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BANKING

Hong Kong Banking Survey 2013

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Contents

Foreword

As we mark the silver anniversary of the KPMG Hong Kong Banking Survey the outlook for the industry remains mixed. The financial performance of the sector in 2012 was good but there remain a number of issues and challenges which banks are currently dealing with.

In 2012, there was growth in lending, which in part drove increased profitability across the sector, as lending margins generally remained stable. In addition, credit losses remained at low levels, reflecting the favourable economic conditions in Hong Kong and China.

However things are not all rosy for Hong Kong banks. New regulations, many of which are globally driven, are a key issue for many banks, and go beyond the challenge of implementation. In many cases banks are questioning whether they should remain in certain business lines or markets.

New technology and opportunities are also emerging. The collection and use of data by banks is an increasing issue for senior management and there are significant opportunities for those institutions that address this issue. New technologies for payment systems, including the use of smartphones, also represent an opportunity for those banks which move first. This year's survey provides our insight into these issues.

I hope you find this 25th edition of our Banking Survey useful and informative.

Paul McSheaffrey
Head of Banking

1 Survey results analysis

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Overview

2012 continued to be a challenging time for banks, with a significant increase in regulatory pressure. The year was also characterised by continued geopolitical volatility as well as uncertainty within the Greater China economy in light of pending leadership changes and the possible policy changes this could bring.

Despite these challenges, banks in Hong Kong managed a sound performance in 2012. Overall, banks' profits rose by 16 percent compared with 2011, which is primarily attributed to overall higher net interest and non-interest income.

It seems that banks in Hong Kong will continue to face a number of challenges. These include historically low net interest margins (NIM) and a highly competitive funding environment, which require that banks look for alternative sources of revenue and further improve cost efficiencies. All of this is happening against the backdrop of increased regulatory scrutiny and additional rules which have led to the need for banks to hire more resources, particularly for the compliance function.

Here we present an analysis[1] of some key performance metrics for the largest locally incorporated banks, Chinese banks and international banks in Hong Kong.

[1] The analysis is based on the financial institutions registered with the Hong Kong Monetary Authority. As at 17 May 2013, there were 142 financial institutions with financial information published on the HKMA Register of Authorized Institutions and Local Representative Offices (http://vpr.hkma.gov.hk/cgi-bin/vpr/index.pl) which was used as the source of our analysis.

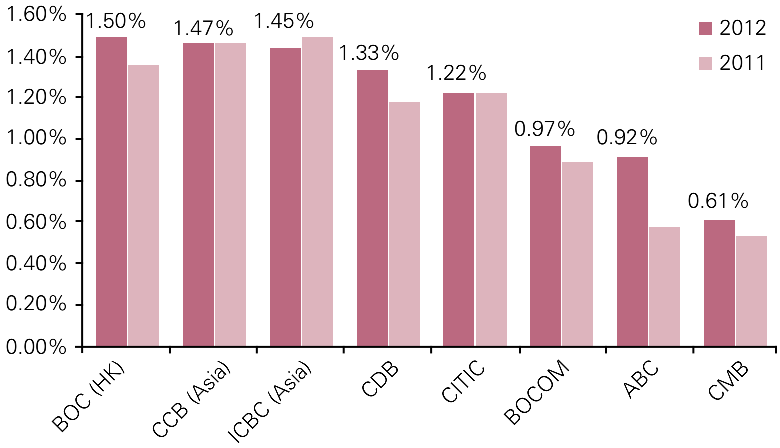
Revenue

In 2011, we saw NIM under pressure and noted that banks needed to find ways to mitigate this pressure by increasing their non-interest income. This year's survey results show better performance in NIM for the largest banks, reflecting overall faster growth in asset yields compared to that of funding costs across the industry. However, the mix of interest and non-interest income has remained stable for most banks.

Net interest income

Our analysis shows that all of the top Chinese banks experienced some growth in their NIM during 2012 with the exception of Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (Asia) (ICBC (Asia)), which decreased by a modest 5 basis points.

Net interest margin (Chinese financial institutions)

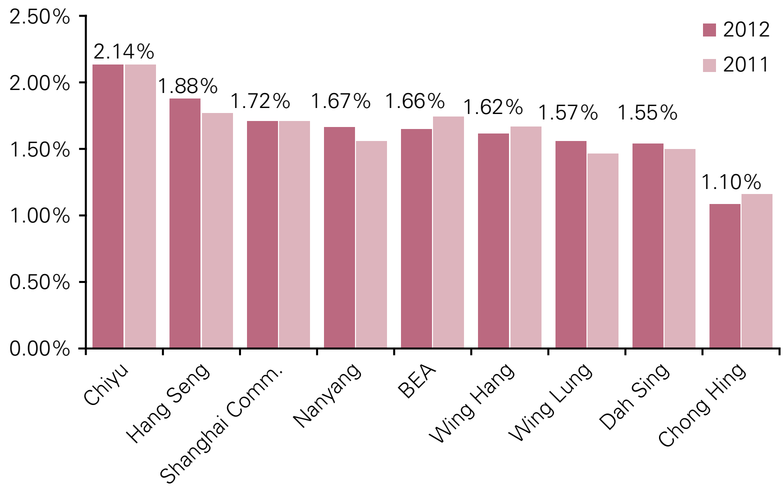


Source: Extracted from individual banks' financial and public statements

Local banks in general exhibited higher NIM than Chinese banks and international banks in Hong Kong. However on a year-on-year (YoY) basis, the results were mixed – despite their income growth, Bank of East Asia (BEA) and Chong Hing Bank showed a faster increase in interest expense and hence NIM compression.

Overall, demand for mortgages remained fairly steady throughout 2012 despite further prudential measures established by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority (HKMA) in an attempt to cool down the property market. While a few banks were able to reprice their mortgages, the overall market continued to be characterised by a high level of competition which kept yields relatively flat.

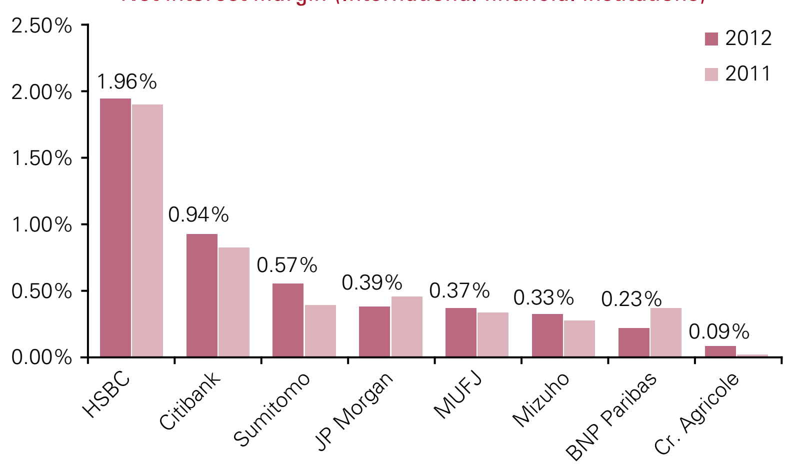
Net interest margin (Local financial institutions)



Source: Extracted from individual banks' financial and public statements

With the exception of HSBC, which is a licensed bank, the presence of the top international banks in Hong Kong was mainly in the form of branches with focused operations in Hong Kong. The NIMs of these branches are generally lower as their primary sources of funds are money market and inter-office loans, which have higher overall costs of funds than deposits.

Net interest margin (International financial institutions)



Source: Extracted from individual banks' financial and public statements

Non-interest income

Increasing the amount of non-interest income remains especially critical for banks to maintain and improve their profitability in the current environment. Our analysis shows that the growth in non-interest income has been slow and the revenue mix has remained relatively stable since 2011.

The two main components of non-interest income are fee and commission income and trading income. Fee and commission income was slightly higher than in 2011, while trading income had a double-digit growth of 30 percent. As trading income represented a smaller portion of the non-interest income, its contribution to the growth of non-interest income was limited and it can be volatile depending on market conditions.

