭任)  
唐志堅先生  
聶長雯女士  
季景玉先生  
(2011年11月18日辭任)  
吳宏波先生  
(2011年11月18日委任)  
朱文信先生  
(2011年11月18日委任)

### Directors

The directors of the Bank during the year were:

Mr. Zhu Xiaoping  
Mr. Huen Wing Ming, Patrick  
Mr. Shen Xiaoqi  
Mr. Liu Yagan  
(resigned on 18 November 2011)  
Mr. Tong Chi Kin  
Mr. Nie Changwen  
Mr. Ji Jingyu  
(resigned on 18 November 2011)  
Mr. Wu Hongbo  
(appointed on 18 November 2011)  
Mr. Zhu Wenxin  
(appointed on 18 November 2011)

## 董事會報告書 Report of the Board of Directors (續 Continued)

### 股本結構

本年本行的法定股本結構及總股本沒有變化，詳細情況請見財務報表附注第19條。

### Share capital

There was no movement in the Bank's authorised share capital. Details of the Bank's share capital are set out in note 19 to the financial statements.

### 固定資產、辦公場所和設備以及投資性房地產

本年本行固定資產、辦公場所和設備的詳細情況請見財務報表附注第14到15條。

### Property, plant and equipment and investment property

Details of movements in the property, plant and equipment, and investment property of the Group during the year are set out in note 14 and 15 to the financial statements.

### 各項儲備

本年本行各項儲備的詳細變化請見合併權益變動表。

### Reserves

Details of movements in the reserves of the Group during the year are set out in the consolidated statement of changes in equity.

### 核數師

安永會計師事務所已完成本年的核數工作，再次委任安永會計師事務所作為核數師的決議將在本行即將到來的股東大會上提出。

### Auditors

Ernst & Young Auditors retire and a resolution for their reappointment as auditors of the Bank will be proposed at the forthcoming annual general meeting.

承董事會命

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

董事長  
朱曉平

Chairman  
Zhu Xiao Ping

澳門  
2012年3月28日

Macau  
28 March 2012

## 獨立核數師報告書 Independent Auditors' Report



致中國工商銀行(澳門)股份有限公司的股東

(在澳門註冊成立的股份有限公司)

我們已審核了中國工商銀行(澳門)股份有限公司(以下簡稱工銀澳門)以及其所有子公司2011年末的合併財務報表(詳見30-111頁)包括:合併資產負債表、合併收益表、合併綜合收益表、合併權益變動表、合併現金流量表以及重大會計政策概要和其他附注說明。

### 管理層對財務報表的責任

編制和公允列報財務報表是貴行管理層的責任,該責任包括:根據澳門特別行政區頒佈的澳門地區會計準則以及國際會計準則(如適用)的規定編制財務報表,並使其實現公允反映,設計、執行和維護必要的內部控制,以使財務報表不存在由於舞弊或錯誤導致的重大錯報。

### 核數師的責任

我們的責任是在執行核數工作的基礎上對財務報表發表審計意見。我們按照約定條款的規定向集團提供報告,報告不可用於其它方面,我們不就報告內容對任何其他人承擔法律責任。

To the shareholders of Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (Macau) Limited

(Incorporated in Macau with limited liability)

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (Macau) Limited (the "Bank") and its subsidiaries (together, the "Group") set out on pages 30 to 111, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2011, and the consolidated income statement, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

### Directors' responsibility for the consolidated financial statements

The directors of the Bank are responsible for the preparation of consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standards promulgated by the Macau Special Administrative Region ("Macau Financial Reporting Standards") and, where applicable, the International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

### Auditors' responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit. Our 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.

## 獨立核數師報告書 Independent Auditors' Report (續 *Continued*)

我們按照澳門特別行政區的核數準則和核數實務準則以及國際核數準則執行了核數工作。上述準則要求我們遵守職業道德守則，計劃和執行核數工作以合理保證財務報表不存在重大錯報。

核數工作涉及實施核數程序，以獲取有關財務報表金額和披露的核數證據。選擇的核數程序取決於核數師的判斷，包括對由於舞弊或錯誤導致的財務報表重大錯報風險的評估。在進行風險評估時，核數師考慮與財務報表編制和公允列報相關的內部控制，以設計恰當的核數程序，但目的並非對內部控制的有效性發表意見。核數工作還包括評價管理層選用會計政策的恰當性和作出會計估計的合理性，以及評價財務報表的總體列報。

我們相信，我們獲取的核數證據是充分、適當的，為發表核數意見提供了基礎。

### 審計意見

我們認為，合併財務報表在所有重大方面按照澳門會計準則和國際會計準則(如適用)的規定編制，公允反映了工銀澳門2011年12月31日的合併及公司的財務狀況以及2011年度的合併及公司的經營成果和現金流量。

周雪鳳，註冊核數師  
安永會計師事務所

澳門  
二零一二年三月二十八日

We conducted our audit in accordance with Auditing Standards and the Technical Auditing Standards of the Macau Special Administrative Region and the International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of consolidated 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 policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

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

### Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Bank and of the Group as at 31 December 2011, and of the Group's profit and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Macau Financial Reporting Standards and, where applicable, the International Financial Reporting Standards.

Chau Suet Fung Dilys, Registered Auditor  
Ernst & Young

Macao  
28 March 2012

## 財務報告 Financial Statements

合併收益表 Consolidated Income Statement 截至二零一一年十二月三十一日止年度 Year ended 31 December 2011

		附註 Notes	2011 澳門幣千元 MOP'000	2010 澳門幣千元 MOP'000
利息收入	INTEREST INCOME		1,828,893	1,347,914
利息支出	INTEREST EXPENSE		(938,847)	(738,782)
淨利息收入	NET INTEREST INCOME		890,046	609,132
其他營業收入	OTHER OPERATING INCOME	4	508,043	538,299
營業收入	OPERATING INCOME		1,398,089	1,147,431
營業費用	OPERATING EXPENSES	5	(379,790)	(387,365)
撥備前利潤	OPERATING PROFIT BEFORE IMPAIRMENT LOSSES		1,018,299	760,066
資產減值準備	CHARGE FOR IMPAIRMENT LOSSES ON LOANS, ADVANCES AND TRADE BILLS	6	(6,686)	(36,555)
稅前利潤	PROFIT BEFORE TAX		1,011,613	723,511
所得稅	INCOME TAX EXPENSE	7	(121,496)	(82,968)
淨利潤	PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		890,117	640,543



## 財務報告 Financial Statements (續 Continued)

合併綜合收益表 Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income 截至二零一一年十二月三十一日止年度 Year ended 31 December 2011

		2011 澳門幣千元 MOP'000	2010 澳門幣千元 MOP'000
本年淨利潤	PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	890,117	640,543
其他綜合收益	OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
可供出售投資的公允價值 變動收益	CHANGES IN FAIR VALUE OF AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE INVESTMENTS	(54,394)	19,406
所得稅影響	INCOME TAX EFFECT	6,521	(2,178)
本年稅後其他綜合收益	OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR, NET OF TAX	(47,873)	17,228
本年稅後綜合收益總額	TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR, NET OF TAX	842,244	657,771
歸屬於股東的收益	ATTRIBUTABLE TO EQUITY HOLDERS OF THE BANK	842,244	657,771

# 財務報告 Financial Statements (續 Continued)

## 合併資產負債表 Consolidated Statement of Financial Position 二零一一年十二月三十一日 31 December 2011

		附註 Notes	2011 澳門幣千元 MOP'000	2010 澳門幣千元 MOP'000
<b>資產</b>	<b>ASSETS</b>			
現金及銀行存款	Cash and balances with banks		4,193,102	4,390,158
存放貨幣當局準備金	Deposits with monetary authority		1,179,340	2,132,416
存放同業	Placements with other banks	8	13,300,751	6,159,917
以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益的金融資產	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	10	986,386	3,594,288
衍生金融資產	Derivative financial assets	23	143,911	79,341
客戶貸款和墊款	Loans and advances to customers	9	58,580,384	47,723,454
可供出售的投資	Available-for-sale investments	12	7,031,440	4,287,930
已抵押的可供出售投資	Available-for-sale investments pledged as collateral	12、24	557,119	—
應收款項及其他資產	Receivables and other assets		513,837	414,736
持有至到期的投資	Held-to-maturity investments	11	1,812,243	2,541,839
已抵押的持有至到期投資	Held-to-maturity investments pledged as collateral	11、24	279,792	—
物業、機具及設備	Property, plant and equipment	14	262,754	247,484
投資性房地產	Investment property	15	57,427	58,144
遞延所得稅資產	Deferred tax assets	18	15,269	15,076
<b>總資產</b>	<b>Total assets</b>		<b>88,913,755</b>	<b>71,644,783</b>
<b>負債</b>	<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
同業存放	Deposits from banks	16	5,317,938	4,061,182
客戶存款	Deposits from customers	17	68,073,174	56,484,111
衍生金融負債	Derivative financial liabilities	23	130,271	83,751
其他負債	Other liabilities		2,107,800	753,366
已發行債券及借入資金	Debt issued and borrowed funds		2,001,290	2,001,290
已發行存款證	Certificates of deposit issued		3,655,576	1,510,203
應繳稅款	Income tax payable		188,604	154,040
<b>總負債</b>	<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>81,474,653</b>	<b>65,047,943</b>
<b>所有者權益</b>	<b>EQUITY</b>			
股本	Share capital	19	461,194	461,194
儲備	Reserves		6,977,908	6,135,646
<b>權益總額</b>	<b>Total equity</b>		<b>7,439,102</b>	<b>6,596,840</b>
<b>負債及所有者權益總額</b>	<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>88,913,755</b>	<b>71,644,783</b>

朱曉平  
Zhu Xiaoping  
董事長  
Chairman

沈曉祺  
Shen Xiaoqi  
副董事長及行政總裁  
Vice Chairman and CEO

## 財務報告 Financial Statements (續 Continued)

### 合併權益變動表 Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity 截至二零一一年十二月三十一日止年度 Year ended 31 December 2011

		股本 Share capital 澳門幣千元 MOP'000	股本溢價 Share premium 澳門幣千元 MOP'000	法定準備金 Legal reserve 澳門幣千元 MOP'000	Reserves 儲備			留存收益 Retained profits 澳門幣千元 MOP'000	總計 Total 澳門幣千元 MOP'000
					投資重估 準備金 Investment revaluation reserve 澳門幣千元 MOP'000	匯率波動 準備金 Exchange fluctuation reserve 澳門幣千元 MOP'000	其他準備金 Other reserves 澳門幣千元 MOP'000 (附錄(i)) (Notes (i))		
2010年1月1日	At 1 January 2010	282,121	667,256	156,161	30,655	—	362,049	2,134,800	3,633,042
發行股份	Issue of shares	179,073	2,126,954	—	—	—	—	—	2,306,027
年度總綜合收益	Total comprehensive income for the year	—	—	—	17,228	—	—	640,543	657,771
留存收益轉為法定準備金	Transfer from retained profits to legal reserve	—	—	45,762	—	—	—	(45,762)	—
AMCM規定的其他準備金	Appropriation to other reserves under AMCM requirement	—	—	—	—	—	78,298	(78,298)	—
至2010年12月31日及 2011年1月1日	At 31 December 2010 and at 1 January 2011	461,194	2,794,210	201,923*	47,883*	—*	440,347*	2,651,283*	6,596,840
年度總綜合收益	Total comprehensive income for the year	—	—	—	(47,873)	—	—	890,117	842,244
留存收益轉為法定準備金	Transfer from retained profits to legal reserve	—	—	128,210	—	—	—	(128,210)	—
外幣報表折算差異	Exchange difference on translation of foreign operations	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	18
AMCM規定的其他準備金	Appropriation to other reserves under AMCM requirement	—	—	—	—	—	90,690	(90,690)	—
2011年12月31日	At 31 December 2011	461,194	2,794,210	330,133*	10*	18*	531,037*	3,322,500*	7,439,102

\* 這些儲備金賬戶合計為4,183,698,000澳門元(2010年為3,341,436,000澳門元)。

\* These reserve accounts represented the consolidated reserves of MOP4,183,698,000 (2010: MOP3,341,436,000).

註：

Note:

(i) 本行按照澳門金融監管局的规定，從留存收益中提取其他準備金，保持減值準備金餘額超過國際財務報告準則规定的水平。於二零一一年十二月三十一日，其他準備金中之514,060,000澳門元(二零一零年為423,370,433澳門元)乃根據澳門金融監管局規定為不可分配之利潤。

(i) The Group complies with Monetary Authority of Macau's ("AMCM") requirement to maintain impairment allowances in excess of the Bank's collective impairment allowances required under International Financial Reporting Standards through the appropriation of retained profits to other reserves. As at 31 December 2011, MOP514,060,000 (2010: MOP423,370,433) was included in other reserves which is not distributable under AMCM's requirement.

## 財務報告 Financial Statements (續 Continued)

合併現金流量表 Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows 截至二零一一年十二月三十一日止年度 Year ended 31 December 2011

	附註 Notes	2011 澳門幣千元 MOP'000	2010 澳門幣千元 MOP'000
<b>經營活動產生的現金流</b>	<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
稅前利潤	Profit before tax	1,011,613	723,511
調整：	Adjustments for:		
折舊	Depreciation	25,443	25,613
可供出售投資產生的股息收入	Dividend income from available-for-sale investments	(1,040)	(1,346)
損失處置物業、機具及設備	Losses on disposal of items of property, plant and equipment	603	3,058
持有至到期投資折價攤銷	Amortisation of discount and premium of held-to-maturity investments	1,625	(1,218)
發行存款證折價	Amortisation of discount of certificate of deposits issued	3,415	—
可供出售投資處置淨收益	Net losses/(gains) from disposal of available-for-sale investments	19,075	(26,466)
以公允價值計量並計入損益的金融資產公允價值變動收益	Net gains from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(3,350)	(40,093)
客戶貸款和墊款的減值準備	Impairment allowance on loans and advances to customers	6,686	36,555
可供出售投資的減值準備	Impairment allowance on available-for-sale investments	—	9,433
精明債券補償準備	(Write-back)/provision for compensation to Octave note holders	(13,946)	48,410
		1,050,124	777,457
存放同業減少／（增加）（初始期限長於三個月）	Decrease/(increase) in placements with other banks with original maturity longer than three months	116,640	(1,258,660)
客戶貸款和墊款的增加	Increase in loans and advances to customers	(10,863,616)	(10,643,845)
應收款項及其他資產增加	Increase in receivables and other assets	(99,101)	(124,597)
金融資產公允價值變動損溢	Decrease in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2,611,252	1,700,084
同業存放增加	Increase in deposits from other banks	1,256,756	1,131,791
客戶存款增加	Increase in deposits from customers	11,589,063	13,864,402
其他負債增加	Increase in other liabilities	1,368,380	209,157
衍生金融負債增加	Increase in derivative financial liabilities	46,520	63,194
衍生金融資產增加	Increase in derivative financial assets	(64,570)	(57,245)
經營活動產生的現金流	Cash generated from operations	7,011,448	5,661,738
繳付所得稅	Profits tax paid	(80,604)	(45,344)
經營活動產生的淨現金流	Net cash flows from operating activities	6,930,844	5,616,394

## 財務報告 Financial Statements (續 Continued)

合併現金流量表 Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows (續 Continued) 截至二零一一年十二月三十一日止年度 Year ended 31 December 2011

		附註 Notes	2011 澳門幣千元 MOP'000	2010 澳門幣千元 MOP'000
<b>投資活動產生的現金流</b>	<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
可供出售投資產生股息收入	Dividend income from available-for-sale investments	4	1,040	1,346
購買可供出售的投資	Purchases of available-for-sale investments		(4,757,073)	(2,748,685)
可供出售投資收回	Proceeds from disposal of available-for-sale investments		1,382,993	362,924
購買持有至到期投資	Purchases of held-to-maturity investments		(13,796)	—
持有至到期投資收回	Proceeds from redemption and retirement upon maturity of held-to-maturity investments		211,915	673,578
物業、機具和設備收益處置利得	Proceeds from disposal of items of property, plant and equipment		11	260
購買物業、機具和設備	Purchases of items of property, plant and equipment	14	(40,610)	(30,738)
<b>投資活動產生的淨現金流</b>	<b>Net cash flows used in investing activities</b>		<b>(3,215,520)</b>	<b>(1,741,315)</b>
<b>籌資活動現金流</b>	<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
發行存款證	Proceeds from issue of certificates of deposit		4,202,324	1,510,203
贖回存款證	Redemption of certificates of deposit issued		(2,060,366)	—
發行股票	Proceeds from issue of shares		—	2,306,026
<b>籌資活動產生淨現金</b>	<b>Net cash flows from financing activities</b>		<b>2,141,958</b>	<b>3,816,229</b>
<b>淨現金和現金等價物</b>	<b>NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>		<b>5,857,282</b>	<b>7,691,308</b>
期初現金及現金等價物	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		12,423,828	4,732,520
<b>期末現金及現金等價物</b>	<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR</b>		<b>18,281,110</b>	<b>12,423,828</b>
<b>現金及現金等價物餘額分析</b>	<b>ANALYSIS OF BALANCES OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>			
庫存現金及銀行存款	Cash on hand and balances with banks		4,193,102	4,390,158
存放貨幣當局初始期限3個月內存款	Deposits with monetary authority with original maturity within three months		1,179,340	2,132,416
初始期限3個月內存放同業	Placements with other banks with original maturity within three months		12,158,731	4,901,257
初始期限3個月內政府部門債券	Treasury bills with original maturity within three months		749,937	999,997
			<b>18,281,110</b>	<b>12,423,828</b>

## 財務報告 Financial Statements (續 *Continued*)

財務報告附註 Notes to Financial Statements (續 *Continued*) 二零一一年十二月三十一日 31 December 2011

### 1. 公司資料

工銀澳門的前身為1972年在澳門取得執業資格的誠興銀行，2008年1月28日，工商銀行取得誠興銀行79.93%的股份，成為最終控股公司。工商銀行在2009到2010期間進一步增加了對工銀澳門的持股比例。截至2011年12月31日，工商銀行對工銀澳門擁有89.33%的股權比例。

本行現有16間分行、3間附屬公司及約600名員工。主要業務仍為在澳門及鄰近地區提供銀行、財務及相關服務。本行的註冊辦公地點為澳門新口岸友誼大馬路555號置地廣場工銀(澳門)中心18樓。

### 1. Corporate Information

Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (Macau) Limited (the “Bank”) is previously known as Seng Heng Bank Limited (“SHB”) which has been operating as a licensed bank in Macau since 1972. On 28 January 2008, 79.93% of the share capital of the SHB was acquired by Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited (“ICBC”) and since then, ICBC become the Bank’s ultimate holding company. ICBC further increased its shareholding on the Bank during the years of 2009 and 2010. As at 31 December 2011, ICBC maintained 89.33% shareholding on the Bank.

The Bank has now got 16 branches, 3 subsidiaries and a work force around 600 staff members. The principal activities have remained unchanged and are the provision of banking, financial and related services in Macau and nearby regions. The Bank’s registered office is 18th Floor, ICBC Tower, Macau Landmark, 555 Avenida da Amizade, Macau.



## 財務報告 Financial Statements (續 *Continued*)

財務報告附註 Notes to Financial Statements (續 *Continued*) 二零一一年十二月三十一日 31 December 2011

### 2.1 財務報表的編制基礎

此合併財務報表按照澳門特別行政區第25/2005號行政法規所載的財務報告準則(「澳門財務報告準則」)編製，對澳門財務報告準則並無條文規定的業務，採納會計期間始於2008年1月1日的國際財務報告準則進行會計處理。國際財務報告準則包括國際會計準則理事會頒佈的準則及詮釋，以及國際會計準則委員會認可且未失效的國際會計準則及常務詮釋委員會詮釋。除以公允價值反映且計入損益的金融資產、可供出售投資及衍生金融工具以公允價值計量外，本財務報告採用歷史成本法編製。

除另指明外，此合併財務報表使用澳門元(MOP)為計量貨幣，四捨五入到千元。

#### 合併報表編制基礎

截至2011年12月31日合併財務報告的包括銀行及附屬公司(統稱為「本行」)個別的財務報告。附屬公司的財務報表期間與銀行相同，使用一致的會計政策。附屬公司的經營業績由收購日期(即本行取得控制權之日期)起合併計算，並將持續到控股權終止。本行內部交易所產生的資產負債、及未實現損益以及分紅於合併時全數予以抵銷。

### 2.1 Basis of Preparation

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standards set out in Administrative Regulation No. 25/2005 of the Special Administrative Region of Macau ("MFRS") and, where MFRS has no provisions governing the accounting treatment for a particular balance or transaction, the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") in issue and applicable for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2008. IFRSs comprise standards and interpretations approved by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"), and International Accounting Standards and Standing Interpretations Committee interpretations approved by the International Accounting Standards Committee that remain in effect. These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for the financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, available-for-sale investments and derivatives financial instruments, which have been measured at fair value.

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Patacas ("MOP") and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand except when otherwise indicated.

#### Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group") for the year ended 31 December 2011. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the Bank, using consistent accounting policies. The results of subsidiaries are consolidated from the date of acquisition, being the date on which the Group obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases. All intra-group balances, transactions, unrealised gains and losses resulting from intra-group transactions and dividends are eliminated on consolidation in full.

## 財務報告 Financial Statements (續 Continued)

財務報告附註 Notes to Financial Statements (續 Continued) 二零一一年十二月三十一日 31 December 2011

## 2.2 會計政策和披露事項變化

本年，本行首次採用以下新訂以及經修訂的國際財務報告準則編制財務報告。

國際財務報告準則第1號  
修訂版

國際財務報告準則第1號修訂意見：  
首次採納 — 首次使用者有限  
可豁免執行比較國際財務報告  
準則第7號披露的條件

國際會計準則第24號  
(經修訂)

關聯方披露

國際會計準則第32號  
修訂版

國際會計準則第32號修訂意見：  
金融工具：呈報 — 以優惠價格  
向原有股東發售股份的分類

國際財務報告詮釋委員會  
第14號詮釋修訂版

國際財務報告詮釋委員會第14號註  
釋修訂意見：預付款的  
最小資金要求

國際財務報告詮釋委員會  
第19號詮釋

權益工具類金融負債的終止

2010年國際財務報告  
準則的改進

對2010年5月發佈的一系列國際  
財務報告準則之修訂

除非下文對有關國際會計準則第24號(經修訂)與包括在2010國際財務報告準則的改進內容中的國際會計準則第1號和第27號的修訂內容有進一步的解釋說明，採用新的經修訂的國際財務報告準則對財務報表沒有顯著的財務影響。

## 2.2 Changes in Accounting Policy and Disclosures

The Group has adopted the following new and revised IFRSs for the first time for the current year's financial statements.

IFRS 1 Amendments

Amendments to IFRS 1 *First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards — Limited Exemptions from Comparative IFRS 7 Disclosures for First-time Adopters*

IAS 24 (Revised)

*Related Party Disclosures*

IAS 32 Amendment

Amendment to IAS 32 *Financial Instruments: Presentation — Classification of Rights Issues*

IFRIC-Int 14 Amendments

Amendments to IFRIC-Int 14 *Prepayments of a Minimum Funding Requirement*

IFRIC-Int 19

*Extinguishing Financial Liabilities with Equity Instruments*

Improvements to IFRSs 2010

Amendments to a number of IFRSs issued in May 2010

Other than as further explained below regarding the impact of IAS 24 (Revised), and the amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 27 included in Improvements to IFRSs 2010, the adoption of the new and revised IFRSs has had no significant financial effect on these financial statements.