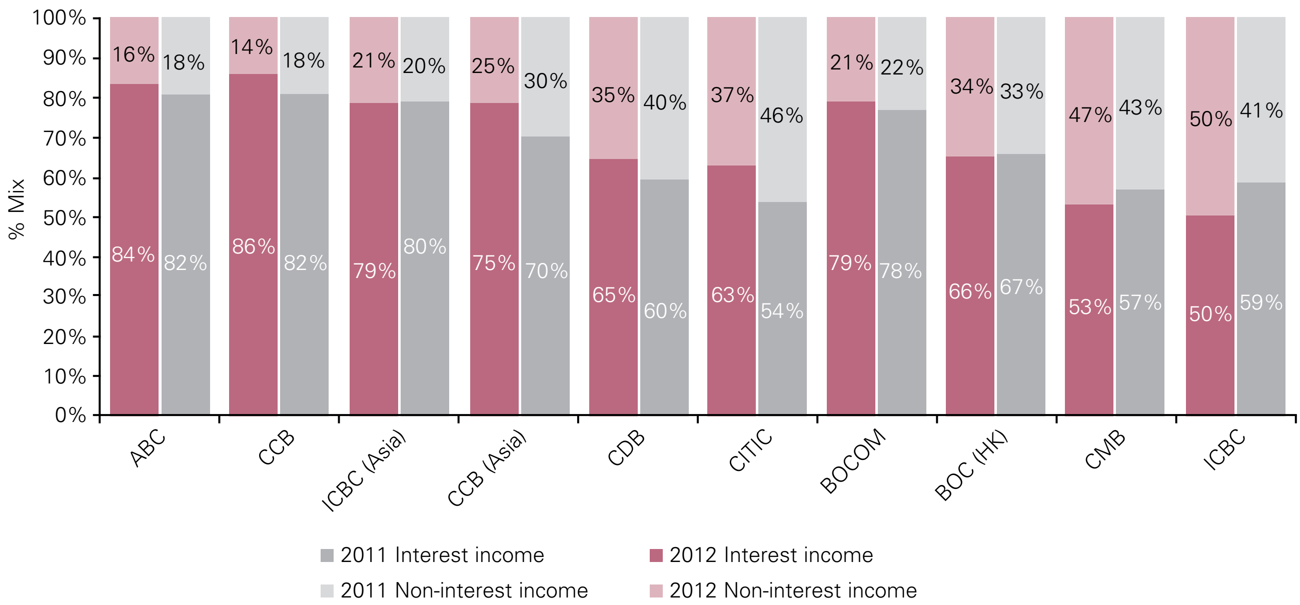
Banks continued to look for opportunities to grow their income from sales of wealth management products; however, the current regulatory environment, especially for more complex structured products, means there are increasing burdens for banks associated with these sales (including higher operational and reputational risks) which will continue to act as a limiting factor for growth in this area.

Income mix

The loan portfolio of banks continued to grow in 2012. HKMA statistics show an aggregate loans and advances amount of HKD 64 trillion at the end of 2012, reflecting a 10 percent growth year on year. Interest income continued to contribute more than half of the income in most of the banks we surveyed.

The income mix varies among the largest banks we surveyed – interest income made up 65 percent to more than 85 percent of total income for local financial institutions and Chinese financial institutions which are more focused on lending businesses, compared to investment banking businesses and other services.

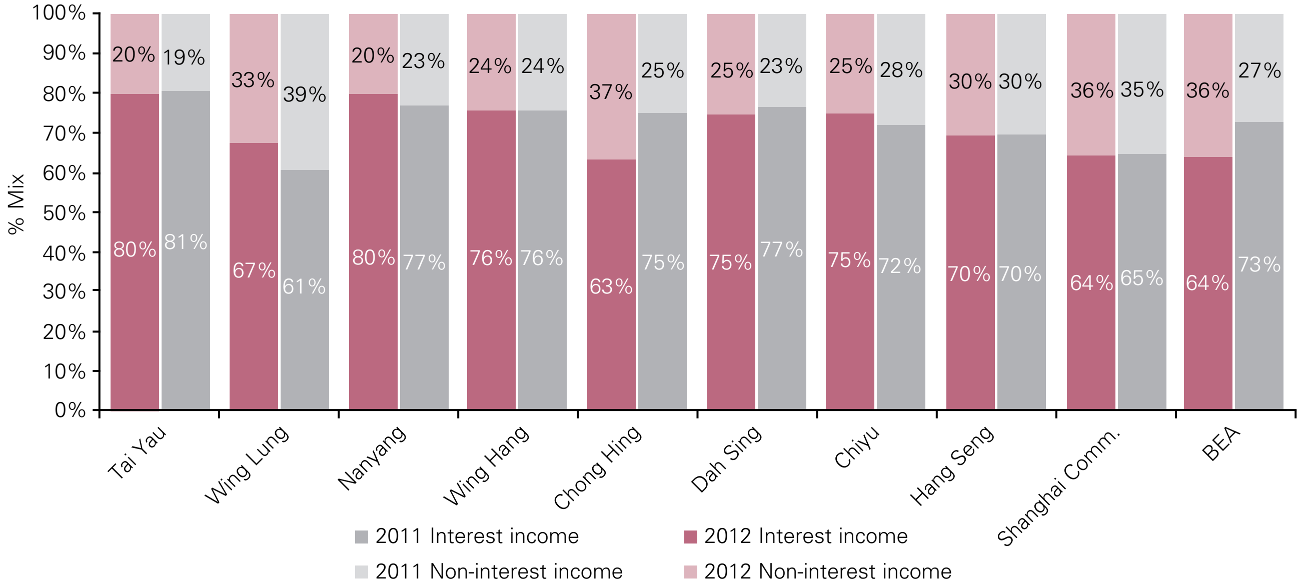
Interest and non-interest income (Chinese financial institutions)



Source: Extracted from individual banks' financial and public statements

Chinese banks have seen modest growth in their proportion of interest income, as reflected in the chart on the previous page, with the exception of China Merchants Bank (CMB) and ICBC which experienced an increase in non-interest income. CMB had faster growth of non-interest income due to the increase in customer demand for wealth management services, including custody and other trustee business. ICBC[2] experienced a significant increase in fees and commissions from trade finance and lending activities.[3]

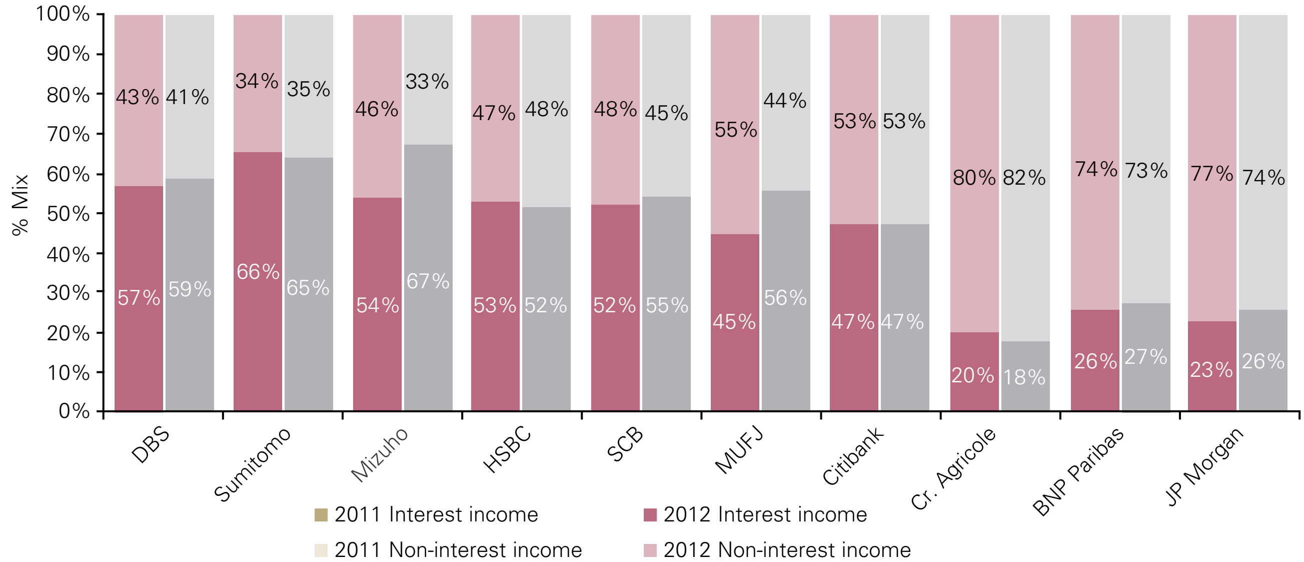
Interest and non-interest income (Local financial institutions)



Source: Extracted from individual banks' financial and public statements

Local financial institutions have exhibited a relatively stable income mix trend since 2011. Wing Lung Bank has shown a larger growth in interest income due to better performance in its lending business compared to its securities and trading businesses.[4] Chong Hing Bank and BEA have seen an increase in their proportion of non-interest income mainly due to the more favourable performance of the bank's investment portfolios, and stronger net fee and commission income.

Interest and non-interest income (International financial institutions)



Source: Extracted from individual banks' financial and public statements

[2] 2012 CMB Annual Report, p. 27, http://file.cmbchina.com/cmbir/93606384-ed6b-4ccb-a332-cf7166f285b6.pdf
[3] 2012 ICBC Annual Report p.28 http://www.icbcasia.com/eng/about/corpnews/report/report_a.shtml
[4] Wing Lung Annual Report, p. 18, http://www.winglungbank.com/wlb_corporate/UserFiles/File/pdf/En/Abu/Inv/Rpt/2012/EnCoGin2012Anurep.pdf

Foreign banks have a more diversified non-interest income stream with generally more trading and investment banking needs than the local or Chines banks. Investment banks such as Credit Agricole, BNP Paribas and JPMorgan have over 70 percent of income coming from non-interest business such as banking advisory activities.

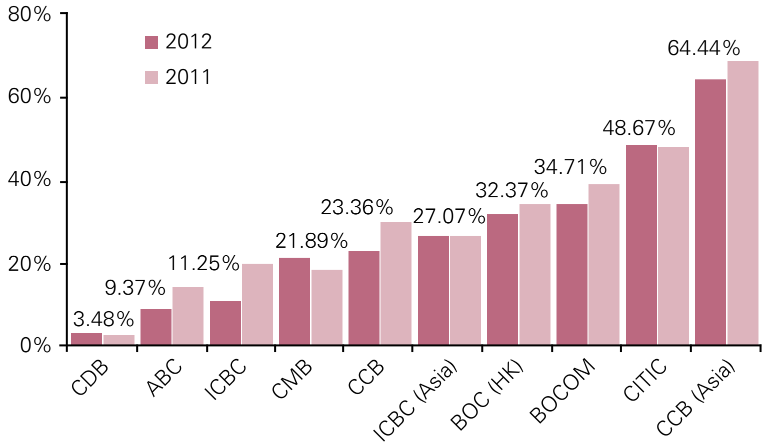
Costs

Banks continued with their efforts to control costs as a key lever to maintain and improve profitability. Even though some banks achieved very low cost to income ratios, we remain sceptical about whether this is sustainable in the medium to long term.

The majority of the largest Chinese and international banks were able to maintain or improve their cost efficiency ratios, with aggregated results showing an improvement of 257 and 216 basis points respectively. Local financial institutions generally had increased cost to income ratios. Cost to income ratios ranged from 3-64 percent for Chinese banks, 22-113 percent for international banks, and 27-73 percent for local banks.

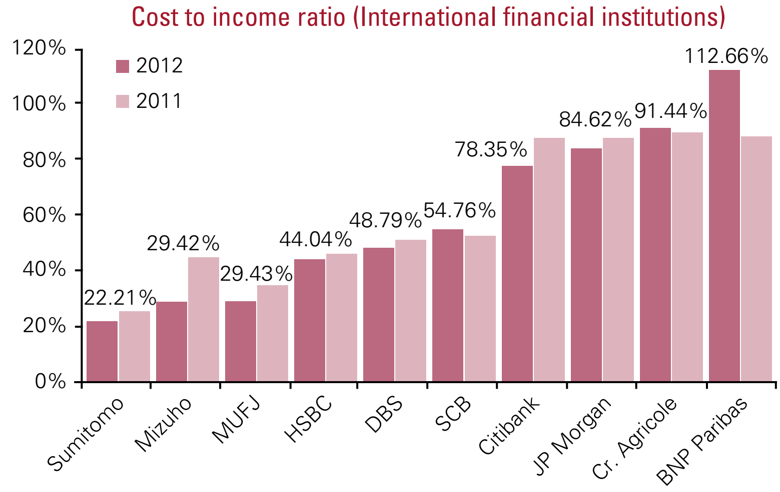
In 2011, we saw an increasing trend for banks to focus more on cost control and improving efficiency. Our results suggest this focus has continued which is not surprising given revenue pressure. Banks appear to have achieved improved cost ratios not by scaling down their businesses, but by finding ways to do business more efficiently. For many of these banks, costs have remained relatively stable while net interest income has seen good growth, leading to overall improvement in cost to income ratio.

Cost to income ratio (Chinese financial institutions)



Source: Extracted from individual banks' financial and public statements

While in absolute terms, operating expenses have increased by 17 percent YoY, most of the banks have slightly improved their cost income ratios compared to 2011. Where there were significant variances, these appear to be due to one-off items. Variances were more extreme for banks with smaller operations in Hong Kong, where one-off charges or reductions in revenue tended to impact the ratio more.

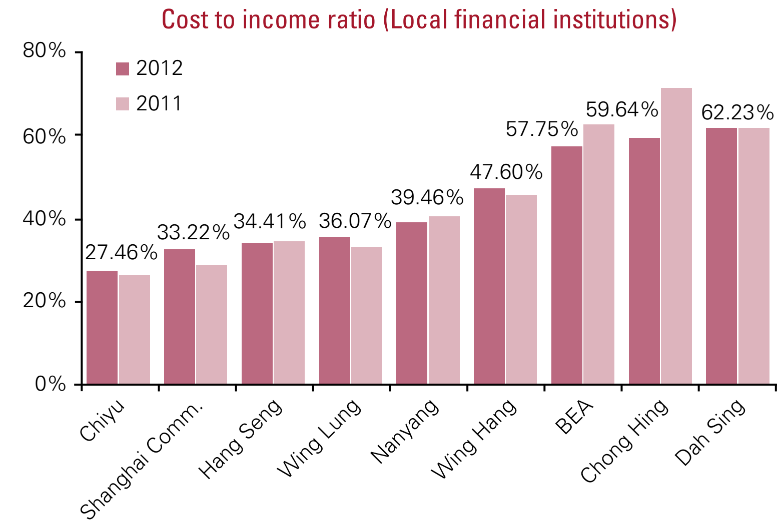


Source: Extracted from individual banks' financial and public statements

We noted the cost to income ratio is generally higher for international financial institutions, with BNP Paribas, Credit Agricole, JP Morgan and Citibank at 70 percent and above. These higher ratios appear to correlate with higher staff costs, which contribute to the banks' total operating expenses. Staff costs as a percentage of total operating expenses are seen to be higher in these international banks, contributing around half or more of their total expenses. Similar correlation was seen for Chinese and local banks, although to a lesser extent, as their staff costs represented a lower proportion of their total expenses.

Lending balances continued to grow in Hong Kong during 2012, with growth of approximately 9.6 percent across the sector (compared to 20 percent in 2011). Chinese banks generally achieved higher growth compared to local and international banks.

The growth might be moderated by the implementation of new capital rules, which is likely to put more pressure on banks' ability to lend. This may force banks to put an even sharper focus on growing strong assets to maximise their use of capital and funding.

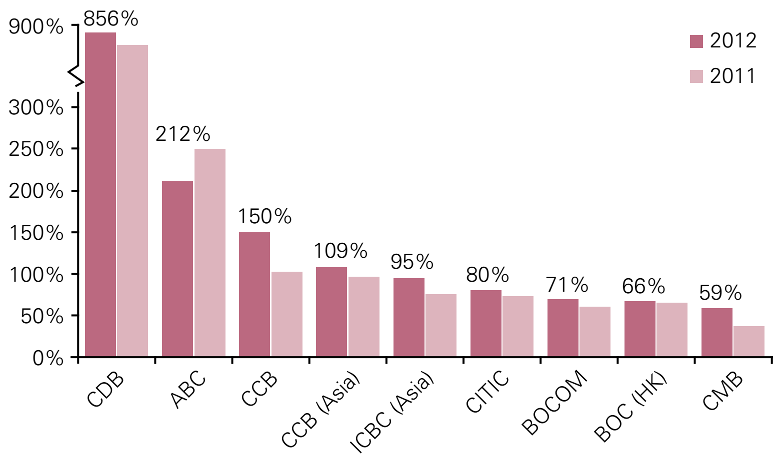


Source: Extracted from individual banks' financial and public statements

Lending growth and advance to deposit ratios

Overall, balance sheets continued to experience healthy growth, with six of the top 10 Chinese banks enjoying double-digit expansion during the year – Agricultural Bank of China (ABC), China Construction Bank (CCB) Asia, CCB, China Development Bank (CDB) and ICBC. Local banks had reasonable growth rates ranging from 4-13 percent, whereas international banks had varying results from growth of 35 percent in JP Morgan's total assets to a 30 percent reduction for Crédit Agricole.