## 財務報告 Financial Statements (續 *Continued*)

財務報告附註 Notes to Financial Statements (續 *Continued*) 二零一一年十二月三十一日 31 December 2011

採用這些國際財務報告準則的主要影響如下：

(a) 經修訂的國際會計準則第24號關聯方披露準則

經修訂的國際會計準則第24號闡明並簡化了關聯方的定義。新的定義在關聯方關係上強調一個對稱的看法，並闡明在何種環境下關係人和關鍵管理人員影響企業的關聯方關係。修訂標準也介紹了關聯方總體披露要求，有關與同一主管政府直接控制，聯合控制或者有重大影響的政府和企業進行交易的豁免情況。有關關聯方的會計政策已經修訂用以反映在經修訂的標準下關聯方定義的變化。關聯方交易的細節，包括相應的比較資訊，請見財務報告附註3。

(b) 2010年5月頒佈的國際財務報告準則2010的改進版，設定了一系列的國際財務報告準則的修正內容。有不同的針對每一條準則的過渡條款。雖然採用某些修正內容可能會導致會計政策的變化，但這些修正內容沒有給財務運營狀態和結果造成顯著的財務影響。最適用於本行的關鍵修訂如下：

- 國際會計準則第1號財務報表的呈報：修訂版闡明瞭其他的綜合收益表每項要素的分析，既可以被列示在權益變動表中，也可被列示在財務報表附註中，本行選擇在權益變動表中列示其他綜合收益表每項要素的分析。

The principal effects of adopting these IFRSs are as follows:

(a) IAS 24 (Revised) *Related Party Disclosures*

IAS 24 (Revised) clarifies and simplifies the definitions of related parties. The new definitions emphasise a symmetrical view of related party relationships and clarify the circumstances in which persons and key management personnel affect related party relationships of an entity. The revised standard also introduces an exemption from the general related party disclosure requirements for transactions with a government and entities that are controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by the same government as the reporting entity. The accounting policy for related parties has been revised to reflect the changes in the definitions of related parties under the revised standard. Details of the related party transactions, including the related comparative information, are included in note 3 to the consolidated financial statements.

(b) *Improvements to IFRSs 2010* issued in May 2010 sets out amendments to a number of IFRSs. There are separate transitional provisions for each standard. While the adoption of some of the amendments may result in changes in accounting policies, none of these amendments has had a significant financial impact on the financial position or performance of the Group. Details of the key amendments most applicable to the Group are as follows:

- IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements: The amendment clarifies that an analysis of each component of other comprehensive income can be presented either in the statement of changes in equity or in the notes to the financial statements. The Group elects to present the analysis of each component of other comprehensive income in the statement of changes in equity.

## 財務報告 Financial Statements (續 Continued)

## 財務報告附註 Notes to Financial Statements (續 Continued)

二零一一年十二月三十一日 31 December 2011

- 國際會計準則第27號合併以及個別的財務報表：修訂版闡明瞭因國際會計準則第27號(2008年經修訂)的修訂對國際會計準則第21號、第28號和第31號造成的相應修訂，將會被運用在自2009年7月1日後的財年期間，如果國際會計準則第27號在更早的時間被運用或更早。

- IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements: The amendment clarifies that the consequential amendments from IAS 27 (as revised in 2008) made to IAS 21, IAS 28 and IAS 31 shall be applied prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2009 or earlier if IAS 27 is applied earlier.

## 2.3 已頒佈未生效的國際財務報告準則

本行在本年度的財務報告中，未採用以下已頒佈但未生效的國際財務報告準則。

國際財務報告準則第1號 修訂版	國際財務報告準則的第1號修訂意見：嚴重的惡性通脹和對首次採用國際財務報告準則的企業有關幾個固定日期的撤銷 <sup>1</sup>
國際財務報告準則第7號 修訂版	國際財務報告準則第7號修訂意見：金融工具：披露——金融資產的轉移 <sup>1</sup>
國際財務報告準則第9號	金融工具 <sup>6</sup>
國際財務報告準則第10號	合併財務報表 <sup>4</sup>
國際財務報告準則第11號	聯合協議 <sup>4</sup>
國際財務報告準則第12號	其他實體利益的披露 <sup>4</sup>
國際財務報告準則第13號	公允價值的計量 <sup>4</sup>
國際會計準則第1號修訂版	財務報告的呈報——其他綜合收益的項目呈報 <sup>3</sup>
國際會計準則第12號修訂版	國際會計準則第12號修訂意見：所得稅——遞延稅款：特定資產的重置價值 <sup>2</sup>
國際會計準則第19號(2011)	員工福利 <sup>4</sup>
國際會計準則第27號(2011)	個別的財務報表 <sup>4</sup>
國際會計準則第28號(2011)	聯營和合營企業的投資 <sup>4</sup>
國際會計準則第32號 修訂版	國際會計準則第32號修訂意見：金融工具：呈報——金融資產與金融負債的抵銷 <sup>5</sup>
國際財務報告詮釋委員會 第20號詮釋	地表探礦在生產階段的耗損成本 <sup>4</sup>

## 2.3 Issued but not yet Effective International Financial Reporting Standards

The Group has not applied the following new and revised IFRSs, that have been issued but are not yet effective, in these financial statements.

IFRS 1 Amendments	Amendments to IFRS 1 <i>First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards — Severe Hyperinflation and Removal of Fixed Dates for First-time Adopters</i> <sup>1</sup>
IFRS 7 Amendments	Amendments to IFRS 7 <i>Financial Instruments: Disclosures — Transfers of Financial Assets</i> <sup>1</sup>
IFRS 9	<i>Financial Instruments</i> <sup>6</sup>
IFRS 10	<i>Consolidated Financial Statements</i> <sup>4</sup>
IFRS 11	<i>Joint Arrangements</i> <sup>4</sup>
IFRS 12	<i>Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities</i> <sup>4</sup>
IFRS 13	<i>Fair Value Measurement</i> <sup>4</sup>
IAS 1 Amendments	<i>Presentation of Financial Statements — Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income</i> <sup>3</sup>
IAS 12 Amendments	Amendments to IAS 12 <i>Income Taxes — Deferred Tax: Recovery of Underlying Assets</i> <sup>2</sup>
IAS 19 (2011)	<i>Employee Benefits</i> <sup>4</sup>
IAS 27 (2011)	<i>Separate Financial Statements</i> <sup>4</sup>
IAS 28 (2011)	<i>Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures</i> <sup>4</sup>
IAS 32 Amendments	Amendments to IAS 32 <i>Financial Instruments: Presentation — Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities</i> <sup>5</sup>
(IFRIC)-Int 20	<i>Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine</i> <sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 從2011年7月1日開始的財年生效<sup>2</sup> 從2012年1月1日開始的財年生效<sup>3</sup> 從2012年7月1日開始的財年生效<sup>4</sup> 從2013年1月1日開始的財年生效<sup>5</sup> 從2014年1月1日開始的財年生效<sup>6</sup> 從2015年1月1日開始的財年生效<sup>1</sup> Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2011<sup>2</sup> Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2012<sup>3</sup> Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2012<sup>4</sup> Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013<sup>5</sup> Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014<sup>6</sup> Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015

## 財務報告 Financial Statements (續 Continued)

財務報告附註 Notes to Financial Statements (續 Continued) 二零一一年十二月三十一日 31 December 2011

關於這些預期與本行相關變化的更進一步的資訊如下：

關於金融資產的轉移(如證券化)國際財務報告準則第7號修訂版提出了更廣泛的定量和定性的披露要求，包括應披露當資產轉移後，任何仍然存在於公司的風險以便更好的理解可能造成影響等的資訊。

2009年11月頒佈國際財務報告準則第9號是完全取代《國際會計準則第39號——金融工具：確認和計量》綜合工程項目的第一步，這一步重點在金融資產的分類和計量上，基於公司管理金融資產的業務模式和金融資產產生的合同現金流特徵，公司可以使用攤余成本法或公允價值法分類計量金融資產，取代將金融資產分成4類的計量方法，旨在提高以及簡化國際會計準則第39號關於金融資產的分類和計量的方法。

2010年11月，國際會計準則理事會頒佈了對國際財務報告準則第9號中金融負債的表述進行修訂的附加內容(以下簡稱附加內容)，並把目前國際會計準則第39號中關於金融工具終止確認的原則移植進來。主要承接了國際會計準則第39號，但修改了運用公允價值選擇權計量以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益的金融負債。對於這些原運用公允價值選擇權為計量標準的金融負債，歸入因信用風險變動導致負債的公允價值變動，變動的金額應計入其他綜合收益，其他的公允價值變動則計入損益，除非這些因負債信用風險變動，導致公允價值變動而體現的其他綜合收益，將會在損益表中產生或增大會計錯配。至於原已歸入此計量方法之貸款承諾及金融擔保合約，則不納入此修訂版的範疇。

Further information about those changes that are expected to be relevant to the Group is as follows:

The IFRS 7 Amendments introduce more extensive quantitative and qualitative disclosure requirements regarding transfer transactions of financial assets (e.g. securitisations), including information for understanding the possible effects of any risks that may remain with the entity that transferred the assets.

IFRS 9 issued in November 2009 is the first part of phase 1 of a comprehensive project to entirely replace IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*. This phase focuses on the classification and measurement of financial assets. Instead of classifying financial assets into four categories, an entity shall classify financial assets as subsequently measured at either amortised cost or fair value, on the basis of both the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. This aims to improve and simplify the approach for the classification and measurement of financial assets compared with the requirements of IAS 39.

In November 2010, the IASB issued additions to IFRS 9 to address financial liabilities (the "Additions") and incorporated in IFRS 9 the current derecognition principles of financial instruments of IAS 39. Most of the Additions were carried forward unchanged from IAS 39, while changes were made to the measurement of financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss using the fair value option ("FVO"). For these FVO liabilities, the amount of change in the fair value of a liability that is attributable to changes in credit risk must be presented in other comprehensive income ("OCI"). The remainder of the change in fair value is presented in profit or loss, unless presentation of the fair value change in respect of the liability's credit risk in OCI would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss. However, loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts which have been designated under the FVO are scoped out of the Additions.



## 財務報告 Financial Statements (續 Continued)

### 財務報告附註 Notes to Financial Statements (續 Continued) 二零一一年十二月三十一日 31 December 2011

國際財務報告準則第9號旨在完全取代國際會計準則第39號。在完全取代前，本行繼續使用國際會計準則第39號關於對沖工具和金融資產減值的會計處理方法指引，預期由2015年1月1日起完全採納國際財務報告準則第九號。

IAS 39 is aimed to be replaced by IFRS 9 in its entirety. Before this entire replacement, the guidance in IAS 39 on hedge accounting and impairment of financial assets continues to apply. The Group expects to adopt IFRS 9 from 1 January 2015.

國際財務報告準則第10號設定了一個單一的運用於所有的實體，包括因特殊目的設立的實體或結構性實體的控制模式。它包括一個新的，用於決定哪些經濟實體應被合併報表的控制的定義。因國際財務報告準則第10號帶來的變化，比較國際會計準則第27號和（常務詮釋委員會）— 第12號詮釋合併 — 特殊目的設立的實體中的條款，要求本行的管理層在決定哪些實體屬於被控制範圍時，執行重大決定的流程。國際財務報告準則委員會第10號代替了國際會計準則第27號合併以及個別財務報表的部份，標明合併財務報表的會計計量。

IFRS 10 establishes a single control model that applies to all entities including special purpose entities or structured entities. It includes a new definition of control which is used to determine which entities are consolidated. The changes introduced by IFRS 10 require management of the Group to exercise significant judgment to determine which entities are controlled, compared with the requirements in IAS 27 and (SIC)-Int 12 Consolidation — Special Purpose Entities. IFRS 10 replaces the portion of IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements that addresses the accounting for consolidated financial statements.

國際財務報告準則第11號替代了國際會計準則第31號合營企業權益和（常務詮釋委員會）— 第13號詮釋共同控制實體 — 非貨幣性出資。它描述聯合協議和共同控制的會計處理方法，它標明聯合協議只有兩種方式，如：聯合經營和聯合出資，移除了合資使用按比例合併報表的會計選擇。

IFRS 11 replaces IAS 31 Interests in Joint Ventures and (SIC)-Int 13 Jointly Controlled Entities — Non-Monetary Contributions by Venturers. It describes the accounting for joint arrangements with joint control. It addresses only two forms of joint arrangements, i.e., joint operations and joint ventures, and removes the option to account for joint ventures using proportionate consolidation.

國際財務報告準則第12號包括附屬公司，聯合協議，聯營公司和結構性實體的披露要求，這些要求之前包括在國際會計準則第27號合併以及個別的財務報表，國際會計準則第31號聯營企業權益和國際會計準則第28號聯營公司投資。國際財務報告準則第12號也介紹了對這些公司的一些新的披露要求。

IFRS 12 includes the disclosure requirements for subsidiaries, joint arrangements, associates and structured entities that are previously included in IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements, IAS 31 Interests in Joint Ventures and IAS 28 Investments in Associates. It also introduces a number of new disclosure requirements for these entities.

國際會計準則第27號以及國際會計準則第28號的重要的修訂內容，導致了國際財務報告準則第10號，第11號和第12號的發佈。本行預計這些修訂內容的採用不會對本行的財務產生實質性影響。

Consequential amendments were made to IAS 27 and IAS 28 as a result of the issuance of IFRS 10, IFRS 11 and IFRS 12. The Group expects the adoption of these amendments will not have material financial impact on the Group.



## 財務報告 Financial Statements (續 *Continued*)

財務報告附註 Notes to Financial Statements (續 *Continued*) 二零一一年十二月三十一日 31 December 2011

國際財務報告準則第13號提供了一個簡明的定義對於公允價值，公允價值計量的單一來源和披露要求，定義的使用貫穿於國際財務報告準則。該準則並沒有改變本行被要求使用公允價值的情況，但提供了公允價值應如何被運用，根據其他的國際財務報告準則使用公允價值已經被要求或被允許的指引。本行預計國際財務報告準則第13號將於2013年1月1日被採用。

國際會計準則第1號的修訂內容改變了在其他綜合收益中列示的項目的分類，項目可以被重分類(或再回收)為盈利或虧損在將來的某個時間點(舉例來說，在終止確認或清算時)將會被分別陳述區別於將不會被再分類的項目。本行預計在2013年1月1日採用該修訂內容。

國際會計準則第12號修訂內容闡明瞭使用公允價值計量的投資性房地產的遞延稅款的決定方法。修訂內容介紹了一個可反駁的推定，推定認為以公允價值計量的投資房地產的遞延稅款決定的依據，是它的賬面價值將會通過銷售被恢復。進一步，修訂內容吸收了之前在(常務詮釋委員會) — 第21號詮釋所得稅 — 因重估恢復價值的非折舊資產的遞延稅款，非折舊資產使用國際會計準則第16號的重估模式計量價值的，將總是使用以出售為基礎的計量依據。本行預計採用修訂內容不會對集團的財務產生實質的影響。

國際會計準則第19號(2011)包含了從基本變化到單一說明和重述。修訂的準則介紹了已定義退休金計劃會計處理的重大變化，包括取消延遲確認實際的收益和損失選擇。其他的變化包括更改終止退休金計劃的確認時間，短期員工退休金的分類和退休金計劃定義的披露。本行預計採用修訂內容不會對集團的財務產生實質的影響。

IFRS 13 provides a precise definition of fair value and a single source of fair value measurement and disclosure requirements for use across IFRSs. The standard does not change the circumstances in which the Group is required to use fair value, but provides guidance on how fair value should be applied where its use is already required or permitted under other IFRSs. The Group expects to adopt IFRS 13 prospectively from 1 January 2013.

Amendments to IAS 1 change the grouping of items presented in OCI. Items that could be reclassified (or recycled) to profit or loss at a future point in time (for example, upon derecognition or settlement) would be presented separately from items which will never be reclassified. The Group expects to adopt the amendments from 1 January 2013.

IAS 12 Amendments clarify the determination of deferred tax for investment property measured at fair value. The amendments introduce a rebuttable presumption that deferred tax on investment property measured at fair value should be determined on the basis that its carrying amount will be recovered through sale. Furthermore, the amendments incorporate the requirement previously in SIC-Int 21 Income Taxes — Recovery of Revalued Non-Depreciable Assets that deferred tax on non-depreciable assets, measured using the revaluation model in IAS 16, should always be measured on a sale basis. The Group expects the adoption of these amendments will not have material financial impact on the Group.

IAS 19 (2011) includes a number of amendments that range from fundamental changes to simple clarifications and re-wording. The revised standard introduces significant changes in the accounting for defined benefit pension plans including removing the choice to defer the recognition of actuarial gains and losses. Other changes include modifications to the timing of recognition for termination benefits, the classification of short-term employee benefits and disclosures of defined benefit plans. The Group expects the adoption of these amendments will not have material financial impact on the Group.

## 財務報告 Financial Statements (續 Continued)

財務報告附註 Notes to Financial Statements (續 Continued) 二零一一年十二月三十一日 31 December 2011

### 2.4 重大會計政策概要

#### 附屬公司

附屬公司是其受本行直接或間接，控制其一半以上投票權，或發行的股本，或董事會成員的構成，或本行有合同上的權利對公司的財務以及營業政策執行主導影響。

附屬公司的業績以已收及應收股息為限計入本行之收益表。屬於本行的附屬公司的權益根據國際財務報告準則第5號沒有分類為持有待售，按成本扣除減值與虧損入賬。

#### 非金融資產減值

如出現資產減值跡象，或當有需要為資產進行每年減值測試(除金融資產和投資性房地產)，本行會對資產之可回收金額進行估值。除非某類資產產生之現金流入不能獨立於其他資產或多項資產所產生之現金流入(在此情況下，可回收金額則按資產所屬之現金產生單位釐定)，否則資產之可回收金額按資產現金價值與其公允值減銷售成本之較高者計算，按個別資產釐定。

當某項資產之賬面金額超過其可回收金額時，須對減值虧損予以確認。評估資產使用價值時是將預測的未來現金流量以稅前折現率折算為現值，該折現率應反映當時市場對金錢之時間價值之評估及該項資產之特有風險。減值虧損於所產生期間之收益表中扣除，該費用分類與可減值資產一致。

### 2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

#### Subsidiaries

A subsidiary is an entity in which the Bank, directly or indirectly, controls more than half of its voting power or issued share capital or controls the composition of its board of directors; or over which the Bank has a contractual right to exercise a dominant influence with respect to that entity's financial and operating policies.

The results of subsidiaries are included in the Bank's income statement to the extent of dividends received and receivable. The Bank's interests in subsidiaries that are not classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5 are stated at cost less any impairment losses.

#### Impairment of non-financial assets

Where an indication of impairment exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required (other than financial assets, investment properties), the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's or cash-generating unit's value in use and its fair value less costs to sell, and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets, in which case the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

An impairment loss is recognised only if the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. 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 the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. An impairment loss is charged to the income statement in the period in which it arises in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

## 財務報告 Financial Statements (續 Continued)

財務報告附註 Notes to Financial Statements (續 Continued) 二零一一年十二月三十一日 31 December 2011

每個財務報告期末評定是否有已確認的減值虧損不再存在或已減少的跡象。如出現該跡象，須估計可回撥之金額。如前期已確認之資產減值虧損出現上述情況可作回撥，但回撥之金額不得超過該項資產未經確認減值的賬面金額(扣除折舊與攤銷)。撥回之減值虧損將於所產生期間之收益表入賬，資產已體現為重估價值的除外，在此情況下，根據有關重估資產的會計政策計算減值損失。

An assessment is made at the end of each reporting period as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognised impairment loss of an asset is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount of that asset, but not to an amount higher than the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any depreciation/amortisation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of such an impairment loss is credited to the income statement in the period in which it arises, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of impairment loss is accounted for in accordance with the relevant accounting policy for that revalued asset.

### 關聯方

任何一方如屬以下情況，即視為本行之關連方：

- (a) 該方是一個自然人或自然人家庭的近親成員而且該自然人
  - (i) 控制或聯合控制本行；
  - (ii) 於本行有重大影響力；或
  - (iii) 是本行或本行母公司的關鍵管理人員的成員之一；

或

### Related parties

A party is considered to be related to the Group if:

- (a) the party is a person or a close member of that person's family and that person
  - (i) has control or joint control over the Group;
  - (ii) has significant influence over the Group; or
  - (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the Group or of a parent of the Group;

or

## 財務報告 Financial Statements (續 Continued)

財務報告附註 Notes to Financial Statements (續 Continued) 二零一一年十二月三十一日 31 December 2011

(b) 該方為符合下列條件的任一公司；

- (i) 該方企業或集團是同一個集團的成員；
- (ii) 該方是聯營或合資企業，（或是由母公司，附屬公司或者子公司）；
- (iii) 該方企業和集團是由同一個協力廠商合資；
- (iv) 該方是由協力廠商企業合資，並且其他企業是協力廠商企業的聯營公司；
- (v) 該方是一個本行的退休雇員福利計劃或其他任何本行的關聯實體；
- (vi) 該方被符合(a)內容的同一個自然人控制或聯合控制；以及
- (vii) 符合(a)(i)內容的同一個自然人對企業有重大影響或是該企業或其母公司的關鍵管理成員之一。

### 物業、機具及設備以及折舊

物業、機具及設備按成本值扣除累積折舊及任何減值虧損列賬。物業、機具及設備項目之成本包括其購買價格以及將該項資產運送至其預期使用位置達到運作狀況的各直接成本。

(b) the party is an entity where any of the following conditions applies;

- (i) the entity and the Group are members of the same group;
- (ii) one entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or of a parent, subsidiary or fellow subsidiary of the other entity);
- (iii) the entity and the Group 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 Group or an entity related to the Group;
- (vi) the entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a); and
- (vii) a person identified in (a)(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).

### Property, plant and equipment and depreciation

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use.

## 財務報告 Financial Statements (續 Continued)

財務報告附註 Notes to Financial Statements (續 Continued) 二零一一年十二月三十一日 31 December 2011

物業、機器及設備項目投入運作後產生的支出，如修理與維護費等，在一般情況下，計入期間費用於利潤表，如符合重大費用資本化的確認條件，則重大檢查開支列於資產賬面價值。如須定期替換大部分物業、機器及設備，則本行會將該部分確認為特定使用年期及折舊的個別資產。

折舊於其估計可使用年期內，扣除其殘值後以直線法撇銷每項物業、機具及設備項目之成本。就此目的所採用之主要年率如下：

完全擁有的地權	不折舊
融資性租賃的土地及樓宇	租期或50年，兩者中取較短之期限
傢俬及裝置	5至10年
車輛及設備	4至10年

當某項物業、機具及設備的組成部分有著不同使用年期，該項目之成本將按合理之基礎分配至各組成部分，而每部分將作個別折舊。殘值、可使用年期及折舊方法將於每一財政年度覆核並作適當調整。

當出售某項固定資產或該項固定資產的使用不能帶來預期的經濟收益時，該項固定資產將被終止確認。資產被終止確認時，該資產銷售所得款淨額與賬面金額之差額確認為就其出售或報廢損益，於該年度的損益表內列示。

Expenditure incurred after items of property, plant and equipment have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance, is normally charged to the income statement in the period in which it is incurred. In situations where the recognition criteria are satisfied, the expenditure for a major inspection is capitalised in the carrying amount of the asset as a replacement. Where significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group recognises such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis to write off the cost of each item of property, plant and equipment to its residual value over its estimated useful life. The principal annual rates used for this purpose are as follows:

Freehold land	Not depreciated
Leasehold land under finance leases and buildings	Over the shorter of the lease terms and 50 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 to 10 years
Motor vehicles and equipment	4 to 10 years

Where parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, the cost of that item is allocated on a reasonable basis among the parts and each part is depreciated separately. Residual values, useful lives and the depreciation method are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at least at each financial year end.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss on disposal or retirement recognised in the income statement in the year the asset is derecognised is the difference between the net sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the relevant asset.



## 財務報告 Financial Statements (續 *Continued*)

財務報告附註 Notes to Financial Statements (續 *Continued*) 二零一一年十二月三十一日 31 December 2011

### 投資性房地產

投資性房地產指以賺取租賃收入或獲得資本升值為目的而持有之土地及樓宇，而非用作生產或提供貨品或服務或用於日常銷售業務或行政用途。本行採納成本法，並根據國際會計準則第16號之規定計量投資性房地產，當中物業按成本減累積折舊及任何有關減值虧損入賬。各項投資性房地產折舊是將成本扣除至其殘值，以直線法按年率2%於其估計可使用年期內撇銷計算。

報廢或出售投資性房地產之任何盈虧乃於報廢或出售之年度於收益表確認。

### 租賃

凡本行承租的資產(法定所有權除外)的絕大部分報酬與風險轉移予本行，則分類為融資租賃。訂立融資租賃時，租賃資產成本按最低租金之現值資本化，並連同債務(利息部分除外)入賬，以反映有關購買及融資情況。以融資租賃持有之資產計入物業、機具及設備，按租期或估計可使用年期(以較短者為準)折舊。有關租賃之融資成本乃於租期內按固定比率定期自收益表扣除。

### Investment properties

Investment properties are interests in land and buildings held to earn rental income and/or for capital appreciation, rather than for use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes; or for sale in the ordinary course of business. The Group adopted the cost method for its investment property and measures its investment property in accordance with the requirements of IAS 16, in which the property are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis at the annual rate of 2% to write off the cost of each investment property to its residual value over its estimated useful life.

Any gains or losses on the retirement or disposal of an investment property are recognised in the income statement in the year of the retirement or disposal.

### Leases

Leases that transfer substantially all the rewards and risks of ownership of assets to the Group, other than legal title, are accounted for as finance leases. At the inception of a finance lease, the cost of the leased asset is capitalised at the present value of the minimum lease payments and recorded together with the obligation, excluding the interest element, to reflect the purchase and financing. Assets held under capitalised finance leases, including prepaid land lease payments under finance leases, are included in property, plant and equipment, and depreciated over the shorter of the lease terms and the estimated useful lives of the assets. The finance costs of such leases are charged to the income statement so as to provide a constant periodic rate of charge over the lease terms.

## 財務報告 Financial Statements (續 *Continued*)

財務報告附註 Notes to Financial Statements (續 *Continued*) 二零一一年十二月三十一日 31 December 2011

凡出租者仍然保留資產之絕大部分報酬與風險的租賃，均列作營運租賃。倘本行為出租者，本行將營運租賃資產計入非流動資產，將營運租賃應收租金，於租期內以直線法計入收益表。倘本行為承租人，營運租賃之應付租金於租期內以直線法自收益表扣除。

Leases where substantially all the rewards and risks of ownership of assets remain with the lessor are accounted for as operating leases. Where the Group is the lessor, assets leased by the Group under operating leases are included in non-current assets, and rentals receivable under the operating leases are credited to the income statement on the straight-line basis over the lease terms. Where the Group is the lessee, rentals payable under operating leases are charged to the income statement on the straight-line basis over the lease terms.

### 投資及其他金融資產

### Investments and other financial assets

#### 初始確認及計量

#### *Initial recognition and measurement*

屬於國際會計準則第39號範圍之金融資產分類為以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益之金融資產、貸款及應收賬項、持至到期日金融資產及可出售金融資產或指定為有效對沖工具之衍生工具(按適用情況而定)。本行於初始確認時釐定其金融資產分類。金融資產於初始確認時以公允值加(以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益之投資除外)有關直接交易費用計算，不含以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益的金融資產。

Financial assets within the scope of IAS 39 are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments, and available-for-sale financial investments, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. The Group determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition. When financial assets are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value plus transaction costs, except in the case of financial assets recorded at fair value through profit or loss.

所有以正常方式買賣之金融資產均於交易日(即本公司承諾購買或出售該資產之日)確認。正常方式買賣指須於按照一般市場規定或慣例訂立的期間內交付資產的金融資產買賣。

All regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date, that is, the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the period generally established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

本行之資產包括庫存現金及存放同業結餘及應收貸款、上市及非上市金融工具、衍生金融工具及其他應收資產。

The Group's financial assets include cash and balances with banks, deposits and placements with a regulator and banks, loans receivables, quoted and unquoted financial instruments, derivative financial instruments, other receivables and other assets.

## 財務報告 Financial Statements (續 Continued)

財務報告附註 Notes to Financial Statements (續 Continued) 二零一一年十二月三十一日 31 December 2011

### 後續計量

金融資產其後按以下分類計量：

#### 以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益之金融資產

以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益之金融資產包括持作交易之金融資產。金融資產如以短期賣出為目的而購買，則分類為持作交易。除指定為有效對沖之衍生工具外，衍生工具(包括獨立內含衍生工具)亦應分類為持作交易根據國際會計準則第39號的定義。

以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益之金融資產按公允值於資產負債表入賬，而其公允值變動則於收益表確認為其他收入和盈利或金融費用。該等公允值變動淨額並不包括此等金融資產之任何股息，此等股息乃根據下文「收入確認」所載之政策確認。

本行分類以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益之金融資產(持作交易)的判斷標準是，評估其意向是否為短期內出售。如在少數情況下，本行因市場不活躍及管理層於可見未來之意向出現重大變動而無法出售該等金融資產，選擇重新分類該等金融資產。以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益之金融資產會視乎性質而重新分類為貸款及應收賬項、可出售金融資產或持至到期日投資。

### Subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification as follows:

#### Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of sale in the near term. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments as defined by IAS 39.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in other income and gains or finance costs in the income statement. These net fair value changes do not include any dividends or interest earned on these financial assets, which are recognised in accordance with the policy set out for “Revenue recognition” below.

The Group evaluates its financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (held for trading) to assess whether the intent to sell them in the near term is still appropriate. When, in rare circumstances, the Group is unable to trade these financial assets due to inactive markets and management's intent to sell them in the foreseeable future significantly changes, the Group may elect to reclassify these financial assets. The reclassification from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss to loans and receivables, available-for-sale financial assets or held-to-maturity investments depends on the nature of the assets.

## 財務報告 Financial Statements (續 *Continued*)

財務報告附註 Notes to Financial Statements (續 *Continued*) 二零一一年十二月三十一日 31 December 2011

若嵌入式衍生工具之經濟特性及風險與主合約並無密切關係，而主合約不屬持作交易或並非指定為以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益，則嵌入式衍生工具仍須以公允價值入賬作獨立衍生工具。該等嵌入式衍生工具按公允價值計量，而公允價值變動則於收益表確認。倘合約條款有變，並重大改變現金流量，須進行重估。

### 貸款及應收賬項

貸款及應收賬項為具有固定或可予確定金額，但在活躍市場中並無報價之非衍生金融資產。於初始確認後，該等資產其後按實際利率分期折現計算成本並扣除任何資產減值列賬。成本須計算收購時的任何折價或溢價，包括構成實際利率主要部分之費用或成本。按實際利率的分期折現計入利潤表之融資收入。減值所產生之虧損於收益表中確認。

### 持至到期日投資

有關付款為固定或可予確定及有固定到期日之非衍生金融資產，如本行有意及有能力持至到期日，則歸入持至到期日金融資產。持至到期日投資其後按分期折現減任何減值撥備計量成本。成本須計算收購時之任何折讓或溢價，以及構成實際利率主要部分之費用或成本。按實際利率的分期折現計入收益表之融資收入。減值所產生之虧損於收益表之融資成本中確認。

Derivatives embedded in host contracts are accounted for as separate derivatives and recorded at fair value if their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not held for trading or designated at fair value through profit or loss. These embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in the income statement. Reassessment only occurs if there is a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required.

### Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial measurement, such assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less any allowance for impairment. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and includes fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The effective interest rate amortisation is included in interest income in the income statement. The loss arising from impairment is recognised in the income statement.

### Held-to-maturity investments

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity are classified as held to maturity when the Group has the positive intention and ability to hold them to maturity. Held-to-maturity investments are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less any allowance for impairment. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The effective interest rate amortisation is included in finance income in the income statement. The loss arising from impairment is recognised in the income statement.

## 財務報告 Financial Statements (續 Continued)

財務報告附註 Notes to Financial Statements (續 Continued) 二零一一年十二月三十一日 31 December 2011

### 可出售金融資產

可出售金融資產是上市或非上市的權益類投資以及負債類證券(非衍生金融資產)，並指定為可出售或不可被分類為任何其他類別。分類為可出售之權益投資區別於分類為持作交易或指定為以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益之投資。此類別項下之債務證券為擬無限期持有，並可能視乎流動資金需求或因應市況變動而出售。

在初始確認後，可出售金融投資按公允值計算，其未實現損益將確認為其他綜合收益在可出售金融資產重估值準備中直至該項資產被終止確認，資產終止確認時，累積盈虧會於收益表確認，並自可出售投資估值準備金中剔除。賺取之利息及股息分別以利息收入及股息收入列報，並按照下文「收入確認」所載之政策於收益表確認為其他收入。

如非上市權益類投資的公允值因(a)合理公允值估計之差異變動範圍就該投資而言屬重大或(b)多項估計未能合理評估導致公允值不能被可靠計量，則該證券按成本值扣除減值虧損入賬。

### Available-for-sale financial investments

Available-for-sale financial investments are non-derivative financial assets in listed and unlisted equity investments and debt securities. Equity investments classified as available for sale are those which are neither classified as held for trading nor designated at fair value through profit or loss. Debt securities in this category are those which are intended to be held for an indefinite period of time and which may be sold in response to needs for liquidity or in response to changes in market conditions.

After initial recognition, available-for-sale financial investments are subsequently measured at fair value, with unrealised gains or losses recognised as other comprehensive income in the available-for-sale investment revaluation reserve until the investment is derecognised, at which time the cumulative gain or loss is recognised in the income statement, or until the investment is determined to be impaired, when the cumulative gain or loss is reclassified from the available-for-sale investment revaluation reserve to the income statement. Interest and dividends earned whilst holding the available-for-sale financial investments are reported as interest income and dividend income, respectively and are recognised in the income statement as other operating income in accordance with the policies set out for “Revenue recognition” below.

When the fair value of unlisted equity investments cannot be reliably measured because (a) the variability in the range of reasonable fair value estimates is significant for that investment or (b) the probabilities of the various estimates within the range cannot be reasonably assessed and used in estimating fair value, such investments are stated at cost less any impairment losses.



## 財務報告 Financial Statements (續 Continued)

財務報告附註 Notes to Financial Statements (續 Continued) 二零一一年十二月三十一日 31 December 2011

本行分類可出售金融資產，是以評估能否於短期內出售及該持有意向是否仍然合適作為判斷標準。如在少數情況下，本行因市場不活躍以及管理層於可見未來持有該資產之意向出現重大變動而無法出售該等金融資產，本行選擇重新分類該等金融資產。倘金融資產符合貸款及應收賬項之定義且本行有意向及能力於可見未來持有該等資產或持有該等資產至到期日，則允許將該等金融資產重新分類為貸款及應收賬項。僅於本行有能力及意向將該等金融資產持至到期日時，該等金融資產方獲重新分類至持至到期日類別。

對於從可出售類別重新分類之金融資產，重新分類那日的賬面公允價值成為其新的攤余成本而先前已於權益確認的該資產的任何盈虧，於該投資之餘下年期以實際利率於收益表內攤銷。該資產的新分期折現成本與預期現金流量之差額亦於資產之餘下年期以實際利率攤銷。如該資產釐定為減值，則該資產於權益記錄之金額重新分類至收益表。

### 終止確認金融資產

一項金融資產(或一項金融資產之一部分或一組類似金融資產之一部分，如適用)在下列情況下將被終止確認：

- 資產收取現金流量之權利屆滿；或

The Group evaluates whether the ability and intention to sell its available-for-sale financial assets in the near term are still appropriate. When, in rare circumstances, the Group is unable to trade these financial assets due to inactive markets and management's intent to do so significantly changes in the foreseeable future, the Group may elect to reclassify these financial assets. Reclassification to loans and receivables is permitted when the financial assets meet the definition of loans and receivables and the Group has the intent and ability to hold these assets for the foreseeable future or to maturity. Reclassification to the held-to-maturity category is permitted only when the Group has the ability and intent to hold until the maturity date of the financial asset.

For a financial asset reclassified from the available-for-sale category, the fair value carrying amount at the date of reclassification becomes its new amortised cost and any previous gain or loss on that asset that has been recognised in equity is amortised to profit or loss over the remaining life of the investment using the effective interest rate. Any difference between the new amortised cost and the maturity amount is also amortised over the remaining life of the asset using the effective interest rate. If the asset is subsequently determined to be impaired, then the amount recorded in equity is reclassified to the income statement.

### Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or

## 財務報告 Financial Statements (續 *Continued*)

財務報告附註 Notes to Financial Statements (續 *Continued*) 二零一一年十二月三十一日 31 December 2011

- 本行已轉讓資產收取現金流量之權利，或有責任根據「轉移」安排在不可延誤情況下向協力廠商全數支付已收取之現金流量；即(a)本行已轉讓資產之絕大部分風險及報酬，或(b)本行無轉讓也無保留資產之絕大部分風險及報酬，已轉讓該資產控制權。

當本行已轉讓資產收取現金流量的權利或已訂立資產轉移安排，但並無轉讓亦無保留資產之絕大部分風險及報酬，亦無轉讓資產之控制權，則該項金融資產按本行持續參與的部分為限予以確認。在該情況下，本行亦確認相關負債。已轉讓的資產權利及相關負債按其反映本行所保留權利及責任來計量。

如以擔保的方式持續持有已轉讓的資產，則按該資產之原賬面金額或本行可能須支付的最高金額較低者計量。

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

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risk and rewards of ownership of the asset. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognised to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement in the asset. In that case, the Group also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

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

## 財務報告 Financial Statements (續 *Continued*)

財務報告附註 Notes to Financial Statements (續 *Continued*) 二零一一年十二月三十一日 31 December 2011

### 金融資產減值

本行於各報告期末評估是否有任何客觀證據顯示一項金融資產或一類金融資產出現減值。倘於初始確認該資產後發生一項或多項事件(一項已發生之「虧損事件」)導致資產減值的客觀證據存在,且該項虧損事件對該項或該組金融資產預計未來現金流量構成的影響能被可靠估計時,該項或該組金融資產方視作減值。減值證據主要有一名或一群借款人正面臨重大財政困難、違約或拖欠利息或本金款項、有可能破產或進行其他財務重組,有可觀察數據顯示預計未來現金流量出現可計量之減少,例如欠款數目或與違約相關之經濟狀況出現變動等。

### 以分期折現計量成本入賬的金融資產

就以分期折現計量成本入賬的金融資產而言,本行首先獨立評估個別重大之金融資產是否存在客觀減值,同時共同就非重大的個別金融資產作出評估。倘本行釐定個別評估之金融資產(不論是否屬重大)並無客觀減值證據,則會將無客觀減值證據金融資產按信貸風險特徵進行分組歸類,組內資產共同評估減值。個別獲確認評估減值或繼續獲確認減值虧損的資產,概不會計入共同評估減值之組別。

### Impairment of financial assets

The Group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred “loss event”) and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include indications that a debtor or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation and observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

### Financial assets carried at amortised cost

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

## 財務報告 Financial Statements (續 Continued)

財務報告附註 Notes to Financial Statements (續 Continued) 二零一一年十二月三十一日 31 December 2011

倘有客觀證據證明減值虧損發生，虧損金額按該資產之賬面金額與預計未來現金流量的現值(不包括尚未產生之未來信貸虧損)間之差額計算。預計未來現金流量之現值以該金融資產之原實際利率(即於初始確認之實際利率)進行折現。如貸款按浮動利率計息，則用於計量減值虧損之折現率為當時之實際利率。

資產賬面金額可直接或透過使用撥備賬目調低，而虧損金額於收益表確認。利息收入繼續按調低之賬面金額計算，並採用計量減值虧損時用以折現未來現金流量之利率計算。貸款及應收賬項連同任何相關撥備於日後並無確切機會收回，且所有擔保品已經處置變現或擔保品已轉移至本行名下時，予以核銷。

如估計減值虧損金額於確認減值後發生變動，則先前確認之減值虧損將透過撥備賬目調加或調減。倘核銷金額於其後收回，所收回之金額將計入收益表。

### 以成本計值之金融資產

如有客觀證據顯示公允值不能被可靠計量的非上市權益類證券出現減值虧損，虧損金額按該資產之賬面金額與預計未來現金流量現值間的差額計量(採用類似金融資產的現行市場回報率作為折現率)。有關資產之減值虧損一概不會撥回。

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not yet been incurred). The present value of the estimated future cash flows is discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate (i.e., the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition). If a loan has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate.

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced either directly or through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognised in the income statement. Interest income continues to be accrued on the reduced carrying amount and is accrued using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss. Loans and receivables together with any associated allowance are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and all collateral has been realised or has been transferred to the Group.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the estimated impairment loss increases or decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is increased or reduced by adjusting the allowance account. If a future write-off is later recovered, the recovery is credited to the income statement.

### Financial assets carried at cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred on an unquoted equity instrument that is not carried at fair value because its fair value cannot be reliably measured, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset. Impairment losses on these assets are not reversed.

## 財務報告 Financial Statements (續 Continued)

財務報告附註 Notes to Financial Statements (續 Continued) 二零一一年十二月三十一日 31 December 2011

### 可出售金融資產

就可出售金融投資而言，本行於各報告期末評估是否有客觀證據顯示一項投資或一組投資出現減值。

如可出售金融資產出現減值，將其現行公允值與其成本值(扣除與本金有關的費用與攤銷)之間的差額，扣減先前在收益表確認的任何減值虧損後，從其他綜合收益中剔除，並於收益表確認。

就分類為可出售之股本投資而言，資產客觀減值證據包括投資之公允值顯著或長期低於其成本。釐定「顯著」或「長期」則需要判斷。「顯著」乃根據原投資成本評估，而「長期」則根據公允值低於其原成本之期間評估。倘出現減值證據，則累積虧損(按收購成本及現有公允值之差額，減過往於利潤表確認之任何投資減值虧損計量)會自其他綜合收益剔除，並於收益表確認。分類為可出售權益性工具之減值虧損不會於收益表撥回，減值後之公允值增加直接於其他綜合收益確認。

### Available-for-sale financial investments

For available-for-sale financial investments, the Group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that an investment or a group of investments is impaired.

If an available-for-sale asset is impaired, an amount comprising the difference between its cost (net of any principal payment and amortisation) and its current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognised in the income statement, is removed from other comprehensive income and recognised in the income statement.

In the case of equity investments classified as available for sale, objective evidence would include a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of an investment below its cost. The determination of what is “significant” or “prolonged” requires judgement. “Significant” is evaluated against the original cost of the investment and “prolonged” against the period in which the fair value has been below its original cost. Where there is evidence of impairment, the cumulative loss — measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that investment previously recognised in the income statement — is removed from other comprehensive income and recognised in the income statement. Impairment losses on equity instruments classified as available for sale are not reversed through the income statement. Increases in their fair value after impairment are recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

**財務報告 Financial Statements** (續 *Continued*)財務報告附註 Notes to Financial Statements (續 *Continued*) 二零一一年十二月三十一日 31 December 2011

就分類為可供出售債務工具而言，則按以分期折現成本入賬的金融資產之相同標準進行減值評估。然而減值入賬金額為累積虧損額，是按成本與現有公允值間差額減該項投資先前於收益表確認之任何減值虧損計量。未來利息收入繼續按該項資產減少後的賬面金額計算，並採用計量減值虧損時用以折現未來現金流量之利率計算。利息收入乃作為融資成本之一部分入賬。如有客觀證據證明，於收益表確認減值虧損後，債務工具公允值增加，則該債務工具之減值虧損於收益表撥回。

In the case of debt instruments classified as available for sale, impairment is assessed based on the same criteria as financial assets carried at amortised cost. However, the amount recorded for impairment is the cumulative loss measured as the difference between the amortised cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that investment previously recognised in the income statement. Future interest income continues to be accrued based on the reduced carrying amount of the asset and is accrued using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss. The interest income is recorded in the income statement. Impairment losses on debt instruments are reversed through the income statement if the increase in fair value of the instruments can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in the income statement.

**金融負債****Financial liabilities****初始確認及計量****Initial recognition and measurement**

屬國際會計準則第39號範圍內之金融負債為分類為以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益之金融負債、貸款及借貸或指定為有效對沖中作對沖工具之衍生工具(視適用情況而定)。本行於初始確認時釐定金融負債之分類。

Financial liabilities within the scope of IAS 39 are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. The Group determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

金融負債於初始確認時以公允價值確認，而就貸款及借貸而言，則加上直接應佔交易成本計算。

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of loans and borrowings, directly attributable transaction costs.

本行金融負債包括貿易及其他應付賬項、應付最終控股公司款項、衍生金融工具及計息貸款及借貸。

The Group's financial liabilities include deposits from banks and customers, other liabilities, derivative financial instruments, debts and certificates of deposit issued, interest-bearing loans and borrowings.



## 財務報告 Financial Statements (續 Continued)

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### 後續計量

金融負債按以下分類計量：

#### 以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益之金融負債

以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益之金融負債包括初始確認時指定以交易為目的持有的金融負債。

金融負債如以短期賣出為目的而獲得，則分類為持作交易。此類別包括本行訂立而非國際會計準則第39號界定的對沖關係中的對沖工具的衍生金融工具。除指定為有效對沖之衍生工具外，獨立嵌入式衍生工具亦分類為持作交易。持作交易負債之盈虧在收益表中確認。於收益表確認之公允值盈虧淨額並不包括此等金融負債之任何利息。

### 貸款及借貸

於初始確認後，附息銀行貸款及借貸以實際利率分期折現計量，如現值與初始確認值並無重大差異，則按成本入賬。盈虧於終止確認負債時，以實際利率法攤銷在過程中於收益表確認。

分期折現計量須考慮收購時之折讓或溢價，以及構成實際利率組成部分之費用或成本。按實際利率分期折現額計入收益表之融資成本。

### 終止確認金融負債

當負債之責任被解除、取消或屆滿，則終止確認金融負債。

### Subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as follows:

#### Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss includes financial liabilities held for trading.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the near term. This category includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by IAS 39. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the income statement. The net fair value gain or loss recognised in the income statement does not include any interest charged on these financial liabilities.

### Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost. Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the effective interest rate amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The effective interest rate amortisation is included in interest expenses in the income statement.

### Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled, or expires.

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如現有金融負債被來自同一貸款人但條款基本不同的其他金融負債取代，或現有負債之條款被大幅修訂，則該交換或修訂被當作終止確認原負債及確認新負債處理，賬面金額之差額於收益表確認。

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and a recognition of a new liability, and the difference between the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the income statement.

### 回購協議

在有回購協議下被銷售的有價證券在特定的時間內不可被終止確認，因該聲明使銀行保留此金融頭寸所有權產生的風險和報酬。相應現金的取得在合併報表被確認為資產金融頭寸並對應的須償還的債務，應計利息包括在內，在「其他負債」科目內核算，對本行來說其反映的交易的經濟實質相當於一項貸款。不同的是銷售和回購價格被視為利息費用，在整個協議期限內使用實際利率累計。當交易對手有權銷售或再抵押這些有價證券，本行基於這些有價證券的協議內容，重新分類為「已抵押的持有至到期投資」或「已抵押的可供出售投資」，如適合。

### Repurchase agreements

Securities sold under agreements to repurchase at a specified future date are not derecognised from the statement of financial position as the Bank retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. The corresponding cash received is recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position as an asset with a corresponding obligation to return it, including accrued interest as a liability within “Other liabilities”, reflecting the transaction’s economic substance as a loan to the Bank. The difference between the sale and repurchase prices is treated as interest expense and is accrued over the life of agreement using the EIR. When the counterparty has the right to sell or repledge the securities, the Bank reclassifies those securities in its statement of financial position to “Held-to-maturity investments pledged as collateral” or to “Available-for-sale investments pledged as collateral”, as appropriate.

### 金融工具之公允值

於活躍市場買賣之金融工具之公允值乃參考市場報價或交易商報價(就持倉而言指買入價，就短倉而言指賣出價)，且不會就交易成本作出任何扣減。就並無活躍市場之金融工具而言，公允值以適當估值技巧釐定。此等技巧包括以近期按公平原則進行之市場交易、以大致相同之另一工具之現行市值作參考、以折現現金流量分析及其他估值模式。

### Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments that are traded in active markets is determined by reference to quoted market prices or dealer price quotations (bid price for long positions and ask price for short positions), without any deduction for transaction costs. For financial instruments where there is no active market, the fair value is determined using appropriate valuation techniques. Such techniques include using recent arm’s length market transactions; reference to the current market value of another instrument which is substantially the same; a discounted cash flow analysis; and other valuation models.

## 財務報告 Financial Statements (續 Continued)

財務報告附註 Notes to Financial Statements (續 Continued) 二零一一年十二月三十一日 31 December 2011

### 衍生金融工具

#### 初始確認及其後計量

本行採用衍生金融工具如遠期貨幣合約及利率掉期以對沖匯率及利率風險。於訂立衍生合約當日，該等金融衍生工具按初始時之公允值確認，其後按公允值重新計量。倘有關公允值為正數，則該等衍生工具須列作資產，倘公允值為負數，則列作負債。

產生自衍生工具公允值變動之任何盈虧均直接計入收益表，但現金流量有效對沖部分於其他綜合收益表確認。

遠期貨幣合約之公允值參考到期概況相近之合約的當前遠期匯率計算。利率掉期合約之公允值乃參考同類工具之市值釐定。

### 現金及現金等值項目

就合併現金流量表而言，現金及現金等值項目包括庫存現金及活期存款，以及可隨時兌換為已知數額現金，承受價值變動風險甚微，一般於購入時起計3個月內到期的短期高流動性投資，扣除須按要求償還及構成本行現金管理之組成部分的銀行透支。

就資產負債表而言，現金及現金等值項目包括庫存及銀行現金，用途不受限制之定期存款。

### Derivative financial instruments

#### Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

The Group uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts and interest rate swaps, to hedge its foreign currency risk and interest rate risk, respectively. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as assets when the fair value is positive and as liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in fair value of derivatives are taken directly to the income statement, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges, which is recognised in other comprehensive income.

The fair value of forward currency contracts is calculated by reference to current forward exchange rates for contracts with similar maturity profiles. The fair value of interest rate swap contracts is determined by reference to market values for similar instruments.

### Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits, and short term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash, are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and have a short maturity of generally within three months when acquired, less bank overdrafts which are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Group's cash management.

For the purpose of the statement of financial position, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and at banks, including term deposits, which are not restricted as to use.

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### 撥備

如因過往事件導致產生現有責任(法定或推定)，並可能於未來需要以資源履行責任，則確認撥備，該責任之金額須能可靠地估計。

如折現因素影響屬重大，撥備確認的金額應為預期履行該責任所需之未來開支於報告期末之現值。因時間而引致之折現現值之增加計入收益表之融資成本。

### 所得稅

所得稅包括本期及遞延稅項。於收益表以外確認之項目的相關所得稅，在其他綜合收益或權益確認。

本期及以前期間發生的本期稅項資產及負債，根據報告期末已實施或大致實施之稅率(及稅務法例)，考慮本行營運所在國家當前之詮釋及慣例，按預期將從稅局收回或將支付予稅局之金額計量。

遞延稅項採用負債法計量，體現按報告期末的稅法標準計算的遞延稅項資產或負債與財務報告應計稅的賬面金額的所有時間性差異。

遞延稅項負債就所有應課稅時間性差異予以確認，除了以下情況可以不予確認：

- 並非業務合併且於交易時並不影響會計收益，或應課稅收益，或虧損之交易中初始確認之商譽、資產、負債所產生之遞延稅項負債；

### Provisions

A provision is recognised when a present obligation (legal or constructive) has arisen as a result of a past event and it is probable that a future outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, provided that a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

When the effect of discounting is material, the amount recognised for a provision is the present value at the end of the reporting period of the future expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation. The increase in the discounted present value amount arising from the passage of time is included in interest expenses in the income statement.

### Income tax

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period, taking into consideration interpretations and practices prevailing in the countries in which the Group operates.

Deferred tax is provided, using the liability method, on all temporary differences at the end of the reporting period between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- when the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and

## 財務報告 Financial Statements (續 Continued)

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- 對於附屬公司及聯營公司的投資以及聯營企業之權益有關的應課稅時間性差異而言，可以控制時間性差異撥回時間以及時間性差異可能不會在可見將來撥回。

所有可予扣減的時間性差異、前期結轉未動用稅額減免以及未動用稅項虧損與可能獲得應課稅收益作抵銷後，確認為遞延稅項資產，除了：

- 並非業務合併且於交易時並不影響會計收益，或應課稅收益，或虧損之交易中初始確認資產、負債所產生之可予扣減時間性差異的遞延稅項資產；
- 對於附屬公司及聯營公司之投資以及於聯營企業之權益有關之可予扣減的時間性差異，僅於時間性差異可能在可見將來撥回，以及將有應課稅收益作為抵銷，以扣減時間性差異之情況下，才確認遞延稅項資產。

遞延稅項資產之賬面金額於各報告期末進行覆核，並予以相應扣減，直至不再可能有足夠應課稅收益以抵銷全部或部分遞延稅項資產為止。未確認之遞延稅項資產於各報告期末重新評估，並於可能獲得足夠應課稅收益以抵銷全部或部分遞延稅項資產之情況下予以確認。

- in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carryforward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, the carryforward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- when the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary differences arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- in respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at the end of each reporting period and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be recovered.



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遞延稅項資產及負債是根據報告期末已實施或已大致實施之稅率（及稅務法例），按變現資產或清償負債的期間預期適用稅率予以計量。

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

如存在法律上可強制執行權利可將本期稅項資產及本期稅項負債抵銷，而有關遞延稅項屬於同一課稅實體及同一稅局時，則將遞延稅項資產與遞延稅項負債互相抵銷。

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

### 收入的確認

### Revenue recognition

收入以未來可能流入本行且能被可靠計算的經濟利益為限進行確認，以下特別的確認要求也須被滿足：

Revenue is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and when the revenue can be measured reliably. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised.

#### (i) 利息以及類似的收入和費用

#### (i) Interest and similar income and expense

對於所有的以攤銷成本計量的金融工具，附息的可供出售的金融資產和以公允價值反映的金融工具，利息收入或費用按實際利率法入賬，即將此金融工具預計未來現金付出或流入，在預訂的壽命或更短的時間內（在適合的情況下），用實際利率進行折現，以該金融資產或負債的賬面淨額入賬，以實際利率法折現計算考慮到所有金融工具（例如，提前還款的選擇權）的合同條款，包括任何費用或直接歸屬於該金融工具的內部成本，但不含未來的信用損失。

For all financial instruments measured at amortised cost, interest bearing financial assets classified as available-for-sale and financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss, interest income or expense is recorded using the Effective Interest Rate ("EIR"), which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. The calculation takes into account all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment options) and includes any fees or incremental costs that are directly attributable to the instrument and are an integral part of the EIR, but not future credit losses.

## 財務報告 Financial Statements (續 Continued)

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如本行認為金融資產或金融負債的預期支付或收入有變，將調整其賬面金額，調整後賬面金額與基於初始實際利率計算的原始價格的差額計入「其他營業收入」。在重新分類金融資產時，本行預期該金融資產後續現金流將增加，增加的那些現金收入按當時的實際利率進行折現確認。

一旦一項或一組相似的已入賬金融資產發生減值損失，利息收入以用來折現未來現金流量計量減值損失的利率來計量。

### (ii) 費用及佣金收入

本行為客戶提供廣泛的服務賺取費用和佣金，費用收入可以被分為以下兩種：

#### 特定時期內提供服務賺取的費用收入

在一個時期內提供服務賺取的費用收入於該期間內記錄，這些費用包括佣金收入和資產管理，保管和其他管理和諮詢費用。

從可被提款的貸款中賺取的貸款承諾費以及其他遞延的信貸相關費用(包含任何增量成本)使用貸款的實際利率折現調整後確認。如貸款不可能被提款，貸款承諾費以直線法在承諾期內確認。

The carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability is adjusted if the Group revises its estimates of payments or receipts. The adjusted carrying amount is calculated based on the original EIR and the change in carrying amount is recorded as “Other operating income”. However, for a reclassified financial asset for which the Bank subsequently increases its estimates of future cash receipts as a result of increased recoverability of those cash receipts, the effect of that increase is recognised as an adjustment to the EIR from the date of the change in estimate.

Once the recorded value of a financial asset or a group of similar financial assets has been reduced due to an impairment loss, interest income continues to be recognised using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

### (ii) Fee and commission income

The Group earns fee and commission income from a diverse range of services it provides to its customers. Fee income can be divided into the following two categories:

#### *Fee income earned from services that are provided over a certain period of time*

Fees earned for the provision of services over a period of time are accrued over that period. These fees include commission income and asset management, custody and other management and advisory fees.

Loan commitment fees for loans that are likely to be drawn down and other credit related fees are deferred (together with any incremental costs) and recognised as an adjustment to the EIR on the loan. When it is unlikely that a loan will be drawn down, the loan commitment fees are recognised over the commitment period on a straight line basis.

## 財務報告 Financial Statements (續 Continued)

財務報告附註 Notes to Financial Statements (續 Continued) 二零一一年十二月三十一日 31 December 2011

### 提供交易服務賺取的費用收入

費用收入產生於買賣談判或參與協力廠商交易的買賣談判，如：安排購買股票或其他證券，購買或銷售商品，在標的交易完成時被確認。費用或者費用的各組成元素與特定的執行標準相關聯，在履行相關的規定義務後被確認。

### (iii) 股息收入

股息收入於本行有權收取股息時確認。

### (iv) 租金收入

租金收入於租期按時間比例確認。

### 員工福利

本行為員工執行養老金固定繳款退休福利計劃，包括關鍵性管理崗位員工。養老金以參加該計劃員工的基本薪酬一定百分比確定，根據計劃的規定轉為應付款項時於損益表內列賬。

### 外幣

此財務報告以澳門元列報，即本公司之功能及列報貨幣。本行內各公司各自決定其功能貨幣品種，各公司之財務報告項目均以所定功能貨幣計量。外幣交易初始時按交易日之有關功能貨幣之匯率換算入賬。以外幣為計價單位之貨幣資產及負債，按有關功能貨幣於報告期末之匯率重新換算。所有差額撥入收益表處理。

### Fee income from providing transaction services

Fees arising from negotiating or participating in the negotiation of a transaction for a third party, such as the arrangement of the acquisition of shares or other securities or the purchase or sale of businesses, are recognised on completion of the underlying transaction. Fees or components of fees that are linked to a certain performance are recognised after fulfilling the corresponding criteria.

### (iii) Dividend income

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

### (iv) Rental income

Rental income is recognised on a time proportion basis over the lease terms.

### Employee benefits

The Group operates a defined contribution retirement benefits scheme for all of its employees, including key management personnel. Contributions are made based on a percentage of the participating employees' basic salaries and are charged to the income statement as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the scheme.

### Foreign currencies

These financial statements are presented in Macau Pataca ("MOP"), which is the Bank's functional and presentation currency. Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency. Foreign currency transactions recorded by the entities in the Group are initially recorded using their respective functional currency rates ruling at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency rates of exchange ruling at the end of the reporting period. All differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are taken to the income statement.

## 財務報告 Financial Statements (續 *Continued*)

財務報告附註 Notes to Financial Statements (續 *Continued*) 二零一一年十二月三十一日 31 December 2011

按歷史成本以外幣計量之非貨幣項目，採用初始交易日匯率換算。按公允值以外幣計量之非貨幣項目，採用釐定公允值日期之匯率換算。因非貨幣項目再轉化產生的盈利或損失與因項目的公允價值變化產生的盈利或損失的確認方法一致(比如，項目的公允價值盈利或損失在其他綜合收益表中以利潤或損失確認的，該項目的轉換差異形成的盈利或損失也在其他綜合收益表中確認)。

一海外附屬公司和一海外分行之功能貨幣並非澳門元，報告期末，有關公司之資產與負債，按報告期末之匯率換算為本公司之呈報貨幣，收益表則按該年度之加權平均匯率換算為澳門元。

因此產生之匯兌差額於其他綜合收益確認及在匯率波動儲備中累積。出售海外業務時，與該海外業務有關之其他綜合收益部分乃於收益表確認。

編製綜合現金流量表時，海外公司之現金流量按現金流量發生日期之匯率換算為澳門元，海外公司整年經常產生之現金流量則按該年度之加權平均匯率換算為澳門元。

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. The gain or loss arising on retranslation of a non-monetary item is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on item whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss is also recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss, respectively).

The functional currencies of one overseas subsidiary and one overseas branch office are currencies other than the MOP. As at the end of the reporting period, the assets and liabilities of these entities are translated into the presentation currency of the Bank at the exchange rates ruling at the end of the reporting period and their income statements are translated into MOP at the weighted average exchange rates for the year.

The resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the exchange fluctuation reserve. On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of other comprehensive income relating to that particular foreign operation is recognised in the income statement.

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, the cash flows of overseas entities are translated into MOP at the exchange rates ruling at the dates of the cash flows. Frequently recurring cash flows of overseas entities which arise throughout the year are translated into MOP at the weighted average exchange rates for the year.

## 財務報告 Financial Statements (續 Continued)

財務報告附註 Notes to Financial Statements (續 Continued) 二零一一年十二月三十一日 31 December 2011

### 3. 關聯方交易

- (a) 除已在此財務報告其他部份詳述之交易外，本行於本年度進行了以下關聯方交易：

#### 母公司

		2011 澳門幣百萬元 MOP million	2010 澳門幣百萬元 MOP million
利息收入	Interest income	305	119
利息費用	Interest expense	57	51
同業存放 (i)	Deposits from other banks (i)	3,456	3,381
已發行債券及借入 資金 (ii)	Debt issued and borrowed funds (ii)	2,001	2,001
現金和銀行存款	Cash and balances with banks	566	82
同業拆借 (iii)	Inter-bank placement (iii)	3,339	2,500
客戶貸款和墊款 (iv)	Loans and advances to customers (iv)	5,865	5,285

- (i) 報告期末，本行與母公司間同業拆入和同業結餘使用的實際利率範圍為0-1.75% (2010: 0-1.15%)。
- (ii) 如合併資產負債表所示，報告期末，由母公司持有的本行已發行的次級債務為20.01億澳門元 (2010年為20.01億澳門元)，次級債務無擔保，其中14.01億澳門元支付6個月HIBOR+80bp的浮動利息，6億澳門元支付6個月HIBOR+100bp的浮動利息。從總量上看，14.01億澳門元的債務將在2014年6月23日償還，剩餘的6億澳門元並無固定償還期限。

### 3. Related Party Transactions

- (a) In addition to the transactions detailed elsewhere in these financial statements, the Group had the following transactions and balances with related parties during the year:

#### Ultimate holding company

- (i) The Group's inter-bank taking and inter-bank balances with its ultimate holding company pay effective interest rates of 0% to 1.75% as at the end of the reporting period (2010: 0% to 1.15%).
- (ii) As disclosed in the consolidated statement of financial position, the Group had issued subordinated debts held by its ultimate holding company of MOP2,001 million (2010: MOP2,001 million) as at the end of the reporting period. The subordinated debts are unsecured, and paying floating rates linked to 6M HIBOR plus 80bp for MOP1,401 million and 6M HIBOR plus 100bp for MOP600 million. Of the total amount, MOP1,401 million is repayable on 23 Jun 2014 and the remaining MOP600 million has no fixed term of repayment.



## 財務報告 Financial Statements (續 Continued)

財務報告附註 Notes to Financial Statements (續 Continued) 二零一一年十二月三十一日 31 December 2011

(iii) 截止報告期末，本行與母行的同業拆借額達33.39億澳門元(2010年為25億澳門元)，使用的實際利率範圍從2.6%至5.05%(2010年為0.0001%至2.75%)。集團內拆借期限短於1年。

(iv) 本行與母公司間的貸款和墊款使用的實際利率範圍從1.90%至6.60%(2010: 0.60%至4.50%)。

(iii) As at the end of the reporting period, the Group's inter-bank placement with its ultimate holding company amounted to MOP3,339 million (2010: MOP2,500 million), which earns effective interest rates of 2.60% to 5.05% (2010: 0.0001% to 2.75%). All such inter-group placement will mature within one year.

(iv) The Group's loans and advances to its ultimate holding company earns effective interest rates of 1.90% to 6.60% (2010: 0.60% to 4.50%).

### 附屬公司

### Fellow subsidiaries

		2011 澳門幣百萬元 MOP million	2010 澳門幣百萬元 MOP million
利息收入	Interest income	9	—
利息支出	Interest expense	4	—
同業存放 (v)	Deposits from other banks (v)	—	16
現金與銀行存款	Cash and balances with banks	1,511	1,057
拆放同業 (vi)	Placements with other banks (vi)	3,218	—
客戶貸款與墊款 (vii)	Loans and advances to customers (vii)	—	463
已抵押的投資 (viii)	Investments pledged as collateral (viii)	837	—
在回購協議下應付的 已售資產 (viii)	Payable for assets sold under repurchase agreements (viii)	802	—

(v) 至報告期末，本行與附屬公司無同業拆入和同業結餘。

(vi) 至報告期末，本行與附屬子公司的同業拆放為32.18億澳門元，實際利率從0.01%至4%。

(vii) 至報告期末，本行對附屬子公司無貸款與墊款。

(v) As at the end of the reporting period, the Group did not have any outstanding inter-bank taking and inter-bank balances with its fellow subsidiaries.

(vi) The Group's inter-bank placements with its fellow subsidiaries amounted to MOP3,218 million, which earns effective interest rates of 0.01% to 4% as at the end of the reporting period.

(vii) As at the end of the reporting period, the Group did not have any outstanding loans and advances to its fellow subsidiaries.

## 財務報告 Financial Statements (續 Continued)

財務報告附註 Notes to Financial Statements (續 Continued) 二零一一年十二月三十一日 31 December 2011

(viii) 至報告期末，本行與附屬公司發生的回購協議總額為8.37億澳門元，實際利率為0.97%。集團將由此項交易獲得的8.02億澳門元確認為回購協議下出售資產之應付賬款。

(viii) As at the end of the reporting period, the Group entered into certain repurchase agreements with its fellow subsidiary. Investments with total amount of MOP837 million, bearing an effective interest rate of 0.97%, were sold and under agreements to repurchase. The Group recognised the cash received from the sale amounting to MOP802 million as a payable for assets sold under repurchase agreements.

### (b) 本行關鍵管理崗位員工薪酬

### (b) Compensation of key management personnel of the Group:

		2011 澳門幣百萬元 MOP million	2010 澳門幣百萬元 MOP million
短期僱員福利	Short-term employee benefits	74	68

## 4. 其他營業收入，淨額

## 4. Other Operating Income, Net

		2011 澳門幣千元 MOP'000	2010 澳門幣千元 MOP'000
費用與佣金收入	Fee and commission income	532,315	510,477
費用與佣金支出	Fee and commission expense	(91,081)	(67,996)
費用與佣金淨額	Net fee and commission income	441,234	442,481
從可供銷售投資獲得 股利收入	Dividend income from available-for-sale investments	1,040	1,346
外匯交易淨收入	Net foreign exchange gains	73,842	25,457
金融資產公允價值變動 淨收益	Net gains from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3,350	40,093
處置可供出售投資淨收益 (損失)	Net gains/(losses) from disposal of available- for-sale investments	(19,075)	(26,466)
衍生金融工具淨收益 (損失)	Net (losses)/gains arising from derivative financial instruments	(6,201)	(6,607)
處置固定資產損失	Losses on disposal of items of property, plant and equipment	(603)	(3,058)
租金收入	Rental income	9,870	9,222
其他	Others	4,586	2,899
		508,043	538,299

本行沒有從信託或其他同類活動中取得費用和佣金收入。

The Group has no fee and commission income derived from trust and other fiduciary activities.