Advance to deposit ratios (Chinese financial institutions)

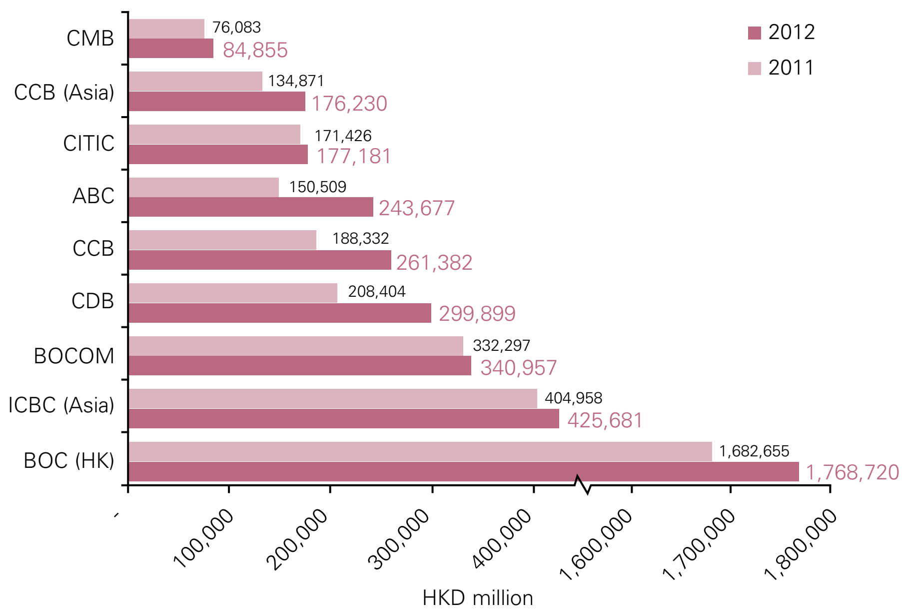


Source: Extracted from individual banks' financial and public statements

Chinese banks generally achieved higher growth compared to local and international banks. CDB and CCB recorded over 50 percent growth in their advances to customers.

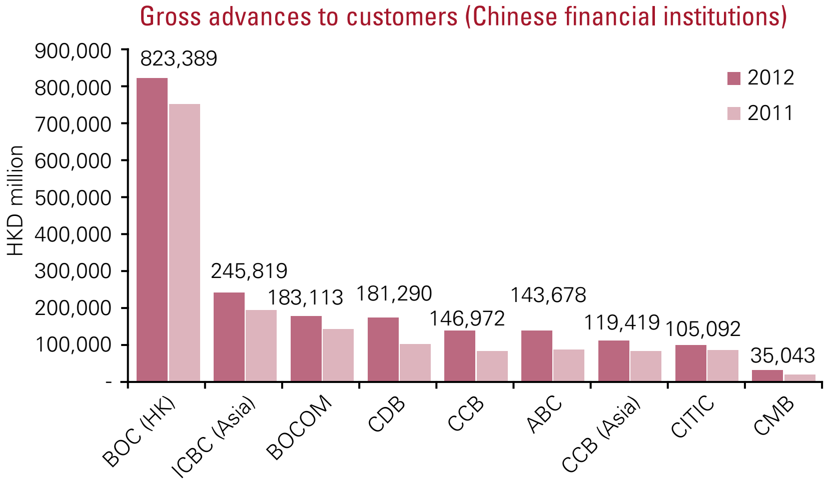
The growth in the size of balance sheets is a result of the increased appetite of Chinese banks in Hong Kong to grow through lending. This has been in trade finance and lending to corporates. Many of the larger banks, e.g. HSBC, Hang Seng Bank and Standard Chartered Bank (SCB), have balance sheet growth of around 8.2-10.4 percent.

Total assets (Chinese financial institutions)



Source: Extracted from individual banks' financial and public statements

Deposit growth was slower than the growth of advances, as banks tended to fund their balance sheet growth from money market or inter-office funding. Money market funding is generally more costly than deposits, is less stable, and may eventually hurt their NIM in the longer term. Banks continue to focus on obtaining more deposits from customers to secure a lower cost and a more stable source of funding for their future growth.



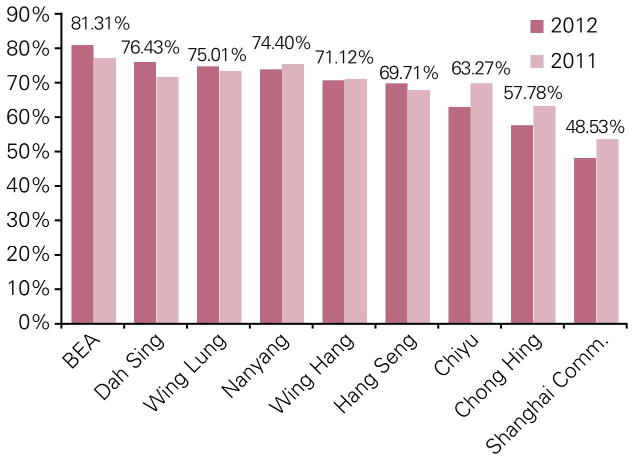
Source: Extracted from individual banks' financial and public statements

In contrast, local and international banks have experienced slower growth in advances than their Chinese counterparts, with less than 10 percent growth for most of these banks. One possible reason for the drop in lending growth was large corporations' increasing use of debt capital markets to raise funds. Local banks exhibited less volatility in advance to deposit ratios, mainly due to their more established customer deposit base.

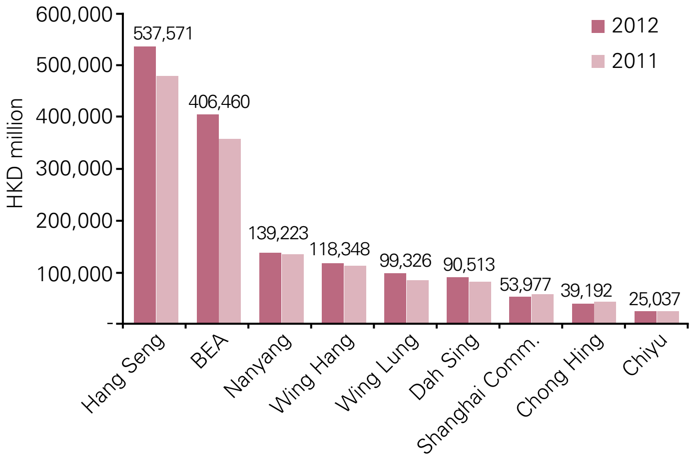
BEA and Dah Sing Bank had the highest advance to deposit ratios within the local financial institutions group and these ratios continued to increase in 2012. The higher growth of these banks compared to their peers has arisen from growing advances more aggressively, supported by increases in other short-term funding.[5]

[5] BEA and Dah Sing's statements of financial position

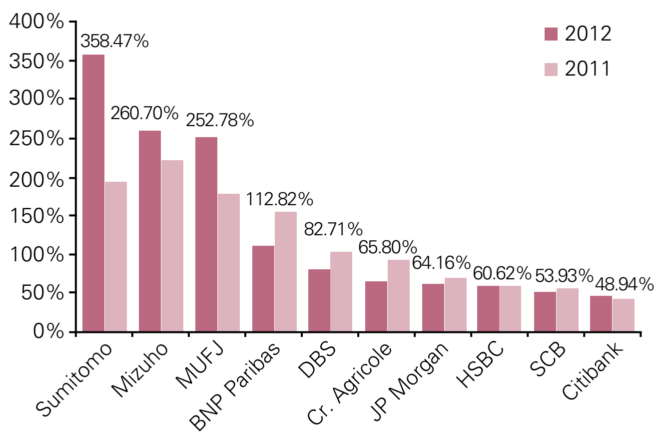
Advance to deposit ratios (Local financial institutions)



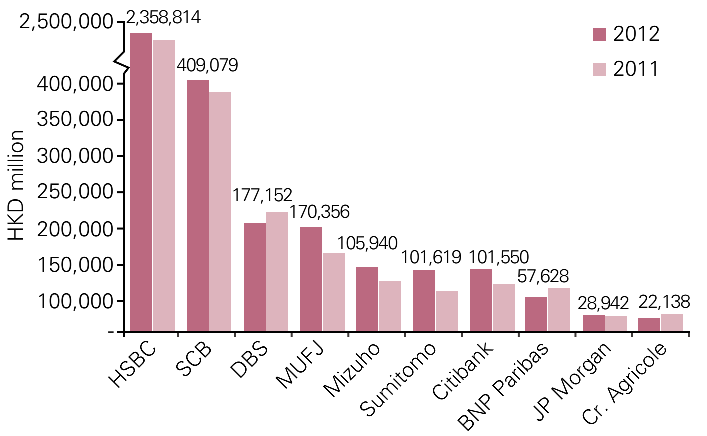
Gross advances to customers (Local financial institutions)



Advance to deposit ratios (International financial institutions)



Gross advances to customers (International financial institutions)



Source: Extracted from individual banks' financial and public statements

List of banks appearing in this article:

Chinese Banks	
ABC	Agricultural Bank of China, Hong Kong Branch
BOC (HK)	Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited
BOCOM	Bank of Communications, Hong Kong Branch
CCB	China Construction Bank Corporation, Hong Kong Branch
CCB (Asia)	China Construction Bank (Asia) Corporation
CDB	China Development Bank Corporation, Hong Kong Branch
CITIC	CITIC Bank International (previously known as CITIC Ka Wah Bank)
CMB	China Merchants Bank Co., Ltd., Hong Kong Branch
ICBC	Industrial and Commercial Bank of China, Hong Kong Branch
ICBC (Asia)	Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (Asia)
International Banks	
BNP Paribas	BNP Paribas, Hong Kong Branch
Citibank	Citibank, N.A., Hong Kong Branch
Cr. Agricole	Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank, Hong Kong Branch
DBS	DBS Bank (Hong Kong) Limited
HSBC	Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation
JP Morgan	JPMorgan Chase Bank, Hong Kong Branch
Mizuho	Mizuho Corporate Bank, Ltd., Hong Kong Branch
MUFJ	Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd., Hong Kong Branch
SCB	Standard Chartered Bank (Hong Kong) Limited
Sumitomo	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation, Hong Kong Branch
Local AIs	
BEA	The Bank of East Asia Limited
Chiyu	Chiyu Banking Corporation Limited
Chong Hing	Chong Hing Bank Limited
Dah Sing	Dah Sing Bank Limited
Hang Seng	Hang Seng Bank Limited
Nanyang	Nanyang Commercial Bank
Shanghai Comm.	Shanghai Commercial Bank Ltd.
Tai Yau	Tai Yau Bank Limited
Wing Hang	Wing Hang Bank Limited
Wing Lung	Wing Lung Bank

2

Performance of Hong Kong banks in mainland China in 2012

Arthur Wang Partner, Financial Services, KPMG China

Preface

Business in mainland China is an important part of Hong Kong banks' business. Most banks have established their locally incorporated subsidiaries in mainland China and are expanding their business scale with the growth of the domestic economy. The following article discusses the performance of Hong Kong banks' subsidiaries in mainland China, and analyses their strengths and opportunities as foreign banks.

Against the backdrop of the global economic gloom and structural transformation of the domestic economy in 2012, mainland China saw a slowdown in economic growth. This had an impact on Hong Kong banks in mainland China – following years of rapid expansion, their growth in terms of lending and profits slowed in 2012.

China's banking sector also saw changes in 2012 with the start of interest rate deregulation and the implementation of new regulatory policies.

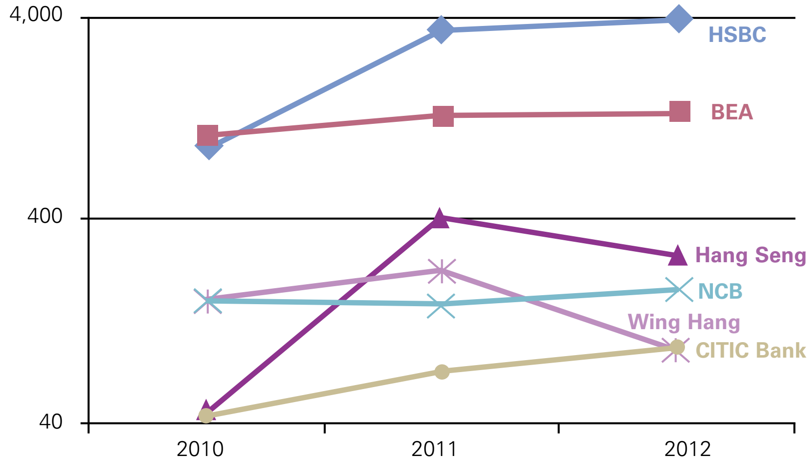
Slowing growth in profitability

In 2012, most of the Hong Kong banks in mainland China saw slower growth or even declines in operating revenue and net profit. The average growth rate in net profit slumped from 139 percent in 2011 to 3 percent in 2012. Wing Hang Bank and Hang Seng Bank were among the banks most heavily hit: their net profit in 2012 declined by 60 percent and 33 percent respectively compared to their growth in 2011. Unlike its peers, Nanyang Commercial Bank (NCB) recorded steady growth in its operating revenue and net profit in 2012 due to an increase in non-interest income.

The growth in profits has been muted in 2012 compared to 2011. Although the economy is still growing at 7-8%, banks have been affected by the overall slower growth.

Although the economy is still growing at 7-8 percent, the slowing trend in 2012 is in line with the declining growth pace of the domestic economy.

Figure 1: Net profit growth of major Hong Kong banks (in RMB million) (2010–2012)



Source: Extracted from individual banks' financial and public statements

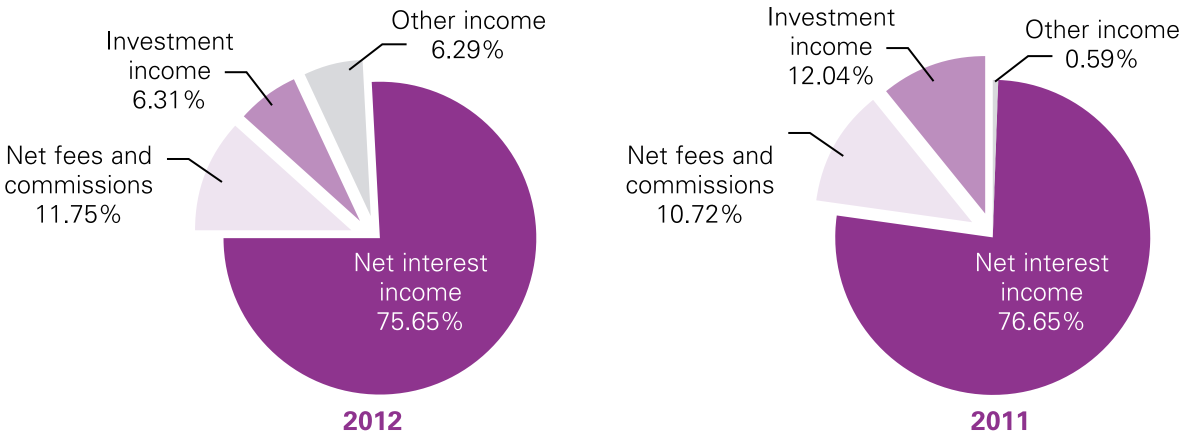
The liberalisation of rates in the PRC is likely to result in increasing competition.

Stable income structure despite slowing growth or decline in net interest income

On 8 June 2012, the People's Bank of China (PBOC) expanded the range within which deposit and lending rates could float, stepping up its bid to liberalise interest rates. The PBOC also announced two asymmetric interest rate cuts in 2012, resulting in Hong Kong banks being faced with a narrowing net interest margin.

Over the past two years, net interest income has, on average, accounted for 75-77 percent of total income for major Hong Kong banks in the PRC. Given the reliance on net interest income, the liberalisation of rates may result in more intense price competition. Hong Kong banks can still flourish in this environment by focusing on their strengths, such as product development, service innovation and leveraging their Hong Kong base.