## 財務報告 Financial Statements (續 Continued)

財務報告附註 Notes to Financial Statements (續 Continued) 二零一一年十二月三十一日 31 December 2011

### 5. 營業費用

### 5. Operating Expenses

		2011 澳門幣千元 MOP'000	2010 澳門幣千元 MOP'000
折舊	Depreciation	25,443	25,613
因土地和建築產生的營運 性租賃收入	Operating lease rentals on land and buildings	36,857	29,641
員工費用	Staff costs	198,624	174,149
養老金費用	Pension costs	6,975	6,637
其他營業費用	Other operating expenses	122,581	98,307
專業費用	Professional fees	1,608	3,007
審計費用	Auditors' remuneration	1,648	1,601
精明債券補償撥備(轉回)	(Write-back of)/provision for compensation to Octave note holders	(13,946)	48,410
		379,790	387,365

## 財務報告 Financial Statements (續 Continued)

財務報告附註 Notes to Financial Statements (續 Continued) 二零一一年十二月三十一日 31 December 2011

## 6. 資產減值

(i) 客戶貸款與墊款的減值準備的變化：

## 6. Impairment Allowance for Impaired Assets

(i) Movements in impairment allowances on loans and advances to customers:

		一般減值準備 Collective impairment allowance 澳門幣千元 MOP'000	專項減值準備 Individual impairment allowance 澳門幣千元 MOP'000	合計 Total 澳門幣千元 MOP'000
2011年1月1日	At 1 January 2011	71,663	53,236	124,899
計提減值損失	Charge for impairment losses	18,917	1,994	20,911
轉回的減值損失	Write-back of impairment losses	—	(14,225)	(14,225)
在改編的損益表中列支的 減值損失	Impairment allowance charged to the income statement	18,917	(12,231)	6,686
經改編已核銷的金額	Uncollectible amounts written off	—	(497)	(497)
匯率調整	Exchange realignment	—	26	26
截至2011年12月31日	At 31 December 2011	90,580	40,534	131,114
2010年1月1日	At 1 January 2010	41,259	47,290	88,549
計提減值損失	Charge for impairment losses	31,070	10,591	41,661
轉回的減值損失	Write-back of impairment losses	(666)	(4,440)	(5,106)
損益表中列支的減值 損失	Impairment allowance charged to the income statement	30,404	6,151	36,555
已核銷的金額	Uncollectible amounts written off	—	(276)	(276)
匯率調整	Exchange realignment	—	71	71
截至2010年12月31日	At 31 December 2010	71,663	53,236	124,899

## 財務報告 Financial Statements (續 Continued)

財務報告附註 Notes to Financial Statements (續 Continued) 二零一一年十二月三十一日 31 December 2011

### 7. 所得稅

本行本年的稅項支出包括澳門所得補充稅，澳門所得補充稅按估計應稅溢利以累計稅率計，最高可達12% (2010: 12%)。

### 7. Income Tax

The Group's tax charge for the year includes provisions for Macau complementary tax levies. Macau complementary tax has been provided at the progressive rate to a maximum of 12% (2010: 12%) on the estimated taxable profits.

		2011 澳門幣千元 MOP'000	2010 澳門幣千元 MOP'000
本期稅項	Current tax	115,168	89,557
遞延稅項	Deferred tax	6,328	(6,589)
本年稅項支出	Tax charge for the year	121,496	82,968

適用於按法定稅率計算之除稅前溢利之稅項支出與按有效稅率計算之稅項支出之調整及適用稅率(即法定稅率)與有效稅率之調整如下：

A reconciliation of the tax expense applicable to profit before tax at the statutory rate to the tax expense at the effective tax rate, and a reconciliation of the statutory tax rate to the effective tax rate of the Group are as follows:

		2011 澳門幣千元 MOP'000	%	2010 澳門幣千元 MOP'000	%
稅前利潤	Profit before tax	1,011,613		723,511	
適用稅率稅項	Tax at the applicable tax rate	121,366	12.00	86,759	11.99
不可扣減/(或非應稅)淨收入 /費用對確定應稅溢利的影 響從而產生的稅務效應	Estimated tax effect of net income/expense that is not deductible/(not taxable) in determining taxable profit	66	0.01	1,259	0.17
未確認的暫時影響	Temporary difference not recognised	—	—	4,542	0.62
非應稅收入	Income not subject to tax	(1,390)	(0.14)	(669)	(0.09)
以前年度的預提不足	Underprovision in prior year	48	0.00	—	—
以前年度遞延稅項負債	Underprovision of deferred tax liabilities in prior year	4	0.00	—	—
其他	Others	1,402	0.14	(8,923)	1.23
本行實際稅率的稅項支出	Tax charge at the Group's effective rate	121,496	12.01	82,968	11.46



## 財務報告 Financial Statements (續 Continued)

財務報告附註 Notes to Financial Statements (續 Continued) 二零一一年十二月三十一日 31 December 2011

### 8. 存放同業

存放同業的款項適用的實際年利率範圍從0.0001%到5.05% (2010年為：0.00001%至2.75%)。

### 8. Placements with Other Banks

Placements with other banks earned effective interest rates ranging from 0.0001% to 5.05% (2010: 0.00001% to 2.75%) per annum.

### 9. 客戶貸款和墊款

客戶的貸款和墊款實際年利率範圍從0.24%至30.00% (2010年為：0.24%至30.00%)。

### 9. Loans and Advances to Customers

Loans and advances to customers earned interest income at effective interest rates ranging from 0.24% to 30.00% (2010: 0.24% to 30.00%) per annum.

		附註 Note	2011 澳門幣千元 MOP'000	2010 澳門幣千元 MOP'000
客戶貸款或墊款	Loans and advances to customers		46,796,769	40,447,430
商業票據	Trade bills		11,664,885	7,268,705
客戶貸款、墊款及商業 票據總額	Gross loans, advances and trade bills to customers		58,461,654	47,716,135
應計利息	Accrued interests		249,844	132,218
減：資產減值	Less: impairment allowances	6	58,711,498 (131,114)	47,848,353 (124,899)
			58,580,384	47,723,454

## 財務報告 Financial Statements (續 Continued)

財務報告附註 Notes to Financial Statements (續 Continued) 二零一一年十二月三十一日 31 December 2011

客戶貸款、墊款及商業票據總額按用途分析如下：

An analysis of the gross amount of loans, advances and trade bills to customers based on the usage is as follows:

		2011 澳門幣千元 MOP'000	2010 澳門幣千元 MOP'000
工業、商業和金融用途	Industrial, commercial and financial purposes	41,071,027	36,906,762
個人	Individual	5,725,742	3,540,668
貿易融資	Trade finance	11,664,885	7,268,705
客戶貸款、墊款和商業票據總額	Gross loans, advances and trade bills to customers	58,461,654	47,716,135
已扣除一般減值準備未扣除專項減值準備的貸款總額	Gross impaired loans before deduction of individually assessed impairment allowance	45,895	56,467

銀行持有的關聯到可減值貸款的抵押物主要由銀行存款和房地產構成。銀行對可減值貸款進行專項評估而後考慮設定抵押物價值。在涉及金額達0.21億澳門元的專項減值準備計算中，考慮到抵押物價值。在抵押物價值高於總的墊款時，只有當抵押物價值不足總貸款和墊款的部份被包括其中。

The collaterals that the Bank held relating to the impaired loans mainly consisted of bank deposits and properties. The Bank takes into account the collateral values when performing its individual assessment on impaired loans. Amount of collateral which has been taken into account in respect of the calculation of individual impairment allowance amounted to MOP21 million. Where collateral values are greater than gross advances, only the amount of collateral up to the gross loan and advance was included.

上述對客戶的貸款與墊款包括賬面價值為4.76億澳門元帶回購協議的貸款(2010年無)，交易對手在未經本行許可的情況下，不可出售或再質押這些貸款。本行以與交易對手簽訂的銷售和回購協議中列明的條款，執行這些交易。

Included in the above loans and advances to customers are loans with carrying amount of MOP476 million sold under agreements to repurchase (2010: Nil). The counterparty is not allowed to sell or repledge those securities in the absence of default by the Bank. The Bank conducts these transactions under the terms that are based on the Sales and Repurchase Agreement entered between the Bank and the counterparty.

## 財務報告 Financial Statements (續 Continued)

財務報告附註 Notes to Financial Statements (續 Continued) 二零一一年十二月三十一日 31 December 2011

### 10. 以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益的金融資產

### 10. Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

		2011 澳門幣千元 MOP'000	2010 澳門幣千元 MOP'000
以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益的金融資產	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:		
上市債務證券	Quoted debt securities	986,386	3,594,288
以發行主體分析以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益的金融資產如下：	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss analysed by category of issuer as follows:		
政府債務證券	Government debt securities	321,778	1,551,631
公司類	Corporate entities	117,933	177,472
銀行及其他金融機構類	Banks and other financial institutions	546,675	1,865,185
		986,386	3,594,288

所有以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益之金融資產是持有用以交易的。

All financial assets at fair value through profit or loss were held for trading purpose.

## 財務報告 Financial Statements (續 Continued)

財務報告附註 Notes to Financial Statements (續 Continued) 二零一一年十二月三十一日 31 December 2011

### 11. 持有至到期資產

### 11. Held-to-maturity Investments

		2011 澳門幣千元 MOP'000	2010 澳門幣千元 MOP'000
以分期折現法計量成本的 持有至到期投資	Held-to-maturity investments, at amortised cost:		
上市：	Quoted:		
債務型證券	Debt securities	1,198,014	1,677,488
政府債券	Treasury bills	749,937	999,997
減：減值損失	Less: impairment allowances	(135,708)	(135,646)
		1,812,243	2,541,839
已抵押的持有至到期投資	Held-to-maturity investments pledged as		
以分期折現法計量成本	collateral at amortised cost:		
上市：	Quoted:		
債務型證券	Debt securities	279,792	—
		2,092,035	2,541,839
按發行主體分析的以分期 折現法計量成本的持有 至到期投資：	Held-to-maturity investments, at amortised cost analysed by category of issuer as follows:		
政府類	Government debt securities	749,937	999,997
公司類	Corporate entities	103,922	239,599
銀行及其他金融機構類	Banks and other financial institutions	958,384	1,302,243
		1,812,243	2,541,839
已抵押的持有至到期投資	Held-to-maturity investments pledged as		
以分期折現法計量成本	collateral, at amortised cost analysed by		
按發行人分類分析如下：	category of issuer as follows:		
銀行及其他金融機構類	Banks and other financial institutions	279,792	—
		2,092,035	2,541,839

## 財務報告 Financial Statements (續 Continued)

財務報告附註 Notes to Financial Statements (續 Continued) 二零一一年十二月三十一日 31 December 2011

## 12. 可供出售的投資

## 12. Available-for-sale Investments

		2011 澳門幣千元 MOP'000	2010 澳門幣千元 MOP'000
可供出售的投資：	Available-for-sale investments:		
上市：	Quoted:		
債務證券，以公允價值計	Debt securities, at fair value	7,021,264	4,277,754
非上市：	Unquoted:		
成本法計量的權益	Equities, at cost	18,718	19,630
減：減值準備	Less: impairment allowances	(8,542)	(9,454)
		10,176	10,176
		7,031,440	4,287,930
已抵押的可供出售投資	Available-for-sale investments pledged as collateral:		
上市：	Quoted:		
債務型證券以公允價值計	Debt securities, at fair value	557,119	—
		7,588,559	4,287,930
按發行主體分析的可供出售的投資：	Available-for-sale investments analysed by category of issuer as follows:		
政府	Government debt securities	432,380	397,749
公司	Corporate entities	3,706,689	338,754
銀行及其他金融機構類	Banks and other financial institutions	2,892,371	3,551,427
		7,031,440	4,287,930
已抵押的可供出售投資按發行者分類如下：	Available-for-sale investments pledged as collateral analysed by category of issuer as follows:		
銀行和其他金融機構	Banks and other financial institutions	557,119	—
		7,588,559	4,287,930

上市的可出售投資之公允值乃參考市場報價釐定。其公允值不能被可靠地計量之非上市可出售投資，按成本扣除減值虧損入賬。

The fair values of quoted available-for-sale debt investments were based on quoted market prices. The unquoted available-for-sale equity investments for which the fair values cannot be measured reliably, have been stated at cost less any impairment loss.

## 財務報告 Financial Statements (續 Continued)

財務報告附註 Notes to Financial Statements (續 Continued) 二零一一年十二月三十一日 31 December 2011

### 13、附屬公司

附屬公司的詳情如下：

### 13. Subsidiaries

Particulars of the subsidiaries are as follows:

項目	註冊成立地	已發行 普通股面值 Nominal value of issued ordinary share capital	本行應佔股權百分比 Percentage of equity attributable to the Bank		主要業務
Name	Place of incorporation		直接 Direct	間接 Indirect	Principal activities
誠興創建有限公司 Seng Heng Development Company Limited	香港 Hong Kong	港幣 HK\$2	100	—	持有物業 Property holding
工銀(澳門)投資股份有限公司 Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (Macau) Capital Limited	澳門 Macau	澳門元 MOP50,000,000	99.60	0.4	投資管理 Investment management
工銀(澳門)退休基金管理股份有限公司 Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (Macau) Pension Fund Management Company Limited	澳門 Macau	澳門元 MOP30,000,000	99.93	0.07	退休基金管理 Pension fund management

### 14、物業、辦公場所及設備

### 14. Property, Plant and Equipment

		土地及樓宇 Land and buildings	傢俱及固定 裝置 Furniture and fixtures	車輛與 設備 Motor vehicles and equipment	合計 Total
		澳門幣千元 MOP'000	澳門幣千元 MOP'000	澳門幣千元 MOP'000	澳門幣千元 MOP'000
2011年12月31日	31 December 2011				
成本：	Cost:				
至2010年12月31日及 2011年1月1日	At 31 December 2010 and at 1 January 2011	214,029	110,434	106,522	430,985
添置	Additions	—	20,164	20,446	40,610
處置	Disposals	—	(7,293)	(2,387)	(9,680)
至2011年12月31日	At 31 December 2011	214,029	123,305	124,581	461,915
累計折舊：	Accumulated depreciation:				
至2010年12月31日及 2011年1月1日	At 31 December 2010 and at 1 January 2011	50,034	60,989	72,478	183,501
年內計提	Provided during the year	4,005	7,471	13,250	24,726
出售轉回	Disposals	—	(6,765)	(2,301)	(9,066)
至2011年12月31日	At 31 December 2011	54,039	61,695	83,427	199,161
2011年12月31日 賬面淨額	Net carrying amount: At 31 December 2011	159,990	61,610	41,154	262,754



## 財務報告 Financial Statements (續 Continued)

財務報告附註 Notes to Financial Statements (續 Continued) 二零一一年十二月三十一日 31 December 2011

2010年12月31日	31 December 2010	土地及樓宇 Land and buildings 澳門幣千元 MOP'000	傢俱及固定裝置 Furniture and fixtures 澳門幣千元 MOP'000	車輛與設備 Motor vehicles and equipment 澳門幣千元 MOP'000	合計 Total 澳門幣千元 MOP'000
成本：	Cost:				
至2009年12月31日及 2010年1月1日	At 31 December 2009 and at 1 January 2010	214,029	107,543	160,826	482,398
添置	Additions	—	16,873	13,865	30,738
處置	Disposals	—	(13,982)	(68,169)	(82,151)
至2010年12月31日	At 31 December 2010	214,029	110,434	106,522	430,985
累計折舊	Accumulated depreciation:				
至2009年12月31日及 2010年1月1日	At 31 December 2009 and at 1 January 2010	46,029	66,740	124,656	237,425
年內計提	Provided during the year	4,005	6,030	14,861	24,896
處置轉回	Disposals	—	(11,781)	(67,039)	(78,820)
2010年12月31日	At 31 December 2010	50,034	60,989	72,478	183,501
2010年12月31日 賬面淨額	Net carrying amount: At 31 December 2010	163,995	49,445	34,044	247,484

本行的土地及樓宇按地理位置分析如下：

A geographical analysis of the Group's land and buildings is as follows:

		2011 澳門幣千元 MOP'000	2010 澳門幣千元 MOP'000
澳門	Macau	159,990	163,995

## 財務報告 Financial Statements (續 Continued)

財務報告附註 Notes to Financial Statements (續 Continued) 二零一一年十二月三十一日 31 December 2011

### 15、投資性房地產

### 15. Investment Property

2011年12月31日	31 December 2011	澳門幣千元 MOP'000
至2010年12月31日及 2011年1月1日 成本	At 31 December 2010 and at 1 January 2011 Cost	67,943
累計折舊	Accumulated depreciation	(9,799)
賬面淨額	Net carrying amount	58,144
至2010年12月31日及 2011年1月1日， 扣除累計折舊	At 31 December 2010 and at 1 January 2011, net of accumulated depreciation	58,144
本年計提折舊	Depreciation provided during the year	(717)
至2011年12月31日， 扣除累計折舊	At 31 December 2011, net of accumulated depreciation	57,427
至2011年12月31日 成本	At 31 December 2011 Cost	67,943
累計折舊	Accumulated depreciation	(10,516)
賬面淨額	Net carrying amount	57,427
2010年12月31日	31 December 2010	澳門幣千元 MOP'000
至2009年12月31日及 2010年1月1日 成本	At 31 December 2009 and at 1 January 2010 Cost	67,943
累計折舊	Accumulated depreciation	(9,082)
賬面淨額	Net carrying amount	58,861
至2009年12月31日及 2010年1月1日， 扣除累計折舊	At 31 December 2009 and at 1 January 2010, net of accumulated depreciation	58,861
當年計提折舊	Depreciation provided during the year	(717)
至2010年12月31日， 扣除累計折舊	At 31 December 2010, net of accumulated depreciation	58,144
至2010年12月31日 成本	At 31 December 2010 Cost	67,943
累計折舊	Accumulated depreciation	(9,799)
賬面淨額	Net carrying amount	58,144

該投資性房地產位於香港，以中期租賃為目的持有，其2011年12月31日的公允價值為61,965,682澳門元(2010年為59,582,387澳門元)。

The investment property is situated in Hong Kong and is held under medium term lease. The fair value of the investment property on 31 December 2011 was MOP61,965,682 (2010: MOP59,582,387).

## 財務報告 Financial Statements (續 Continued)

財務報告附註 Notes to Financial Statements (續 Continued) 二零一一年十二月三十一日 31 December 2011

### 16. 同業存款

### 16. Deposits from Banks

		2011 澳門幣千元 MOP'000	2010 澳門幣千元 MOP'000
貨幣市場票據和銀行結餘	Money market acceptances and bank balances	5,317,938	4,061,182

### 17. 客戶存款

### 17. DEPOSITS FROM CUSTOMERS

		2011 澳門幣千元 MOP'000	2010 澳門幣千元 MOP'000
活期存款及往來賬戶	Demand deposits and current accounts	4,214,142	4,823,446
儲蓄存款	Savings deposits	8,686,845	9,164,748
定期及通知存款	Time and call deposits	55,172,187	42,495,917
		68,073,174	56,484,111

所有客戶存款使用分期折現法計量成本。客戶的附息存款使用的實際年利率範圍從0.01%至5.2325%(2010年為0.01%至5.5%)。

All deposits from customers are measured at amortised cost. The interest-bearing deposits from customers bore effective interest rates ranging from 0.01% to 5.2325% (2010: 0.01% to 5.5%) per annum.

## 財務報告 Financial Statements (續 Continued)

財務報告附註 Notes to Financial Statements (續 Continued) 二零一一年十二月三十一日 31 December 2011

### 18. 遞延稅項

遞延稅項資產及負債本年變動情況如下：

#### 遞延稅項資產

		未實現的 以公允價值 計量且其變動 計入損益的 金融資產 Unrealised loss on financial assets at fair through profit or loss 澳門幣千元 MOP'000	持有至到期 的投資 減值準備 Impairment allowance on held-to- maturity investments 澳門幣千元 MOP'000	可供出售投資 減值準備 Impairment allowance on available- for-sale investments 澳門幣千元 MOP'000	精明債券 補償準備 Provision for compensation to Octave note holders 澳門幣千元 MOP'000	合計 Total 澳門幣千元 MOP'000
至 2011 年 1 月 1 日	At 1 January 2011	5,845	16,277	4,778	1,132	28,032
本年遞延稅項應計額	Deferred tax charged to the income statement during the year	(2,474)	—	(2,201)	(108)	(4,783)
至 2011 年 12 月 31 日	At 31 December 2011	3,371	16,277	2,577	1,024	23,249

#### 遞延稅項負債

		可供出售投資 重估準備金 Revaluation reserve of available- for-sale investments 澳門幣千元 MOP'000	其他準備金的 超額減值準備 Excess of impairment allowances in other reserves 澳門幣千元 MOP'000	稅項加速轉銷 Accelerated tax depreciation 澳門幣千元 MOP'000	重估衍生工具 Revaluation of derivatives 澳門幣千元 MOP'000	合計 Total 澳門幣千元 MOP'000
至 2011 年 1 月 1 日	At 1 January 2011	6,522	—	6,434	—	12,956
本年收入遞延稅項應計額	Deferred tax charged to the income statement during the year	—	—	1,545	—	1,545
本年股權遞延稅項應計額	Deferred tax charged to the equity during the year	(6,521)	—	—	—	(6,521)
至 2011 年 12 月 31 日	At 31 December 2011	1	—	7,979	—	7,980
至 2011 年 12 月 31 日淨遞 延稅項資產	Net deferred tax assets at 31 December 2011					15,269

### 18. Deferred Tax

The movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the year are as follows:

#### Deferred tax assets

## 財務報告 Financial Statements (續 Continued)

財務報告附註 Notes to Financial Statements (續 Continued) 二零一一年十二月三十一日 31 December 2011

### 遞延稅項資產

### Deferred tax assets

		未實現的 以公允價值計量 且其變動計入損益 的金融資產 Unrealised loss on financial assets at fair through profit or loss 澳門幣千元 MOP'000	持有至到期的 投資減值準備 Impairment allowance on held-to- maturity investments 澳門幣千元 MOP'000	可供出售投資 減值準備 Impairment allowance on available- for-sale investments 澳門幣千元 MOP'000	精明債券 補償準備 Provision for compensation to Octave note holders 澳門幣千元 MOP'000	合計 Total 澳門幣千元 MOP'000
至 2010 年 1 月 1 日	At 1 January 2010	9,100	16,277	—	—	25,377
當年收入遞延稅項應計額	Deferred tax charged to the income statement during the year	(3,255)	—	4,778	1,132	2,655
至 2010 年 12 月 31 日	At 31 December 2010	5,845	16,277	4,778	1,132	28,032

### 遞延稅項負債

### Deferred tax liabilities

		可供出售投資 重估準備金 Revaluation reserve of available- for-sale investments 澳門幣千元 MOP'000	其他準備金的 超額減值準備 Excess of impairment allowances in other reserves 澳門幣千元 MOP'000	稅項加速轉銷 Accelerated tax depreciation 澳門幣千元 MOP'000	重估衍生工具 Revaluation of derivatives 澳門幣千元 MOP'000	合計 Total 澳門幣千元 MOP'000
至 2010 年 1 月 1 日	At 1 January 2010	4,344	4,868	5,490	10	14,712
當年收入遞延稅項應計額	Deferred tax charged to the income statement during the year	—	(4,868)	944	(10)	(3,934)
當年股權遞延稅項應計額	Deferred tax charged to the equity during the year	2,178	—	—	—	2,178
至 2010 年 12 月 31 日	At 31 December 2010	6,522	—	6,434	—	12,956
至 2010 年 12 月 31 日淨遞 延稅項資產	Net deferred tax assets at 31 December 2010					15,076

## 財務報告 Financial Statements (續 Continued)

財務報告附註 Notes to Financial Statements (續 Continued) 二零一一年十二月三十一日 31 December 2011

### 19. 股本

### 19. Share Capital

		2011 股份數 Number of shares	2010 股份數 Number of shares
法定 一百萬股，每股 1,000 元 澳門元	Authorised: 1,000,000 shares of MOP1,000 each	1,000,000	1,000,000
		股份數 Number of shares	澳門幣千元 MOP'000
已發行並已繳足：	Issued and fully paid:		
至 2010 年 1 月 1 日	As at 1 January 2010	282,121	282,121
2010 年 8 月 20 日發行	Issued on 20 August 2010	179,073	179,073
至 2010 年 12 月 31 日和 2011 年 12 月 31 日	As at 31 December 2010 and 2011	461,194	461,194

依據本行 2010 年 1 月 7 日通過的董事會決議，發行 179,073 股份。本行從發行新股募集款項總數 23 億澳門元。現有股東按其原始持股比例獲得該股份。在本次發行後，工銀集團對本行的持股比例保持在 89.33%。

Pursuant to a resolution passed in a board meeting of the Bank on 7 January 2010, 179,073 shares were issued. The Bank received a total of MOP2.3 billion from the new share issuance. The existing shareholders acquired the shares proportionate to their original shareholdings in the Bank. ICBC's shareholding of the Bank remained 89.33% after the share issuance.

### 20. 法定準備金

### 20. Legal Reserve

按澳門之銀行及保險業法例，本行及其在澳門之附屬公司須將最少相等於全年稅後盈利 20% 之款項撥入法定準備金，直至該準備金之金額相等於本行及其在澳門之附屬公司各自已發行及已繳足股本之 50% 為止。此後轉撥之數額必須保持在佔全年稅後盈利最少 10% 水平，直至該準備金之金額相等於本行及其在澳門之附屬公司各自已發行及繳足股本為止。此準備金僅在法例規定之某些特殊情況下才可作分派，並將於股東於股東週年大會上批准後轉撥自年度稅後盈利。

Under the Macau banking and insurance legislation, the Bank and its Macau subsidiaries are required to transfer to a legal reserve an amount equal to a minimum of 20% of its annual profit after tax until the amount of the reserve is equal to 50% of their respective issued and fully paid up share capital. Thereafter, transfers must continue at a minimum annual rate of 10% until the reserve is equal to the Bank's and its Macau subsidiaries' respective issued and fully paid up share capital. This reserve is only distributable in accordance with certain limited circumstances prescribed by statute and will be transferred from the annual profit after tax upon the approval by the shareholders in the annual general meeting.



## 財務報告 Financial Statements (續 Continued)

財務報告附註 Notes to Financial Statements (續 Continued) 二零一一年十二月三十一日 31 December 2011

### 21. 或有負債

### 21. Contingent Liabilities

		2011 澳門幣千元 MOP'000	2010 澳門幣千元 MOP'000
未提款的貸款承諾	Undrawn loan commitments	7,616,262	15,701,334
保函	Guarantees	1,188,180	1,376,135
為客戶開證而承擔的債務	Liabilities under letters of credit on behalf of customers	607,817	130,156
		9,412,259	17,207,625

### 22. 營運租賃承諾

### 22. Operating Lease Commitments

本行以營運租賃安排租用土地及樓宇，此類租賃之租期為1至11年不等。本行未來承擔不可撤銷營運租賃之應收租金之到期情況如下：

The Group leases land and buildings under operating lease arrangement with leases negotiated for terms ranging from 1 to 11 years. The Group's had total future commitments of lease receivables under non-cancellable operating leases with its tenants falling due as follows:

		2011 澳門幣千元 MOP'000	2010 澳門幣千元 MOP'000
1年以內	Within one year	41,873	28,971
1-5年(含)	In the second to fifth years, inclusive	96,049	83,000
5年以上	After five years	29,775	12,124
		167,697	124,095

## 財務報告 Financial Statements (續 Continued)

財務報告附註 Notes to Financial Statements (續 Continued) 二零一一年十二月三十一日 31 December 2011

### 23. 衍生金融資產及負債

本行持有的衍生金融工具以交易及對沖利率與外幣匯率之未來波動為目的。

掉期合約是雙方在一預定期間交換一特定面額之現金流量。

遠期合約為於一未來日期以特定價格買賣一項金融工具之合約義務。

### 23. Derivative Financial Assets and Liabilities

The Group uses the derivative financial instruments for trading or for hedging future fluctuations in interest rates and foreign exchange rates.

Swaps are contracts in which two parties exchange cash flows on a specified notional amount for a predetermined period.

Forwards are contractual obligations to buy or sell a financial instrument on a future date at a specified price.

		2011			
		合約標的 金額 Notional amount 澳門幣千元 MOP'000	資產 Assets 澳門幣千元 MOP'000	合約標的 金額 Notional amount 澳門幣千元 MOP'000	負債 Liabilities 澳門幣千元 MOP'000
遠期外幣對換合約	Forward foreign exchange contracts	24,104,842	133,320	10,857,627	120,013
利率掉期	Interest rate swap	—	—	136,080	10,258
利率期權	Interest rate options	40,024	10,591	—	—
		24,144,866	143,911	10,993,707	130,271

		2010			
		合約標的 金額 Notional amount 澳門幣千元 MOP'000	資產 Assets 澳門幣千元 MOP'000	合約標的 金額 Notional amount 澳門幣千元 MOP'000	負債 Liabilities 澳門幣千元 MOP'000
遠期外幣對換合約	Forward foreign exchange contracts	6,321,200	64,412	14,841,176	68,719
利率掉期	Interest rate swap	—	—	192,379	15,032
利率期權	Interest rate options	40,079	14,929	—	—
		6,361,279	79,341	15,033,555	83,751

## 財務報告 Financial Statements (續 Continued)

財務報告附註 Notes to Financial Statements (續 Continued) 二零一一年十二月三十一日 31 December 2011

### 24. 回購協議

截至2011年12月31日，帶回購協議的已售證券賬面價值為836,911,000澳門元(2010年無)。攤余成本法為279,792,000澳門元(2010年無)的證券被分類為持有至到期(見財務附註11)，公允價值為557,119,000澳門元(2010年無)的證券被分類為可供出售(見財務附註12)。交易對手不用經過本行允許可以將這些證券再出售或再質押。這些證券在合併財務報表中被分別列示為「作為抵押物的持有至到期投資」和「作為抵押物的可供出售投資」的金融頭寸。本行根據本行與交易對手簽訂的主回購協議上載明的條款進行操作。

### 25. 公允價值層級架構

#### 公允價值

在活躍市場交易之金融工具之公允價值乃根據於報告期末所報之市價計算。就金融資產而言，所報市價為現有買入價；而就金融負債而言，所報市價為現有賣出價。

倘某項金融工具並非於活躍市場交易(例如場外交易衍生工具)，其公允價值將採用估值方法確定。

衍生金融資產及負債採取現金流量折現估值技術確定其公允價值。衍生金融資產及負債於之餘額於上文附註23披露。

### 24. Repurchase Agreements

The carrying amount of securities sold under agreements to repurchase at 31 December 2011 was MOP836,911,000 (2010: Nil) of which securities with amortised cost of MOP279,792,000 (2010: Nil) were classified as held-to-maturity (Note 11) and securities with fair value of MOP557,119,000 (2010: Nil) were classified as available-for-sale (Note 12). The counterparty is allowed to sell or repledge those securities in the absence of default by the Bank. Those securities are presented in the consolidated statement of financial position as “Held-to-maturity investments pledged as collateral” and as “Available-for-sale investments pledged as collateral”, respectively. The Bank conducts these transactions under the terms that are based on the Master Repurchase Agreement entered between the Bank and the counterparty.

### 25. Fair Value and Fair Hierarchy

#### Fair value

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on market prices quoted at the end of the reporting period. For financial assets, the current bid price is quoted; for financial liabilities, the current ask price is quoted.

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined by using valuation techniques.

Derivative financial assets and liabilities are recorded at fair values obtained from discounted cash flow model valuation techniques. The amounts of derivative financial assets and liabilities are disclosed in note 23 above.

## 財務報告 Financial Statements (續 Continued)

財務報告附註 Notes to Financial Statements (續 Continued) 二零一一年十二月三十一日 31 December 2011

### 公允值層級架構

本行根據公允值的估值技巧將金融工具分為以下層級：

第一層：可從活躍市場取得相類似資產或負債之報價(未經調整)；

第二層：使用其他技巧，所有對所呈報之公允值有重大影響之參數均採用可直接或間接觀察之市場資訊；

第三層：使用並非基於可觀察市場資訊為重要參數之技巧。

下表按公允值層級對以公允值入賬之金融工具進行分析：

### Fair value hierarchy

The Group uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2: other techniques in which all inputs having a significant effect on reported fair values are based on definite information directly or indirectly observable in the market;

Level 3: techniques which use inputs which have a significant effect on their recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

The following table shows an analysis of financial instruments recorded at fair value by level of the fair value hierarchy:

		第一層 Level 1 澳門幣千元 MOP'000	第二層 Level 2 澳門幣千元 MOP'000	第三層 Level 3 澳門幣千元 MOP'000
至2011年12月31日	At 31 December 2011			
<b>金融資產</b>	<b>Financial assets</b>			
可供銷售的投資：	Available-for-sale investments:			
— 負債類證券	— Debt securities	5,017,709	2,560,674	—
<b>以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益的金融資產</b>	<b>Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss</b>			
— 負債類證券	— Debt securities	692,010	294,376	—
衍生金融資產	Derivative financial assets	—	143,911	—
		5,709,719	2,998,961	—
<b>金融負債</b>	<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
衍生金融負債	Derivative financial liabilities	—	(130,271)	—

## 財務報告 Financial Statements (續 Continued)

### 財務報告附註 Notes to Financial Statements (續 Continued)

二零一一年十二月三十一日 31 December 2011

至2010年12月31日	At 31 December 2010	第一層 Level 1 澳門幣千元 MOP'000	第二層 Level 2 澳門幣千元 MOP'000	第三層 Level 3 澳門幣千元 MOP'000
<b>金融資產</b>	<b>Financial assets</b>			
可供銷售的投資：	Available-for-sale investments:			
— 負債類證券	— Debt securities	1,297,214	2,980,540	—
<b>以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益的金融資產</b>	<b>Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss</b>			
— 負債類證券	— Debt securities	2,008,651	1,585,637	—
衍生金融資產	Derivative financial assets	—	79,341	—
		3,305,865	4,645,518	—
<b>金融負債</b>	<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
衍生金融負債	Derivative financial liabilities	—	(83,751)	—

#### 第一層與第二層互相轉化

#### Transfers between level 1 and 2

以公允價值入賬的第一層與第二層金融資產轉化情況如下表所示：

The following table shows transfers between level 1 and level 2 of the fair value hierarchy for financial assets and liabilities which are recorded at fair value:

		從第一層轉為第二層 Transfers from level 1 to level 2	
		2011 澳門幣千元 MOP'000	2010 澳門幣千元 MOP'000
以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益的金融資產	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
負債類證券	Debt securities	—	271,369
可供出售的投資	Available-for-sale investments		
負債類證券	Debt securities	—	320,648
		—	592,017

## 財務報告 Financial Statements (續 Continued)

財務報告附註 Notes to Financial Statements (續 Continued) 二零一一年十二月三十一日 31 December 2011

上年，因停止活躍交易，金融資產從第一層轉為第二層，其公允價值使用估價及可觀察的市場情況獲得。本年無金融資產從第一層轉為第二層。

In the prior year, financial assets were transferred from level 1 to level 2 as they ceased to be actively traded and fair values were consequently obtained using valuation techniques using observable market inputs. During the year, there were no transfers from level 1 to level 2.

		從第二層轉為第一層 Transfers from level 2 to level 1	
		2011 澳門幣千元 MOP'000	2010 澳門幣千元 MOP'000
以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益的金融資產	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
負債類證券	Debt securities	80,942	—
可供出售的投資	Available-for-sale investments		
負債類證券	Debt securities	370,009	—
		450,951	592,017

上述從第二層級轉為第一層級的金融資產，其公允價值使用估價及可觀察的市場情況獲得。

The above financial assets were transferred from level 2 to level 1 and the fair values were determined using observable market quotes.

本年，運用公允價值計量法，沒有資產轉入或轉出第三層級(2010年：無)。

During the year, there were no transfers into or out of level 3 fair value measurements (2010: nil).

### 不使用公允價值計量的金融工具

### Financial instruments not measured at fair value

#### (1) 在同業及金融管理機構的存款以及拆借出金額

#### (1) Balances and placements with banks and monetary authority

浮息及隔夜存款之公允值與賬面值相等。定息存款的公允值按資金市場當時之利率作為折現率，以該存款直至到期日之剩餘期限，折現未來現金流計量。由於所有該等存款均於一年內到期，故其估計之公允值約等於其賬面值。

The fair values of floating rate placements and overnight deposits are their carrying amounts. While the fair value of fixed interest placements are based on the discounted cash flows using the prevailing money-market interest rates and their remaining period up to the date of maturity, the estimated fair values are approximately equal to their carrying values since all such placements are due in less than one year.



## 財務報告 Financial Statements (續 Continued)

財務報告附註 Notes to Financial Statements (續 Continued) 二零一一年十二月三十一日 31 December 2011

## (2) 客戶貸款、墊款及貿易票據

客戶貸款、墊款及貿易融資以扣除減值撥備後列賬。除少部分客戶貸款及墊款以外，所有項目皆為浮息貸款。本行考慮相應市場利率後，評估貸款、墊款及貿易票據之公允值，並認為其總公允值與賬面總值不存有重大差異。

## (2) Loan, advances and trade bills

Loans, advances and trade finance are net of allowances for impairment. All items, except for a very insignificant portion of loans and advances to customers, bear interest at a floating rate. The Group has assessed the of fair value loan, advances and trade bills, after taking into account the relevant market interest rates, and has noted that the total fair value is not materially different from the total carrying value.

## (3) 持至到期日投資

持至到期日投資之公允值直接以市場價格釐定。

## (3) Held-to-maturity investments

The fair values of the held-to-maturity investments are directly quoted from the market.

		賬面金額 Carrying value 2011 澳門幣千元 MOP'000	公允價值 Fair value 2011 澳門幣千元 MOP'000	未確認收益 Unrecognised gain 2011 澳門幣千元 MOP'000
持有至到期投資	Held-to-maturity investments	2,078,217	2,082,652	4,435

		賬面金額 Carrying value 2010 澳門幣千元 MOP'000	公允價值 Fair value 2010 澳門幣千元 MOP'000	未確認收益 Unrecognised gain 2010 澳門幣千元 MOP'000
持有至到期投資	Held-to-maturity investments	2,541,839	2,544,526	2,687

## (4) 未標價的可供出售的權益性工具

未標價的權益性工具以成本扣除減值準備入賬。

## (4) Unquoted available-for-sale equity investments

The unquoted available-for-sale equity investments have been stated at cost less any impairment loss.

## 財務報告 Financial Statements (續 Continued)

財務報告附註 Notes to Financial Statements (續 Continued) 二零一一年十二月三十一日 31 December 2011

### (5) 客戶及同業存款

無既定到期日之浮息存款及結餘之公允值等於其賬面值。沒有市場報價的客戶與同業定息存款的公允值應按剩餘到期日相若之新債之利率貼現現金流量計算。僅當此類存款之到期日一般由報告期末起計少於一年，其公允值應與其賬面值相若。

### (6) 應收款項、其他資產與其他負債

通常其他資產和其他負債都不含利息，因此其估計公允值近似等於賬面值。

## 26. 金融風險管理的目標和政策

除衍生工具以外，本行主要持有金融工具包括有客戶貸款墊款及貿易票據；以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益之金融資產；可出售投資；持至到期日投資；現金及短期存款。

本行亦採用包括利率掉期合約；利率期權及遠期貨幣合約等衍生金融產品以管理因運作及融資帶來之利率風險及匯率風險。

### (5) Deposits from banks and customers

The estimated fair value of deposits and balances with no stated maturity and those bearing floating rates are their carrying values. The fair value of fixed interest-bearing deposits from customers and other banks without quoted market price is based on discounted cash flows using the interest rates for new debts with similar remaining maturity and, since their maturity is normally less than one year from the end of the reporting period, their fair values are approximately equal to their carrying values.

### (6) Receivables and other assets and other liabilities

The estimated fair value of the other assets and other liabilities, which are normally non-interest bearing, are approximately equal to their carrying value.

## 26. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Group's principal financial instruments, other than derivatives, comprise loans, advances and trade bills to customers, deposits from banks and customers, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, available-for-sale investments, held-to-maturity investments and cash and short term deposits.

The Group also enters into derivative transactions, including principally interest rate swaps, interest rate options and forward currency contracts. The purpose is to manage the interest rate and currency risks arising from the Group's operations and its sources of finance.

## 財務報告 Financial Statements (續 Continued)

財務報告附註 Notes to Financial Statements (續 Continued) 二零一一年十二月三十一日 31 December 2011

本行設有成文風險管理方針及指引，當中列明整體業務策略，可接受風險之程度及其管理哲學，並設立了監控程序以便能及時地、準確地監控對沖交易。相關指引於每年覆審以保證其恰當性及遵守程度。董事會負責制定整體風險管理方法及批准風險策略及原則。資產及負債委員會負責制定風險管理策略，落實其原則、架構、政策及限制並負責管理及監控風險及就基本風險事件作適當決策。

本行持有之金融工具主要面對市場風險(即外匯風險及利率風險)、信貸風險及流動性風險。由董事會審核及制定相關政策管理上述各項風險，有關風險概述如下。本行對各項衍生工具之會計政策於財務報告附註 2.4 表。

### (a) 市場風險

市場風險包括外匯及利率風險等可觀察之市場變化而產生之虧損風險。

#### 匯率風險

本行承受當時市場外匯匯率波動對其財務狀況及現金流量之影響。本行已設定了各幣種之持倉限額，每日按所批准之限額獨立監控持倉限額。

The Group has written risk management policies and guidelines, which set out its overall business strategies, its tolerance for risk and its general risk management philosophy, and has established processes to monitor and control hedging transactions in a timely and accurate manner. Such written policies are reviewed annually to ensure that the Group's policies and guidelines are appropriate and adhered to. The board of directors is responsible for the overall risk management approach and for approving the risk strategies and principles. The Asset and Liability Committee has the responsibility for developing risk strategies and implementing principles, frameworks, policies and limits. It is responsible for managing and monitoring fundamental risk issues and to make relevant risk decisions.

The main risks arising from the Group's financial instruments are market risk (i.e. foreign currency risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The board of directors reviews and establishes policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarised below. The Group's accounting policies in relation to derivatives are set out in note 2.4 to the financial statements.

### (a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss arising from movements in observable market variables such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates.

#### Foreign currency risk

The Group takes on exposure to effects of fluctuations in the prevailing foreign currency exchange rates on its financial positions and cash flows. The Group has set limits on positions by currency. Positions are independently monitored against the approved limits on a daily basis.

## 財務報告 Financial Statements (續 Continued)

財務報告附註 Notes to Financial Statements (續 Continued) 二零一一年十二月三十一日 31 December 2011

本行之各種金融資產、金融負債及遠期  
外匯合約之貨幣集中情況分析如下：

An analysis of the currency concentration  
positions of the financial assets, financial  
liabilities and forward foreign exchange contracts  
of the Group is as follows:

		澳門幣 MOP	港元 HKD	美元 USD	其他 Others	總計 Total
2011年12月31日 (澳門元：百萬元)	31 December 2011 (MOP million)					
<b>資產</b>	<b>Assets</b>					
現金與銀行存款及存 放貨幣當局存款	Cash and balances with banks and deposits with monetary authority	1,501	2,304	303	1,264	5,372
存放同業	Placements with other banks	50	6,989	2,273	3,989	13,301
客戶貸款與墊款	Loans and advances to customers	4,103	23,872	22,643	7,962	58,580
以公允價值計量且其 變動計入損益的金 融資產	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	—	412	414	160	986
可供出售投資	Available-for-sale investments	2	1,654	2,709	3,224	7,589
持有至到期投資	Held-to-maturity investments	750	238	1,090	14	2,092
衍生金融負債	Derivative financial assets	144	—	—	—	144
應收款及其他資產	Receivables and other assets	310	102	32	70	514
		6,860	35,571	29,464	16,683	88,578
<b>負債</b>	<b>Liabilities</b>					
客戶存款	Deposits from customers	9,468	39,048	7,043	12,514	68,073
同業存放	Deposits from banks	653	1,273	3,390	2	5,318
衍生金融負債	Derivative financial liabilities	130	—	—	—	130
已發行債券及借入資金	Debt issued and borrowed funds	—	2,001	—	—	2,001
已發行存款證	Certificates of deposit issued	—	1,133	—	2,523	3,656
其他負債	Other liabilities	8	557	1,407	136	2,108
		10,259	44,012	11,840	15,175	81,286
淨頭寸	Net position	(3,399)	(8,441)	17,624	1,508	7,292
遠期外匯互換合約 淨頭寸	Forward foreign exchange contracts net notional position	—	18,445	(29,825)	11,417	37

## 財務報告 Financial Statements (續 Continued)

### 財務報告附註 Notes to Financial Statements (續 Continued)

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		澳門幣 MOP	港元 HKD	美元 USD	其他 Others	總計 Total
2010年12月31日 (澳門元：百萬元)	31 December 2010 (MOP million)					
<b>資產</b>	<b>Assets</b>					
現金與銀行存款及存放同業	Cash and balances with banks and deposits with monetary authority	2,370	1,475	679	1,999	6,523
客戶貸款與墊款	Placements with other banks	—	3,193	1,192	1,775	6,160
以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益的金融資產	Loans and advances to customers	2,656	22,411	22,363	293	47,723
可供出售投資	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	—	2,785	471	338	3,594
持有至到期投資	Available-for-sale investments	2	1,816	1,963	507	4,288
衍生金融負債	Held-to-maturity investments	1,000	316	1,226	—	2,542
應收款及其他資產	Derivative financial assets	—	—	18	61	79
	Receivables and other assets	122	243	35	15	415
		6,150	32,239	27,947	4,988	71,324
<b>負債</b>	<b>Liabilities</b>					
客戶存款	Deposits from customers	8,190	30,830	12,223	5,241	56,484
同業存放	Deposits from banks	254	520	3,154	133	4,061
衍生金融負債	Derivative financial liabilities	—	13	65	6	84
已發行債券及借入資金	Debt issued and borrowed funds	—	2,001	—	—	2,001
已發行存款證	Certificates of deposit issued	—	1,030	480	—	1,510
其他負債	Other liabilities	43	567	102	41	753
		8,487	34,961	16,024	5,421	64,893
淨頭寸	Net position	(2,337)	(2,722)	11,923	(433)	6,431
遠期外匯互換合約淨頭寸	Forward foreign exchange contracts net notional position	(533)	9,490	(18,628)	9,576	(95)

## 財務報告 Financial Statements (續 Continued)

財務報告附註 Notes to Financial Statements (續 Continued) 二零一一年十二月三十一日 31 December 2011

### 敏感度分析

本行面對以與澳門元掛鉤之港幣及美元計值之現金及短期資金、客戶貸款及墊款以及同業及客戶存款所產生之匯率風險。由於董事會認為本行面對之匯率風險極微，故並無呈列敏感度分析。

### 利率風險

利率風險乃由於利率變動可能影響未來現金流量或金融工具之公允值而產生。

本行承受當時市場利率波動對其財務狀況及現金流量之影響。息差可因此等變動而增加或減少。利率風險按董事會批准之風險限額進行管理。該等限額乃就每個到期組別進行設定，此外，亦為本行之持倉總額設定總限額。

下表顯示有關利率合理可能變動，即上調／下調50個基點對淨利息收入(NII)之敏感度分析。該等數據顯示淨利息收入應變量之影響，乃根據預期情況及本行之金融資產與金融負債的浮動利率情況計算。

### Sensitivity Analysis

Majority of the Group's currency exposures are arisen from cash and short term funds, loans and advances to customers, deposits from banks and customers which are denominated in Hong Kong dollars and United States dollars. Since Patacas is pegged to the HKD and USD, the board of directors considered the Group's exposure to foreign currency risk was minimal and a sensitivity analysis was not presented as a result.

### Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair values of financial instruments.

The Group takes on exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on its financial position and cash flows. Interest margins may increase or decrease as a result of such changes. Interest rate risk is managed within risk limits approved by management. Limits are set for each maturity band, in addition, to an aggregate limit, for the aggregate position of the Group.

The table below shows the sensitivity analysis on net interest income ("NII") of a reasonably possible movement in interest rates; i.e., a 50 basis points increase/decrease in current interest rates. The figures represent the effect of the pro forma movements in net interest income based on the scenario projected and the Group's floating interest rate financial assets and financial liabilities.



## 財務報告 Financial Statements (續 Continued)

財務報告附註 Notes to Financial Statements (續 Continued) 二零一一年十二月三十一日 31 December 2011

2011		2010	
基點變動	預期淨利息收入變動	基點變動	預期淨利息收入變動
Changes in	Change in	Changes in	Change in
basis points	projected net	basis points	projected net
	interest income		interest income
	澳門幣千元		澳門幣千元
	MOP'000		MOP'000
+50	(32,332)	+50	(23,529)
-50	32,332	-50	23,529

## 在險價值

## 目標，局限性和假設

本行為妥善管理上述市場風險而成立了一支風險管理隊伍(簡稱「隊伍」)，此隊伍以本行之風險管理指引監控投資及財資相關活動，並負責將違例事件向管理層匯報。

除了持續監控各類風險限額(如：止蝕水平、持倉限額、信貸限額)及投資組合之損益情況以外，隊伍亦負責對本行之投資組合進行高水平之審核，以平衡風險及回報，及觀察市場變動以及本行之資產及負債組合，隊伍亦負責適當時向管理層建議修改投資策略及風險管理指引。

隊伍將於市況或本行之資產／負債條件有任何變動時檢討與投資有關之風險因素，並於有需要時向管理層作出建議。

## Value-at-risk

## Objectives, limitations and assumptions

Mainly for managing the above market risks, a risk management team ("the team"), is established to monitor investment and treasury activities in accordance with the Group's risk management guidelines and to report exceptions to the management.

In addition to a continuous monitoring risk limits (e.g. stop loss limits, position limits, credit limits) and the daily profit or loss of all portfolios, the team is also responsible for performing high level reviews of the Bank's portfolios for optimisation of risk and return, and for keeping track of the changes in the market as well as in the composition of the assets and liabilities of the Bank. Where necessary, the team will make recommendations to management for changes of strategies and risk guidelines.

The team reviews risk elements associated with investments in view of changes in market conditions or in the asset/liability conditions of the Group and makes recommendations to management if necessary.

## 財務報告 Financial Statements (續 *Continued*)

### 財務報告附註 Notes to Financial Statements (續 *Continued*) 二零一一年十二月三十一日 31 December 2011

本行採用以模擬歷史為基礎之在險價值(「在險價值」)及組合壓力測試等風險管理技術來辨識、衡量和控制本行投資之匯率風險及利率風險。在險價值所量度的，乃參照歷史數據(本行採用一年數據)，計算在指定信心水平(本行採納95%信心水平)，某指定期間(本行採用10個交易日持有期)之預計最大虧損。董事會已就本行之風險價值總值設立上限，並每日監察風險價值之變動情況。

在險價值為量度風險之統計性量度方法，但會因所採用之假設而有所限制。模擬歷史假設利率、匯率等市場指標過去實際可觀察之變動可反映日後可能出現之變化。這表示假如市場行為出現突如其來之變化，這方法之有效性會受到影響。採用10日持有期即假設可於10個交易日內平倉，但在嚴重缺乏流動性之情況下，此持有期可能並不足夠。此外，在險價值未必反映影響金融工具價格所有方面之風險，有可能低估真實面臨之市場風險。另外，在險價值並無計算在災難性風險之可能性中，但於不正常市況下使用壓力測試可減低此方面之限制。

本行的投資分為交易性投資組合或非交易性投資組合。交易性投資組合包括外匯交易、利率互換和以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益的金融資產。非交易性投資組合包括可供出售投資和持有至到期投資。本行本年交易性投資組合和非交易性投資組合的在險價值如下表：

Risk management techniques such as Value-at-Risk (“VaR”) based on historical simulation and portfolio stress testing, are used to identify, measure and control foreign currency risk and interest rate risks of the Group’s investments. VaR measures the expected maximum loss over a given time interval (i.e. 10 trading days) at a 95% confidence level based on historical data of one year. The board sets a limit on total VaR of the Group and monitor VaR on a daily basis.

VaR is a statistical measure of risks and has limitations associated with the assumptions employed. Historical simulation assumes that actual observed historical changes in market indices, such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, reflect possible future changes. This implies that the approach is vulnerable to sudden changes in market behaviour. The use of a 10-day holding period assumes that the positions can be unwound in 10 trading days and the holding period may be insufficient at times of severe illiquidity. Also, VaR does not necessarily reflect all aspects of risks that affect the price of financial instruments and may underestimate real market risk exposure. In addition, VaR does not factor in the possibility of catastrophic risk but the use of stress testing for abnormal market conditions can mitigate this limitation.

The Group’s investments are either classified into trading portfolio or non-trading portfolio. Trading portfolio includes FX transactions, interest rate swap and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Non-trading portfolio includes available-for-sale investments and held-to-maturity investments. The VaRs for trading portfolio and non-trading portfolio of the Group during the year were as follows:

## 財務報告 Financial Statements (續 Continued)

財務報告附註 Notes to Financial Statements (續 Continued) 二零一一年十二月三十一日 31 December 2011

### 交易性投資組合

### Trading portfolio

		2011			2010		
		平均值	最高值	最低值	平均值	最高值	最低值
		Average	Highest	Lowest	Average	Highest	Lowest
		澳門幣千元	澳門幣千元	澳門幣千元	澳門幣千元	澳門幣千元	澳門幣千元
		MOP'000	MOP'000	MOP'000	MOP'000	MOP'000	MOP'000
匯率風險	Foreign exchange risk	6,685	12,087	4,486	11,535	15,246	10,164
利率以及股價風險	Interest rate risk	3,984	14,758	276	4,824	9,736	1,132
交易性投資組合	Total VaR on trading						
總在險價值	portfolio	8,147	15,871	4,400	11,190	14,665	9,532

### 非交易性投資組合

### Non-trading portfolio

		2011			2010		
		平均值	最高值	最低值	平均值	最高值	最低值
		Average	Highest	Lowest	Average	Highest	Lowest
		澳門幣千元	澳門幣千元	澳門幣千元	澳門幣千元	澳門幣千元	澳門幣千元
		MOP'000	MOP'000	MOP'000	MOP'000	MOP'000	MOP'000
匯率風險	Foreign exchange risk	13,265	19,729	8,700	4,679	8,716	1,186
利率風險	Interest rate risk	34,668	40,429	20,309	17,683	23,157	10,305
非交易性投資組合	Total VaR on non-trading						
總在險價值	portfolio	33,093	38,640	19,529	17,325	22,192	9,834

個別風險因素之在險價值為純粹因該風險因素波動而獨立可能產生之最大虧損。個別在險價值之合計並不等於在險價值總值，因風險因素之間之相關度會產生多元化效應。此外，就年內最高及最低之在險價值而言，每一市場之最高及最低在險價值未必於同一日出現。

VaR for each risk factor is the independently derived largest potential loss due to fluctuations solely in that risk factor. The individual VaR did not add up to the total VaR as there was diversification effect due to correlation amongst the risk factors. Moreover, in respect of the highest and lowest VaRs during the year, the highest and lowest VaRs in each market did not necessarily occur on the same day.

## 財務報告 Financial Statements (續 *Continued*)

財務報告附註 Notes to Financial Statements (續 *Continued*) 二零一一年十二月三十一日 31 December 2011

### (b) 流動性風險

流動性風險為本行於一般及受到壓力之情況下未能於到期時繳付應付款項之風險。為減低此風險，除核心存款基礎外，管理層已安排多元化資金來源，管理資產時考慮流動資金，並每日監察未來現金流量及流動資金。此結合預期現金流量及高級抵押品之可使用性評估，可於有需要時用作擔保額外資金。管理層分別每日及每週監察流動資金及償債能力情況。

### (b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will be unable to meet its payment obligations when they fall due under normal and stress circumstances. To limit this risk, management has arranged diversified funding sources in addition to its core deposit base, manages assets with liquidity in mind, and monitors future cash flows and liquidity on a daily basis. This incorporates an assessment of expected cash flows and the availability of high grade collateral which could be used to secure additional funding if required. Management monitor the liquidity and solvency position on a daily and weekly basis respectively.

## 財務報告 Financial Statements (續 Continued)

### 財務報告附註 Notes to Financial Statements (續 Continued) 二零一一年十二月三十一日 31 December 2011

本行之資產、負債、或有負債及未提取  
貸款承擔之以到期期限分析如下：

An analysis of the maturity profile of the Group's  
assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities and  
undrawn loan commitments is as follows:

		少於三個月 Less than 3 months	3至12個月 More than 3 months and up to 12 months	1-5年 More than 1 year and up to 5 years	長於5年 Over 5 years	不定期 Undated	總計 Total
2011年12月31日 (澳門元：百萬元)	31 December 2011 (MOP million)						
<b>資產</b>	<b>Assets</b>						
現金與銀行存款 及存放貨幣當局 存款	Cash and balances with banks and deposits with monetary authority	5,372	—	—	—	—	5,372
存放同業	Placements with other banks	12,159	1,142	—	—	—	13,301
客戶貸款與墊款	Loans and advances to customers	11,099	18,503	21,137	7,972	(131)	58,580
以公允價值計量 且其變動計入 損益的金融資產	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	500	161	325	—	—	986
可供出售投資	Available-for-sale investments	909	981	5,249	440	10	7,589
持有至到期投資	Held-to-maturity investments	765	1,209	118	—	—	2,092
衍生金融負債	Derivative financial assets	84	60	—	—	—	144
應收款及其他資產	Receivables and other assets	317	39	—	—	158	514
		31,205	22,095	26,829	8,412	37	88,578
<b>負債</b>	<b>Liabilities</b>						
客戶存款	Deposits from customers	49,326	17,857	890	—	—	68,073
同業存放	Deposits from banks	4,295	1,023	—	—	—	5,318
衍生金融負債	Derivative financial liabilities	56	64	10	—	—	130
已發行債券及借入 資金	Debt issued and borrowed funds	—	—	1,401	—	600	2,001
存款證	Certificates of deposit issues	2,292	103	1,261	—	—	3,656
其他負債	Other liabilities	1,167	362	22	—	557	2,108
		57,136	19,409	3,584	—	1,157	81,286
淨資產／（負債）	Net assets/(liabilities)	(25,931)	2,686	23,245	8,412	(1,120)	7,292
或有負債	Contingent liabilities	518	1,262	16	—	—	1,796
未提款承諾	Undrawn loan commitments	2,724	2,718	2,174	—	—	7,616
總或有負債及承諾	Total contingent liabilities and commitments	3,242	3,980	2,190	—	—	9,412

## 財務報告 Financial Statements (續 Continued)

財務報告附註 Notes to Financial Statements (續 Continued) 二零一一年十二月三十一日 31 December 2011

		少於三個月 Less than 3 months	3至12個月 More than 3 months and up to 12 months	1-5年 More than 1 year and up to 5 years	長於5年 Over 5 years	不定期 Undated	總計 Total
2010年12月31日 (澳門元：百萬元)	31 December 2010 (MOP million)						
<b>資產</b>	<b>Assets</b>						
現金與銀行存款 及存放貨幣當局 存款	Cash and balances with banks and deposits with monetary authority	6,523	—	—	—	—	6,523
存放同業	Placements with other banks	4,901	1,259	—	—	—	6,160
客戶貸款與墊款	Loans and advances to customers	8,310	8,097	23,115	8,326	(125)	47,723
以公允價值計量 且其變動計入 損益的金融資產	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2,739	106	749	—	—	3,594
可供出售投資	Available-for-sale investments	309	162	3,746	61	10	4,288
持有至到期投資	Held-to-maturity investments	1,220	—	1,322	—	—	2,542
衍生金融負債	Derivative financial assets	16	48	15	—	—	79
應收款及其他資產	Receivables and other assets	178	14	—	—	223	415
		24,196	9,686	28,947	8,387	108	71,324
<b>負債</b>	<b>Liabilities</b>						
客戶存款	Deposits from customers	39,874	16,504	106	—	—	56,484
同業存放	Deposits from banks	3,821	240	—	—	—	4,061
衍生金融負債	Derivative financial liabilities	22	48	14	—	—	84
已發行債券及借入 資金	Debt issued and borrowed funds	—	—	1,401	—	600	2,001
存款證	Certificates of deposit issues	—	481	1,029	—	—	1,510
其他負債	Other liabilities	106	12	25	—	610	753
		43,823	17,285	2,575	—	1,210	64,893
淨資產/(負債)	Net assets/(liabilities)	(19,627)	(7,599)	26,372	8,387	(1,102)	6,431
或有負債	Contingent liabilities	1,503	3	—	—	—	1,506
未提款承諾	Undrawn loan commitments	—	15,019	—	—	—	15,019
總或有負債及承諾	Total contingent liabilities and commitments	1,503	15,022	—	—	—	16,525



## 財務報告 Financial Statements (續 Continued)

## 財務報告附註 Notes to Financial Statements (續 Continued) 二零一一年十二月三十一日 31 December 2011

下表呈列於報告期末至到期日非衍生金融負債、以淨基準結算之衍生金融負債與以總額基準結算之衍生金融工具項下本行應付之現金流量。表內披露之金額為合約未經折現之現金流量，而本行則根據預測之未經折現現金流量管理內在流動性風險。

The table below presents the cash flow payables by the Group under non-derivative financial liabilities, derivatives financial liabilities that will be settled on a net basis and derivative financial instruments that will be settled on gross basis by remaining contractual maturities at the end of the reporting period. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows, whereas the Group manages the inherent liquidity risk based on expected undiscounted cash flows.

		少於三個月 Less than 3 months	3至12個月 More than 3 months and up to 12 months	1-5年 More than 1 year and up to 5 years	長於5年 Over 5 years	不定期 Undated	總計 Total
2011年12月31日 31 December 2011 (澳門元：百萬元) (MOP million)							
客戶存款	Deposits from customers	49,465	17,899	904	—	—	68,268
同業存放	Deposits from other banks	4,311	1,031	—	—	—	5,342
舉借的債務， 借入資金與發行 已發行存款證	Debt issued, borrowed funds and certificates of deposit issued	2,313	147	2,747	1,044	600	6,851
其他金融負債	Other financial liabilities	967	318	—	—	—	1,285
總負債	Total liabilities	57,056	19,395	3,651	1,044	600	81,746
2010年12月31日 31 December 2010 (澳門元：百萬元) (MOP million)							
客戶存款	Deposits from customers	39,919	16,514	118	—	—	56,551
同業存放	Deposits from other banks	3,835	242	—	—	—	4,077
舉借的債務， 借入資金與發行 已發行存款證	Debt issued, borrowed funds and certificates of deposit issued	2	510	2,463	17	601	3,593
總負債	Total liabilities	43,756	17,266	2,581	17	601	64,221

## 財務報告 Financial Statements (續 Continued)

財務報告附註 Notes to Financial Statements (續 Continued) 二零一一年十二月三十一日 31 December 2011

		少於三個月 Less than 3 months	3至12個月 More than 3 months and up to 12 months	1-5年 More than 1 year and up to 5 years	長於5年 Over 5 years	不定期 Undated	總計 Total
衍生現金流(2011) (澳門元：百萬元)	Derivatives cash flow (2011) (MOP million)						
以淨額結算的 衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments settled on net basis						
總流入	Total inflow	47	60	—	—	—	107
總流出	Total outflow	(47)	(64)	(5)	—	—	(116)
以總額結算的 衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments settled on gross basis						
總流入	Total inflow	22,098	416	—	—	—	22,514
總流出	Total outflow	(22,083)	(414)	—	—	—	(22,497)
衍生現金流(2010) (澳門元：百萬元)	Derivatives cash flow (2010) (MOP million)						
以淨額結算的 衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments settled on net basis						
總流入	Total inflow	—	—	—	—	—	—
總流出	Total outflow	(1)	(3)	(3)	(2)	—	(9)
以總額結算的 衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments settled on gross basis						
總流入	Total inflow	29,986	—	—	—	—	29,986
總流出	Total outflow	(29,891)	—	—	—	—	(29,891)

## 財務報告 Financial Statements (續 Continued)

財務報告附註 Notes to Financial Statements (續 Continued) 二零一一年十二月三十一日 31 December 2011

### (c) 信貸風險

信貸風險為因客戶或交易對手在交易中可能違約而產生之風險，主要來自本行之貸款、貿易融資及財資業務。

本行訂有信貸風險管理程序，以計量、監察及控制信貸風險。本行之信貸機關包括信貸委員會、風險總監、總經理、信貸部主管、市場部主管、及擁有廣泛銀行經驗之行政總裁及董事，並擁有客戶貸款及墊款之最終批核權。機關架構各級別均各自有信貸授權書所列明之借貸額度。信貸機關架構包括依據本行信貸政策批核信貸；風險監察負責監察信貸額度及其他控制額度(例如涉及大額風險及風險集中額度)，將主要信貸職能清楚劃分，以確保信貸監控及監察能獨立運作。問題信貸之管理及追收由獨立專職小組負責。

本行一貫以審慎原則管理其信貸風險。除對該政策定期作檢討外，亦會顧及目前商業及經濟狀況，監管規定及其資本來源等因素。

本行對一些不能按期償還的貸款實現降級制度，從正常等級降為不良等級。本行的貸款監測制度是遵從澳門金管局的要求設置的。本行的信貸管理部門及時監測逾期貸款。一旦貸款逾期未還，這些貸款將會被重分類至第二層級——特別關注賬戶，逾期超過90天的貸款將被分類為第三層級——次級類貸款，進行減值評估。

### (c) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a customer or counterparty in a transaction may default and arises mainly from lending, trade finance and treasury activities undertaken by the Group.

The Group has a credit risk management process to measure, monitor and control credit risk. The lending authority of the Bank consists of the credit committee, general manager, credit department heads, marketing department heads, chief executive officer and directors who have extensive banking experience, and have the ultimate authority in approving loans and advances to customers. Each level within the authority hierarchy has its own lending limit which is specified in the credit memorandum. The hierarchy of credit authority which approves credit is in compliance with the Group's credit policy; exposures are monitored against credit limits and other control limits (such as large exposures and concentration limits); segregation of duties in key credit functions is in place to ensure separate credit control and monitoring; management and recovery of problem credits is handled by an independent work-out team.

The Group manages its credit risk within a conservative framework. Its credit policy is regularly revised, taking into account factors such as prevailing business and economic conditions, regulatory requirements and its capital resources.

The Bank has a policy of downgrading loans from performing grade to non-performing grade when it became overdue. The Bank's loan monitoring policy is in compliance with the requirements set out by the AMCM. The Credit Management Department of the Bank monitors the overdue loans on a timely basis. Once the loans became overdue, they are reclassified into level 2 — special mention accounts. Loans overdue longer than 90 days are classified into level 3 — substandard accounts, and subject to impairment assessment.

## 財務報告 Financial Statements (續 Continued)

財務報告附註 Notes to Financial Statements (續 Continued) 二零一一年十二月三十一日 31 December 2011

### 面對之最大信貸風險

下表列示於報告期末不同項目(包括衍生工具)所面對之最大信貸風險。最大風險未考慮淨額結算整體協議以及抵押協議的影響，以資產負債表中的淨額呈示：

### Maximum exposure to credit risk

The table below shows the maximum exposure to credit risk for the components at the end of the reporting period, including derivatives. The maximum exposure is based on the carrying amounts as reported in the statement of financial position, before the effect of mitigation through the use of master netting and collateral agreements.

		最大風險敞口 總額 Gross maximum exposure 2011 澳門幣千元 MOP'000	最大風險敞口 總額 Gross maximum exposure 2010 澳門幣千元 MOP'000
存放同業結餘	Balances with other banks	3,016,631	3,447,491
存放貨幣當局	Deposits with monetary authority	1,179,340	2,132,416
定期存放同業款項	Placements with other banks	13,300,751	6,159,917
以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益的金融資產	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	986,386	3,594,288
客戶貸款和墊款	Loans and advances to customers	58,580,384	47,723,454
可供出售投資	Available-for-sale investments	7,031,440	4,287,930
已抵押的可供出售投資	Available-for-sale investments pledged as collateral	557,119	—
衍生金融資產	Financial derivatives assets	143,911	79,341
應收款及其他資產	Receivables and other assets	513,837	414,736
持有至到期投資	Held-to-maturity investments	1,812,243	2,541,839
持有至到期投資	Held-to-maturity investments pledged as collateral	279,792	—
總數	Total	87,401,834	70,381,412
保函	Guarantees	1,188,180	1,376,135
因給客戶開立信用證而承擔的負債	Liabilities under letters of credit on behalf of customers	607,817	130,156
未提款承諾	Undrawn loan commitments	7,616,262	15,701,334
總數	Total	9,412,259	17,207,625
總的信用風險敞口	Total credit risk exposure	96,814,093	87,589,037

## 財務報告 Financial Statements (續 Continued)

財務報告附註 Notes to Financial Statements (續 Continued) 二零一一年十二月三十一日 31 December 2011

### 信貸品質

- (i) 以信貸品質分類之客戶貸款及墊款總額概述如下：

		附註 Notes	2011 澳門幣千元 MOP'000	2010 澳門幣千元 MOP'000
未逾期及未減值	Neither past due nor impaired	(i)	58,228,897	47,462,007
專項減值	Individually impaired	(ii)	45,895	53,717
已逾期但未減值	Past due but not impaired	(ii), (iii)	186,862	200,411
總計	Total		58,461,654	47,716,135

附註(i)：本行所有該等貸款未獲評級。

Note (i): The Group has unrated exposures for all these loans.

附註(ii)：本行持有的已逾期或已提專項減值的貸款有關的抵押物中主要由銀行存款和物業組成。本行當對可減值貸款進行專項評估時，考慮到抵押物價值，只有抵押物價值不足貸款和墊款(擔保品餘額)的部份被包括。截至2011年12月由本行持有的總的擔保品餘額為1.87億澳門元。

Note (ii): The collaterals that the Bank held relating to loans which are past due or individually impaired mainly consisted of bank deposits and properties. The Bank takes into account the collateral values when performing its individual assessment on impaired loans. Where collateral values are greater than gross advances, only the amount of collateral up to the gross loan and advance (secured balance) was included. The total secured balance of collaterals held by the Bank as at 31 December 2011 amounted to MOP 187 million.