Figure 2: Overall income structure of major Hong Kong banks



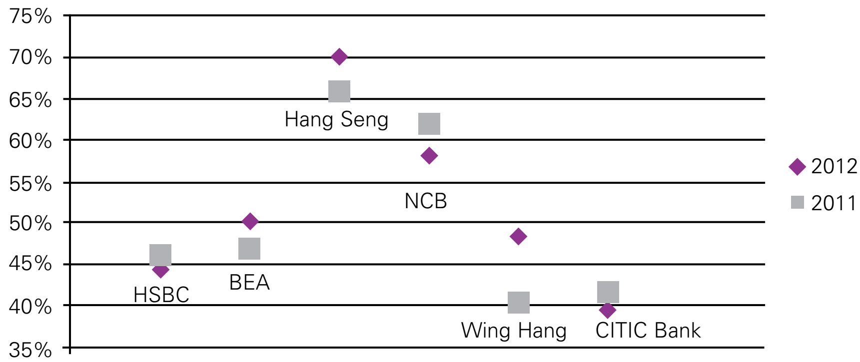
Note: Other income includes gains arising from changes in fair values, foreign exchange gains and losses, and other operating income.

Source: Extracted from individual banks' financial and public statements

Increasing cost pressure

The average cost income ratio across major Hong Kong banks in the PRC increased from 50.52 percent in 2011 to 51.76 percent in 2012. Staff cost, which accounts for 55 percent of the cost on average, is the major component of total costs.

Figure 3: Change in the cost income ratio of major Hong Kong banks in the PRC



Source: Extracted from individual banks' financial and public statements

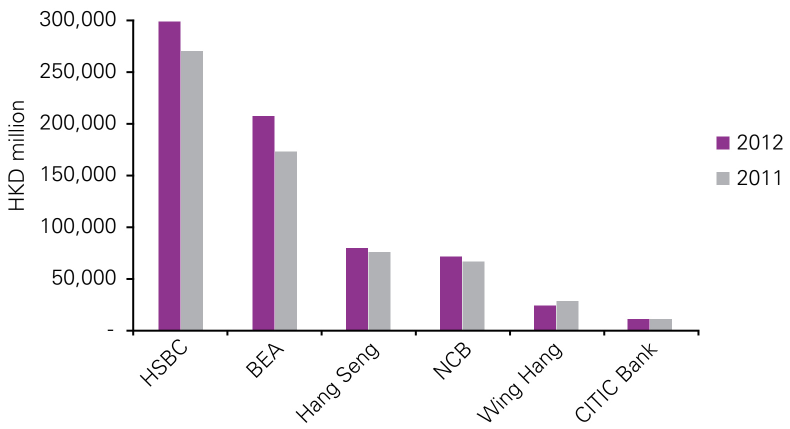
The cost income ratio of foreign banks is higher than the overall market as the majority of foreign banks are still at an early stage of development and their size is small in the context of the overall sector, so they do not have the economies of scale which their domestic counterparts have. In 2012, the revenue growth of foreign banks, including Hong Kong banks, generally slowed down. In addition, rising staff costs and other operating costs resulted in increasing cost pressure.

Different trends in operating scale

In 2012, the total assets of Hong Kong banks continued to grow. HSBC and BEA, two of the larger banks, maintained double-digit growth in total assets, while other smaller banks grew more modestly. Generally, small and medium-sized banks still had single-digit growth in total assets, except for Wing Hang Bank, which sustained a year-on-year decrease of 18 percent in its total assets due to the downsizing of its loan and interbank businesses. More established banks' economies of scale and ability to leverage their far-reaching bank network mean they are more likely to enjoy better growth.

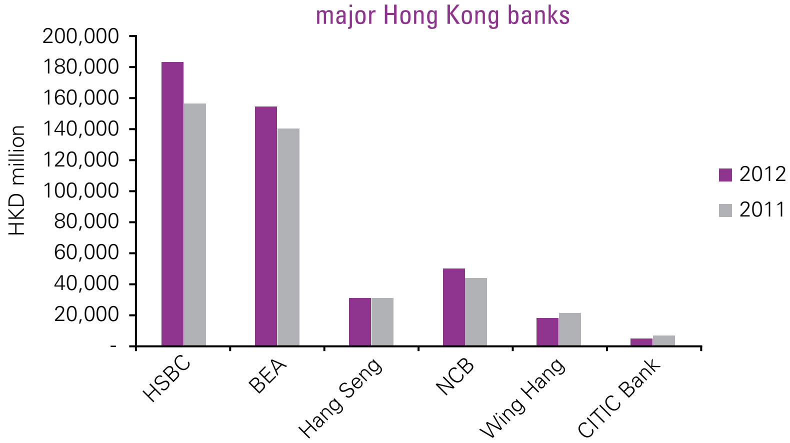
In 2012, Hong Kong banks were more varied in the development of their deposit base. Similar to the case of total assets, HSBC and BEA maintained double-digit growth in their deposit base; while that of other small and medium-sized banks decreased, except for NCB which had a year-on-year increase of 16 percent.

Figure 4: Change in the total assets of major Hong Kong banks



Source: Extracted from individual banks' financial and public statements

Figure 5: Change in the deposit base of major Hong Kong banks



Source: Extracted from individual banks' financial and public statements

Despite all these headwinds, Hong Kong banks have robust capital strength.

Capital adequacy ratio strengthened

All Hong Kong banks met the regulatory requirements on capital adequacy ratio (CAR) and core CAR. Parent banks of many Hong Kong banks increased their capital in 2012 to expand operating scale and enhance capital strength, and the CAR and core CAR of Hong Kong banks grew following the increase in capital:

	Capital increase (RMB million)	CAR		Core CAR	
		2012	2011	2012	2011
NCB	2,400	16.45%	16.08%	16.45%	16.07%
HSBC	1,600	16.70%	14.00%	16.70%	13.90%
Hang Seng	317.5	14.70%	13.80%	14.50%	13.70%

Source: Extracted from individual banks' financial and public statements

Conclusion

China's banking sector faced many challenges in 2012, including interest rate liberalisation and the sluggish economy.

To achieve sustainable growth, Hong Kong banks should distinguish themselves through product development, service innovation by leveraging their Hong Kong base, as well as their own local knowledge.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Global OTC derivative reforms bring new challenges to the banking sector

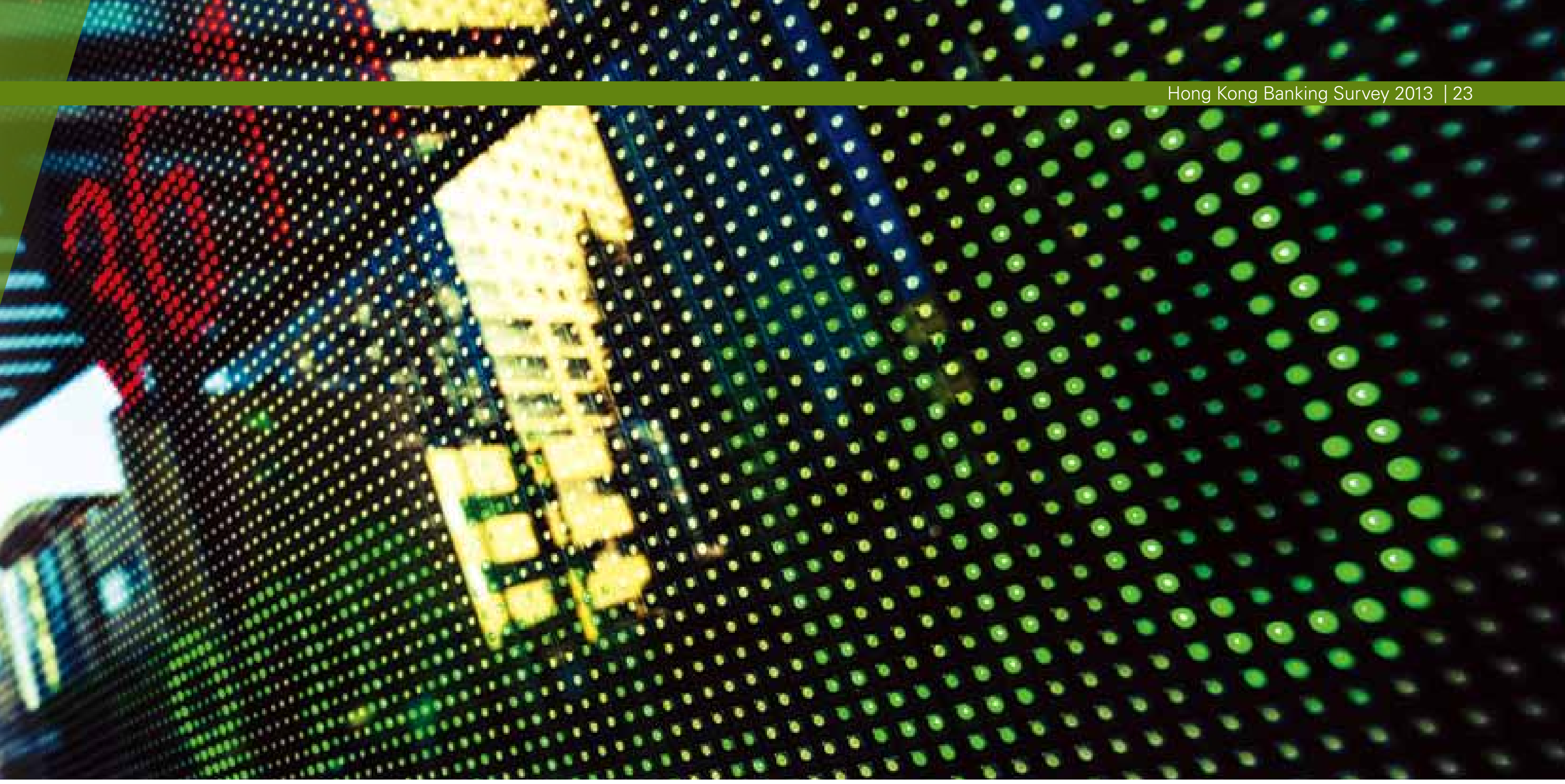
Tom Jenkins Partner, Financial Services, KPMG China

In April 2009, the leaders of the G20 agreed to impose new regulations on the world's over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives markets in order to increase their transparency, reduce systemic risk and prevent a reoccurrence of OTC derivative-related losses which arose during the global financial crisis. They committed to introducing mandatory obligations to report OTC derivative trades to trade repositories; clearing certain standardised OTC derivatives through central counterparties (CCPs); and trading OTC derivatives through electronic markets or trading platforms. The G20 leaders also committed to introducing higher capital and margin requirements for OTC derivatives which are not cleared through a CCP.

Since 2009, international standard setting bodies and national regulators have been working on a series of regulations to implement these four broad commitments. These new regulations include elements of the US Dodd-Frank Act, the European Market Infrastructure Regulation (EMIR), as well as equivalent new requirements in jurisdictions throughout the world including a number of countries in Asia Pacific.

In Hong Kong, the Hong Kong Monetary Authority (HKMA) and the Securities and Futures Commission (SFC) released joint proposals in 2011 on how the G20 commitments would be implemented. Consultation conclusions were published in mid-2012, and draft legislation ("The Securities and Futures (Amendment) Bill 2013") was presented to the Legislative Council in July 2013. The Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) released an interim rule for banks' capital treatment of their exposures to CCPs, and this has been incorporated into the Hong Kong Banking (Capital) Rules. The HKMA has been working on the development of a trade repository (TR) in Hong Kong, and Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited has been developing the necessary infrastructure to support the creation of a CCP.

Although many of the details relating to the new requirements are yet to be released, it is clear that OTC derivatives reform will likely have a significant impact on financial institutions in Hong Kong. This is as a result of the expected local requirements and because of the new regulations in other jurisdictions such as Europe and the US which, under certain circumstances, will apply to OTC derivative transactions originated in Hong Kong. The impact of the new requirements can be analysed across the five key stages in the trade life cycle: trade strategy, trade initiation, trade execution, settlement and clearing, and the ongoing management of OTC derivative transactions.



Trade strategy

Banks need to perform an impact assessment to determine which regulations they will be subject to, based on the profile of their existing OTC derivative activities. Many larger institutions have already undertaken strategic reviews of their existing business models and legal entity booking structure in light of the new regulations. Matters considered include the impact of new capital, collateral and margin requirements on the profitability of specific business lines, the related costs of clearing and reporting, and any competitive advantages brought by different operating models. A significant area of uncertainty for which institutions are preparing is the margin requirement for non-centrally cleared OTC derivatives.

Although the final format of the margin requirements for non-centrally cleared OTC derivatives has not been confirmed, these regulations will potentially have a significant impact on the profitability of certain types of business. Under the latest proposal, financial institutions may be required to exchange both initial and variation margin with their counterparties on a gross basis from 1 January 2015. The initial margin will be calculated using either a standardised set of percentages (e.g. for equity derivatives it is proposed that the initial margin requirement would be 15 percent of the notional) or an internal models approach. The BCBS and the International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO) undertook a quantitative impact study of the proposals and noted that the initial margin required under the standardised set of percentages may be up to 11 times more than that required using an internal models approach. There are therefore clear economic advantages for institutions which are able to obtain the necessary approvals from regulators to calculate their initial margin requirements using an internal models approach, as the amount of collateral which they will be required to post (and the resulting cost of funding) will be lower. Putting in place the necessary processes, controls and systems required under an internal models approach takes time, and financial institutions likely to be impacted by the new margin requirements should start planning now if they wish to benefit.

Trade initiation

In the new world of centrally cleared OTC derivatives, institutions will need to put in place new processes and controls to ensure that trades which are earmarked for central clearing are appropriately treated as such from inception. Institutions will need to ensure that they have established the necessary relationships (for example with clearing members) to facilitate central clearing and that they will be able to obtain the necessary information from their counterparties to comply with clearing and reporting obligations. Banks may need to enhance their systems and processes to ensure they are able to rapidly confirm the compliance of proposed new trades with relevant credit, risk and clearing criteria.

Trade execution

Both centrally cleared and non-centrally cleared OTC derivatives may be subject to collateral and margin requirements, although there is currently some expectation that relief will be provided for those non-centrally cleared OTC derivatives entered into between related group companies. These new collateral requirements, and particularly the more onerous initial and variation margin requirements proposed for non-centrally cleared OTC derivatives, will likely place further strain on banks' liquidity and collateral management infrastructure. Banks will need to deal with multiple client and clearing limits, and there may be significant pressure to agree on the transfer of margin and collateral within given timeframes.

Settlement and clearing

The new requirements will likely significantly alter the landscape of banks' existing settlement and clearing relationships. Banks may find themselves subject to the settlement and clearing requirements of US and European regulations through their relationships with counterparties based in those jurisdictions. New connectivity may need to be established for the exchange of settlement and clearing information with central counterparties, clearing members, custodians and trade repositories. Banks may need to put in place new processes and controls to ensure that clearing is performed within relevant time limits, that exchanged amounts of margin and collateral are properly reconciled, and that any disputes with counterparties are suitably resolved. Appropriate controls may also be needed to ensure the accuracy of the data provided to trade repositories.

Ongoing management

The ongoing management of OTC derivative transactions will require significantly more effort than before. Banks may need to establish processes to deal with intra-day margin calls as well as monitor and manage sufficient sources of collateral available to meet them. New risk models will require daily maintenance and it is likely that major work will be required with respect to ongoing reporting and analysis of collateral and margins. Client account structures may need to be changed to reflect different settlement and clearing channels adopted depending on the nature of the trade. Complex capital calculations may need to be performed regularly to ensure that banks meet their capital requirements.

While there are still a number of uncertainties regarding the final form of the new OTC derivative regulations, it seems clear that these reforms will likely have a far-reaching impact on the market and cause significant disruption to the existing competitive environment. Banks which are prepared for this paradigm shift in the way OTC derivatives are initiated, executed, settled, cleared and managed on an ongoing basis, and which understand the impact on their business model and strategy, are expected to have a considerable advantage over their peers.

KPMG can help institutions meet these challenges by providing the following services:

- Assess the impact of new registration, reporting and clearing requirements on existing business models and legal entity booking models
- Assist with identifying the optimal legal entity booking model
- Assist with licences, membership applications and strategic choice of trade repositories/CCPs
- Assess the impact of higher capital requirements and new licensing and registration requirements
- Assist with preparing for the fulfilment of mandatory reporting and clearing obligations
- Review margining and collateral management policies and models
- Assess new capital requirements for cleared and uncleared trades and segregation rules
- Assess the readiness of infrastructure and technology
- Assist with specific data services (i.e. cleansing, integrity, standardisation, etc.)
- Assess the impact on client onboarding and data collection processes
- Review regulatory reporting and compliance requirements
- Review internal control and governance frameworks
- Provide project management office services and staffing support
- Perform post-implementation reviews, testing and training

4

Client onboarding and data analytics

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Increasing scrutiny from regulators has resulted in banks undertaking major reviews of their client onboarding and know your customer (KYC) processes. The fragmented regulatory landscape, particularly across Asia, has resulted in these new onboarding processes becoming cumbersome, complex and resource-intensive.