附註(iii)：於報告期末，已逾期未減值的總的貸款與墊款分佈如下：

Note (iii): Distribution of gross loans and advances that were past due but not impaired at the end of the reporting period are summarised as follows:

## 財務報告 Financial Statements (續 Continued)

財務報告附註 Notes to Financial Statements (續 Continued) 二零一一年十二月三十一日 31 December 2011

		少於30天 Less than 30 days	31-60天 31-60 days	61-90天 61-90 days	長於90天 More than 90 days	合計 Total
至2011年12月31日 (澳門元：千元)	At 31 December 2011 (MOP'000)					
客戶貸款及墊款	Loans and advances to customers	146,523	31,981	3,745	4,613	186,862
至2010年12月31日 (澳門元：千元)	At 31 December 2010 (MOP'000)					
客戶貸款及墊款	Loans and advances to customers	160,073	34,430	4,511	1,397	200,411

本年，本行並無對此類金融資產重新定價。

During the year, no financial assets of the Group have been renegotiated.

### 抵押品與信貸提升

### Collaterals and other credit enhancements

在決定收取所需之抵押品金額及種類時須視乎交易對手之信貸風險評估。取得之抵押品主要種類為銀行存款及物業。

The amount and type of collateral required depends on an assessment of the credit risk of the counterparty. The main types of collateral obtained are bank deposits and properties.

管理層監察抵押品之市值，並根據相關協議要求額外抵押品，並於檢討減值虧損撥備之充足性時監察取得之抵押品市值。

Management monitors the market value of collateral, requests additional collateral in accordance with the underlying agreement, and monitors the market value of collateral obtained during its review of the adequacy of the allowance for impairment losses.

本行之政策為順序出售已收回物業。所得款項用以減低或償還未決申索。一般而言，本行不會佔用已收回物業作業務用途。

It is the Group's policy to dispose of repossessed properties in an orderly fashion. The proceeds are used to reduce or repay the outstanding claim. In general, the Group does not occupy repossessed properties for business use.

於報告期末，本行並無已收回資產。

As the end of the reporting period, the Group has no repossessed assets.



## 財務報告 Financial Statements (續 Continued)

財務報告附註 Notes to Financial Statements (續 Continued) 二零一一年十二月三十一日 31 December 2011

### 集中度風險

於報告期末，本行因對最終控制公司之資金存放額佔本行資產 11% 而存在信貸集中度風險，詳見財務附註 3(a)。

於報告期末，除了對最終控制公司的集中度風險，本行並無其他實質性的因與其他交易對手發生信貸關係產生的集中度風險。本行以向該借款者收取有形抵押品或質押存款以減低信用風險。

### (d) 資本管理

本行資本管理之主要目的是為了確保本行遵守外界所訂之資本要求，而本行維持強勁信貸評級及穩健資本比率以支持其業務並努力提高股東價值。

本行管理其資本架構，並根據經濟狀況及其活動風險特性之轉變對資本架構作調整。為維持或調整資本架構，本行可調整向股東派發之股息金額、向股東發還資本或發行資本證券。資本架構管理的目的、政策及過程相對過往年度並無轉變。管理層每月根據總資本、總風險加權資產及資本充足比率監察資本充足水平。

### Concentration of risks

As at end of the reporting period, the Group has certain concentration of credit risk as 11% of the Group's assets are placed with its ultimate holding company as shown in Note 3(a).

Other than the concentration risk with its ultimate holding company, the Group did not have any material concentration risk from credit exposure with other counterparties as at the end of the reporting period. The Group's measures for mitigating its credit risk include solicitation of tangible collaterals or pledged deposits from the borrower.

### (d) Capital management

The primary objective of the Group's capital management are to ensure that the Group complies with externally imposed capital requirements and that the Group maintains strong credit ratings and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and to maximise shareholders' value.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of its activities. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue capital securities. No changes were made in the objectives, policies and processes from the previous years. The management monitors the capital adequacy on a monthly basis, based on the information on total capital, total risk-weighted assets and the capital adequacy ratio.

## 財務報告 Financial Statements (續 *Continued*)

財務報告附註 Notes to Financial Statements (續 *Continued*) 二零一一年十二月三十一日 31 December 2011

年內，本行確切遵守最低資本充足比率  
13%之監管要求。

During the year, the Group properly complied  
with the externally imposed capital requirement  
of a minimum capital adequacy ratio of 13%.

		2011	2010
資本充足率	Capital adequacy ratio	16.01%	17.31%

### 26. 財務報告的批准

本財務報告已於2012年3月28日經董事會批准及授權編刊。

### 26. Approval of the Financial Statements

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 28 March 2012.

## 社會責任報告 Social Responsibility Report

### 1. 配合特區政府，力促澳門社會經濟可持續發展

隨著《內地與澳門關於建立更緊密經貿關係的安排》(CEPA)不斷深化，《珠江三角洲地區改革發展規劃綱要》的逐步落實，以及《粵澳合作框架協定》的簽署，澳門與內地的經貿往來，人員交流日趨密切，這對澳門的金融業、旅遊業、酒店業等各產業發展都將是難得的機遇。工銀澳門順應澳門經濟發展趨勢，秉持「立足澳門、服務澳門」的經營理念，充分發揮自身優勢，積極為澳門社會經濟適度多元發展提供金融服務和資金支持，促進澳門國際旅遊休閒中心建設。2011年工銀澳門成功為澳門主要大型企業牽頭組織總值約40億美元的銀團貸款。並在澳門政府的「經屋」項目中向澳門居民提供了約4億澳門元、佔比達67.9%的按揭貸款，及時為民生工程提供了不可或缺的金融服務，在澳門社會樹立了良好的品牌形象。工銀澳門還配合特區政府發展中小企業的經濟政策，特別成立了「中小企服務中心」，為中小企發展提供貸款融資、貿易結算、代理保險等金融服務，並根據客戶特點和需求不斷優化服務模式，改進服務品質，為澳門社會經濟適度多元發展做出了貢獻。

### 1. To coordinate with Macau government's policies and push for the sustainable growth of Macau's economy.

CEPA (Mainland and Macau Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement) has been deepening ever since the sign date. The Outline of the Plan for the Reform and Development of the Pearl River Delta has been gradually implemented. Guangdong-Macau Cooperation Framework Agreement has been signed in 2011. All these policies promoted the development of Macau. They also facilitated economic and trade exchanges and personnel exchanges between Macau and mainland, which brought historical booming chances for Macau's financial industry, tourist industry, hotel industry and so on. ICBCM complied with the development trend, stuck to its business ideas of "basing on and serving for Macau", utilized its merits completely, provided professional services and financial support for the appropriate diversified development of Macau's economy and boosted Macau's construction of international tourism and leisure center. ICBCM successfully organized nearly USD4 billion syndicated loans for certain large enterprise in Macau. It also provided around MOP400 million mortgage loans for SAR government's economical housing project and accounted for 67.9% in total market share. The Bank built favorable corporate image in Macau's society through providing essential financial services for the people livelihood projects on time. The Bank also set up a SME service center in response to SAR government's SME motivating policies. The center could provide financial services like loans, settlements and insurance agents, etc. These services could also be designed and optimized according to customers' characteristics and demands. All of these contributed a lot to the appropriate diversified development of Macau.

## 社會責任報告 Social Responsibility Report (續 *Continued*)

### 2. 改善服務品質，深化澳門當地優秀主流銀行形象

工銀澳門以打造「最受尊敬」銀行為目標，不斷提升客戶滿意度和市場美譽度。一是開展「旺季客戶優質服務競賽」活動，調動全行員工的積極性，大力提高客戶服務水平，夯實客戶基礎。二是在網點、主要商業區、學校、大型企業等設立網上銀行功能體驗區，現場推廣和宣傳工銀澳門網上證券、網上匯劃、網上支付等電子銀行優勢業務，提升客戶體驗。三是先後舉辦了「看大市、論天下、評股金」、「2011 港股回顧與展望」、「2012 年投資展望」等專題投資講座，推出了手機證券(WAP)、月供股票、工銀信使免費短訊覆盤、高端客戶股票投資電話專線、貸款融資認股計劃等新的產品與服務，有效提升證券交易的售前、售後服務，受到廣大投資者的歡迎。四是面向澳門大學和澳門科技大學的應屆新生首次推出「網上預約開戶服務」，有效解決了以往現場手工集中開戶、回行內部制卡存在的時間長、效率低、處理手續繁瑣等問題，極大地方便了入學新生。五是有針對性地開展培訓工作，加強員工業務技能培訓。2011 年組織各類培訓 100 餘次，參與員工達到 3,014 人次。

### 2. To improve service quality and deepen the image of local supreme bank in Macau.

ICBCM aims at the most respected bank and improves its customers' satisfaction and market reputation. It organized High Quality Service Competition in Busy Season to motivate the staff, improve customer service quality and reinforce the foundation of customers. It also set several internet banking experience areas in its networks, main commercial districts, schools, large enterprises, etc to facilitate customers' internet banking experiences. The Bank held several investment seminars like *Comments on Current Stock Market and Gold Prices, Review and Prospect of Hong Kong Stock Market in 2011, Prospect of Investment in 2012, etc.* Its new products and services to facilitate the transactions of customers were very popular in local market. These products and services included *mobile securities trading services, stock monthly investment plan, free transaction confirming short message, high-end clients' hotline, stock subscribing financing plan, etc.* All of these promoted ex-ante and ex post service quality of securities transactions effectively. The Bank forwarded online account-opening booking services for new students studying in University of Macau and Macau University of Science and Technology, which solves the low efficiency problem of concentrated accounts opening by hand in the past and facilitated the daily life of new students. The Bank has held more than 100 times of trainings in 2011 and trained nearly 3,014 person times.

## 社會責任報告 Social Responsibility Report (續 Continued)

### 3. 回應低碳經濟，努力建設「綠色銀行」

首先，本行持續推動綠色信貸的制度建設，將客戶的環保資訊納入信貸審批考量標準，對高耗能、高污染企業實施嚴格禁入。支援低碳環保產業發展，為澳門企業在內地投資建設環保工業園區提供融資，努力打造綠色信貸模範銀行，創造人文與自然的和諧共存。

其次，本行充分借助電子銀行無紙化、低消耗、高效率的優勢，強化電子銀行渠道體系建設，截至2011年年末本行電子渠道交易佔比已達40%以上，在澳門地區佔據領先優勢，加快了櫃面業務的分流，在節約了大量的人力物力的同時，也提高了業務處理效率，降低了能源消耗。

本行還積極實行綠色辦公，降低運營能耗，注重培養員工的節能環保意識，提倡員工從自身做起，營造全行重節能、講環保的良好文化氛圍。同時，本行積極推廣無紙化辦公，大幅度減少了紙介質的使用，並通過視訊會議、電話會議等方式強化對節能降耗的日常管理。

### 3. To support low-carbon economy and build green bank.

First, the Bank continued its efforts on the institution building on green credit. It took customers' environmental protection information for credit approval and strictly forbid entry of enterprises with high energy consumption and pollution. At the same time, the Bank supported low-carbon and environment-protect industries and financed local enterprises to establish environmental protection industry park. All these attempts aimed at the role model of a green credit bank and the harmonious coexistence of culture and nature.

Second, the Bank has continuously launched innovative products and services of E-banking in order to leverage the advantages of E-banking in that it is paperless, low consumption and high efficiency. It also enhanced the channel system of E-banking. During the reporting period, E-banking volume of the Bank accounted for more than 40% of its total business volume and became a local lead. E-banking fastened the diverts from the counter channel and saved lots of manpower and resources, improved business efficiency and lowered energy consumption.

The Bank also actively practiced green management in the office, lowered operating energy consumption and fostered the employees' awareness of energy saving and emission reduction. It started the paperless office and significantly slashed the use of the paper media. It also encouraged the use of video conference, phone conference and other methods to strengthen daily management of energy saving.

## 社會責任報告 Social Responsibility Report (續 Continued)

### 4. 熱心社會公益，踐行集團企業文化

工銀澳門是澳門地區第二大商業銀行和澳門本地註冊第一大商業銀行，作為一家駐澳門中資企業，工銀澳門扎根澳門，有著與澳門社會共同成長的長遠發展目標，本著「源於社會、回饋社會、服務社會」的宗旨，切實履行社會責任，積極支持社會公益事業，勇於承擔企業公民責任，努力促進社會和諧發展。

工銀澳門秉承「工於至誠，行以致遠」的企業文化精髓，宣導以樂善好施的精神奉獻社會、回饋社會，自覺履行企業公民責任，積極投身社會公益事業。2011年，工銀澳門連續第三年向澳門大學、澳門理工學院、澳門科技大學三所澳門高等學府提供獎學金，支援澳門文教事業發展。向澳門歷史最悠久、影響力最大的民間慈善機構之一同善堂捐贈善款；向《澳門日報》讀者公益金基金會捐款，並組織全行員工及家屬近800人身體力行參加了由該基金會組織的澳門一年一度的公益金百萬行活動；組織員工及子女100餘人專程探訪澳門青洲匯暉長者中心，為600餘位長者每人送上一件防寒羽絨服，並精心準備了兩台文藝節目，與老人開展聯歡；派出員工代表參加由澳門工聯、澳門聾人協會合辦的「千人手語歌」公益活動等，以實際行動支持澳門慈善公益事業發展，向澳門社會展示了工銀澳門「弘揚企業文化、共建和諧社會」的企業形象，受到當地媒體的熱烈讚揚。

### 4. To work for the public good and fulfill the Group's enterprise culture.

The Bank is the second largest bank and the largest local bank in Macau. As a Chinese enterprise in Macau, the Bank based itself on Macau and had the long-term goal of developing with Macau. Having an objective of "Taking from society, giving back to society, serving for the society", the Bank actively worked for the public good and fulfilled its obligation as an enterprise citizen, which promoted the harmonious development of local society.

The Bank followed the essence of "Integrity leads to prosperity" and devoted itself in social welfare, proposed for the spirit of generosity, contributed to and served for the society. 2011 is the third year in a row that ICBC Macau continued to supply scholarship for University of Macau, the Macau Polytechnic Institute and Macau University of Science and Technology in order to support the development of Macau's culture and education. It made donations to Macau Tung Sin Tong Charitable Society and Macau Daily News' Readers Community Chest Fund and organized nearly 800 staff and their families to take part in Annual Macau Walk for a Million. It also organized more than 100 staff and their children to visit Ilha Verde Glory-Intersection Homes for the Aged and presented more than 600 old men a down jacket. Besides, it prepared two set of art performance to entertain those old men. The Banks sent its staff to engage in the public service activity "Thousand people singing in sign language" which was organized by Macau Trade Union and Macau Deaf People Association. These efforts not only demonstrated the Bank's sincerity in charity cause, but also showed ICBC Macau's enterprise image and has been warmly praised by local media.



工銀澳門全體員工及家屬積極參與2011澳門  
「公益金百萬行」活動

The whole staff of ICBC Macau and their families  
engaged in 2011 Annual Macau Walk for A Million with  
great enthusiasm



工銀澳門管理層帶領工銀澳門全體員工及家屬  
參加2011澳門「公益金百萬行」

Senior Management led the staff and their family to  
join in 2011 Annual Macau Walk for A Million

工銀澳門員工參加籃球比賽  
The staff of ICBC Macau took part in  
basketball competition



工銀澳門2011「協力杯」足球賽  
ICBC Macau held “Play Together” football game

工銀澳門員工及家屬探訪澳門青洲滙輝長者中心  
ICBC Macau’s staff and their families visited Ilha Verde  
Glory-Intersection Homes for the Aged



工銀澳門員工參加「千人手語歌」公益活動  
ICBC Macau’s staff engaged in the public service  
activity “Thousand people singing in sign language”

工銀澳門員工參加澳門銀行業工會2011新年聯歡聚會  
ICBC staff took part in 2011 New Year Evening held by  
The Macau Association of Banks



工銀澳門2011年春茗  
2011 Annual Dinner of ICBC Macau

工銀澳門向澳門同善堂捐款  
ICBC Macau made a donation to  
Macau Tung Sin Tong Charitable Society



2011全行員工及家屬旅遊  
ICBC Macau employees and their families annual trip

工銀澳門2011員工及家屬聖誕聯誼晚會  
2011 Annual Christmas Evening of ICBC Macau





## 辦事處及分行 Offices and Branches

### 澳門區 Macau



## 辦事處及分行 Offices and Branches

- ① 辦事處  
中國工商銀行(澳門)股份有限公司  
澳門友誼大馬路555號  
澳門置地廣場工銀(澳門)中心  
電話：2855 5222  
傳真：2857 0758
- ① 工銀(澳門)投資股份有限公司  
澳門友誼大馬路555號  
澳門置地廣場工銀(澳門)中心19樓  
電話：2855 5222  
傳真：2875 5699
- ① 工銀(澳門)退休基金管理股份有限公司  
澳門友誼大馬路555號  
澳門置地廣場工銀(澳門)中心19樓  
電話：2855 5222  
傳真：2878 0678
- 誠興創建有限公司  
香港幹諾道中一四八號粵海投資大廈十三樓  
電話：(852) 2165 6533  
傳真：(852) 2851 7266
- 分行  
① 置地總行  
澳門友誼大馬路555號  
澳門置地廣場地下008號舖  
電話：8398 2885  
傳真：2878 5510
- ② 皇朝分行  
澳門新口岸宋玉生廣場393至437號  
皇朝廣場地舖  
電話：8398 7083  
傳真：2875 5199
- Offices  
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (Macau) Limited  
ICBC Tower, Macau Landmark, 555 Avenida da Amizade, Macau  
Tel: 2855 5222 Facsimile: 2857 0758
- Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (Macau) Capital Limited  
19/F, ICBC Tower, Macau Landmark, 555 Avenida da Amizade, Macau  
Tel: 2855 5222 Facsimile: 8398 2360
- ICBC (Macau) Pension Fund Management Company Limited  
19/F, ICBC Tower, Macau Landmark, 555 Avenida da Amizade, Macau  
Tel: 2855 5222 Facsimile: 2878 0678
- Seng Heng Development Company Limited  
13/F Guangdong Investment Tower, 148 Connaught Road Central, Hong Kong  
Tel: (852) 2165 6533 Facsimile: (852) 2851 7266
- Branches  
Landmark Main Branch  
Shop 008, Macau Landmark, 555 Avenida da Amizade, Macau  
Tel: 8398 2885 Facsimile: 2878 5510
- Dynasty Branch  
Aim. Dr. Carlos D'Assumpcao, No. 393-437, Edf. Dynasty Plaza, Macau  
Tel: 8398 7083 Facsimile: 2875 5199
- ③ 葡京分行  
澳門友誼大馬路葡京酒店地下  
電話：8398 2268 傳真：2856 2536
- ④ 南灣(互助會)分行  
澳門南灣大馬路490號互助會大廈地舖  
電話：8398 7105 傳真：2871 0066
- ⑤ 南灣(灣景)分行  
澳門南灣大馬路351號  
電話：8398 2288 傳真：2833 9077
- ⑥ 新馬路(通商)分行  
澳門新馬路586號  
電話：8398 2298 傳真：2892 2440
- ⑦ 新馬路(議事亭)分行  
澳門新馬路257至263號地舖  
電話：8398 7113 傳真：2838 9220
- ⑧ 白馬行分行  
澳門伯多祿長街37號  
電話：8398 7298 傳真：28356078
- ⑨ 黑沙環分行  
澳門黑沙環慕拉士大馬路利豐閣地下AD-AG舖  
電話：8398 2308 傳真：2853 1660
- ⑩ 台山分行  
澳門關前大馬路64號怡南大廈A-B舖  
電話：8398 7123 傳真：2823 8666
- ⑪ 紅街市分行  
澳門高士德大馬路117-119號永勝大廈地下A舖  
電話：8398 7163 傳真：2821 6163
- ⑫ 海擎天分行  
澳門林茂海邊大馬路海擎天地下E舖  
電話：8398 7236 傳真：2822 1090
- ⑬ 港澳碼頭分行  
澳門海港前地港澳碼頭入境大堂1005B室  
電話：8398 2408 傳真：2872 6497
- Hotel Lisboa Branch  
Av. da Amizade s/n Hotel Lisboa, r/c, Macau  
Tel: 8398 2268 Facsimile: 2856 2536
- PG (Montepio) Branch  
Ave. da Praia Grande 490 Edf. Montepio R/C, Macau  
Tel: 8398 7105 Facsimile: 2871 0066
- PG (Wan Keng) Branch  
351, Av. da Praia Grande, r/c, Macau  
Tel: 8398 2288 Facsimile: 2833 9077
- SML (Nova Comercio) Branch  
586, Av. da Almeida Ribeiro, r/c, Macau  
Tel: 8398 2298 Facsimile: 2892 2440
- SML (Largo do Senado) Branch  
Avenida de Almeida Ribeiro No. 257-263, Macau  
Tel: 8398 7113 Facsimile: 2838 9220
- Bak Ma Hon Branch  
Rua de Pedro Nolasco da Silva, 37, Macau  
Tel: 8398 7298 Facsimile: 28356078
- Areia Preta Branch  
Av. de Venceslau de Moraes, Edf. Lei Fung Kok, r/c, AD-AG, Macau  
Tel: 8398 2308 Facsimile: 2853 1660
- Toi San Branch  
Istmo de Ferreira do Amaral No. 64, Edf. I Nam, Loja A-B, r/c, Macau  
Tel: 8398 7123 Facsimile: 2823 8666
- Hung Kai Si Branch  
Avenida de Horta e Costa No. 117-119, "A", r/c, Macau  
Tel: 8398 7163 Facsimile: 2821 6163
- Hoi Keng Tin Branch  
Avenida Marginal do Lam Mau, The Praia r/c E, Macau  
Tel: 8398 7236 Facsimile: 2822 1090
- Ferry Terminal Branch  
Shop Unit 1005B, 1 Piso do Terminal do Porto Exterior, Macau  
Tel: 8398 2408 Facsimile: 2872 6497

## 辦事處及分行 Offices and Branches

### 路氹區 Cotai



⑭ 海灣分行  
澳門氹仔大連街389號寶龍花園  
地下G座  
電話：8398 7197 傳真：2886 8613

Hoi Wan Branch  
Rua de Tai Lin No. 389, Pou Long Fa Un,  
R/C "G", Taipa, Macau  
Tel: 8398 7197 Facsimile: 2886 8613

⑮ 威尼斯人分行  
澳門路氹望德聖母灣大馬路  
澳門威尼斯人度假村大運河  
購物中心 2126舖  
電話：8398 7149 傳真：2882 8278

Venetian Branch  
Shop No. 2126, The Grand Canal Shoppes,  
The Venetian Macau Resort Hotel,  
Baia de Nossa Senhora de Esperance,  
Estrada da Cotai, Macau  
Tel: 8398 7149 Facsimile: 2882 8278

⑯ 銀河分行  
澳門氹仔城大馬路  
澳門銀河G48舖  
電話：8398 7255 傳真：28825320

Galaxy Branch  
Avenida de Cotai, Cotai City,  
Galaxy Macau Shop G48, Macau  
Tel: 8398 7255 Facsimile: 28825320



ICBC

工銀澳門