The time it takes for a bank to identify a new prospect and complete all KYC onboarding checks has increased significantly. Therefore, the ability to reduce this time while still complying with all the necessary regulations has become a strategic key differentiator in the market.

Data analytics can support banks from a regulatory and efficiency point of view, and can also enable them to leverage the investment made in resources, infrastructure and data to create cross-functional, value-adding opportunities.

The quick adoption of mobile technology and social media can provide banks with an unprecedented opportunity to use these sets of tools to automate and enhance the following activities:

- **Pre-screening, initial research background checks on prospects and pre-segmentation:** The ability to gather information about individuals and companies from publicly available data can enable banks to pre-segment prospects and identify those that either will not pass KYC checks or those customers who will not align with any of the internal strategic customer segments.

  The ability to carry out this process ahead of formal client onboarding can help avoid lengthy checks and focus resources only on those prospects banks actually want to do business with.

- **Customer data enrichment:** Financial institutions already collect a large amount of key client information. Data analytics offers an efficient and effective way to enrich this data with wider information on customer behaviour, attitudes and preferences. In doing so, traditional customer value segments can be further broken down into micro-segments.
- **From product-centric to customer segment value management:** Access to customer micro-segments can enable banks to:
  - Enhance profitability by more effectively aligning micro-segments to customer propositions and products
  - Increase cross-selling and up-selling opportunities
  - Enhance lead to sales conversion rates by increasing customer propensity to buy.
- **Customer value management:** Knowing more about their customers and allocating them to micro-segments can enable financial institutions to:
  - Re-align customer service offerings
  - Be able to track customers' needs throughout their life cycle
  - Increase retention by being able to identify triggers that may lead to customer churn.

Data analytics initiatives can go hand in hand with current client onboarding and KYC initiatives through a tactical approach, providing financial institutions with immediate benefits while targeting the desired strategic end state.

KPMG can help:

- Define pre-segmentation criteria based on strategy priorities and regulatory requirements
- Provide customer data enrichment solutions based on internal and external data
- Design and implement customer-centric data analytic solutions.

5

Recovery and Resolution Plans (RRPs)

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Recovery and Resolution Plans (RRPs) are intended to ensure the continued functioning of the financial sector and the economy during financial stress, without the need for state support, and to protect tax payers and market participants.

An increasing number of financial regulators are in discussions with the industry to require banks and insurers to establish RRPs. RRPs were initially required for global systemically important banks, but a trend extending this requirement to local systemically important banks and other financial institutions is emerging, with a list of global systemically important insurers recently released. Over time, more banks will be required to take action on RRPs.

Broadly speaking, there are four types of financial institutions which should consider RRPs:

1. Global systemically important financial institutions (G-SIFIs), on a consolidated basis
2. Domestic systemically important financial institutions (D-SIFIs)
3. G-SIFIs, on a local basis
4. Non-SIFIs

Given that economic and regulatory circumstances vary in different jurisdictions, regulators have yet to finalise a uniform approach to RRPs, and there are opportunities to help shape and influence the debate. For instance, the US appears to favour requiring RRPs from the above four types of financial institutions. In contrast, the UK has requested that all authorised banks, including foreign banks, submit RRP plans. Australia, Singapore and Japan have indicated that they will consider RRPs in their jurisdictions, but the direction of travel has not yet been finalised. In Hong Kong, the Hong Kong Monetary Authority (HKMA) has begun industry consultation on the topic. The preliminary diagnosis indicates that both G-SIFIs on a consolidated basis and D-SIFIs would be included, but uncertainties remain regarding extending the requirements to other banks. A consultation paper is expected to be published by the HKMA later this year, and authorised institutions should consider starting planning for their RRP projects.

Key considerations and challenges

The core of an RRP is that banks consider and are prepared for scenarios that could jeopardise the sustainability and viability of the business and how they respond. As such, RRPs may lead to a fundamental restructuring of a bank's operating model. These plans frequently point to structural separation, some of which may need to be done in the near future. For example, some banks may need to restructure and/or sell parts of their business to raise funding to avoid relying on public support, or depositors may need to be segregated from investment banking businesses to help protect them from losses.

Making these strategic decisions can be difficult for banks operating across diverse product lines and geographical boundaries. In particular, structural separation runs the risk of impairing the model of shared infrastructure, capital and funding that has been implemented over a number of years.

The extent of separation and its impact on the business model will depend on the individual bank. However, an optimal strategy would be retaining the profitability of a restructured balance sheet at group level while considering the operational and legal separation required by RRPs. This may not always be possible, but there will likely be more options open to those who think about the challenges in a proportionate and appropriate context.

Implementation

The pace of implementation has differed between jurisdictions; however, it is clear that the regulators in Asia are increasingly focusing on RRPs. The Financial Stability Board has not been overly prescriptive in its guidance, partly because the recovery and resolution challenges that banks face vary. As a result, banks and regulators will have to work together to agree what is appropriate and proportional in each case, for example in terms of: i) recovery triggers and solutions; ii) the scope of functions critical to the financial system; and iii) resolution options.

Project teams have met with multiple challenges. KPMG recommends that the following is considered up front:

- Preparing an RRP requires input from almost every part of the bank, from Risk, to IT, to the Board itself. It is vital to involve all these stakeholders from the outset.
- Attention should be paid to the various kinds of data required, which will need to be extracted and collated especially for this purpose. Local sign-off by business unit heads is recommended to ensure ownership and accountability.
- Sufficient time should be built into the project plan to help ensure that Board input and approval is secured.

KPMG can help:

- Shape your RRP strategy
- Manage the stakeholders' expectations
- Assess the options to be considered as part of the RRPs
- Implement and design structural changes to the business to meet RRP requirements
- Design the implementation of a modified business model
- Design the architecture and structure for the huge data collection processes required for the RRPs.

6

Payments

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Stored value facilities and retail payment systems

In May 2013, the Hong Kong Monetary Authority (HKMA) and the Financial Services and the Treasury Bureau (FSTB) jointly released a consultation paper on the development of a new regulatory framework for stored value facilities (SVFs) and retail payment systems (RPSs). SVFs include multipurpose prepaid facilities, such as Octopus cards, that can be used as a means of payment at participating merchants, as well as single-purpose prepaid facilities that can be used for payments by the SVF issuing merchant. RPS refers to a system for transferring, clearing or settling retail activity-related payment obligations.

Over 40 industry players and payment service providers were involved as part of an industry consultation, and public consultation is now underway to provide a framework for expanding the current regulatory regime for both device-based (e.g. stored value cards) and non-device-based (e.g. mobile or computer network-based accounts) SVFs and RPSs.

The key policy objectives of the proposed regime are to:

- Ensure the safety and soundness of SVF and RPS operations in Hong Kong
- Ensure adequate protection for floats and stop misappropriation from SVFs
- Foster innovation in retail payment products and services by providing a level playing field for market participants through rule of law
- Maintain Hong Kong's status as an international finance centre by upgrading retail payment legislation in line with other major financial centres.

Impact of SVF and RPS regulation

Work on this regulatory framework mirrors activities which have taken place in other jurisdictions, including China, where controls have been established regarding who is able to provide SVF and RPS services. From a liquidity and basic functionality perspective, minimum requirements are provided to increase confidence in merchant payments. This approach has put pressure on some existing providers who may not immediately meet the minimum requirements. However, in the longer term, it supports the stability and standardisation of the market.

Banks already comply with the current levels of oversight and expectations, and therefore they will not be subject to any new or additional requirements under the proposed regulatory framework. This could provide banks with an opportunity to invest in new market entrants, adopt them under their control frameworks and build up merchant/consumer offerings to give themselves a competitive advantage.

While the focus may be on the consumer and commercial payment offerings, it is expected that back-end and clearing components of the payments ecosystem are capable of supporting a larger volume of electronic payments at a greater frequency.

What this means for Hong Kong

Hong Kong has the potential to be a leading innovation hub for SVF and RPS because of the rapid adoption rates for new technologies and the high levels of relative disposable income. This is different from many other jurisdictions in Asia, where SVF style solutions are used as an alternative to card-based facilities because these local markets may be unable to use other heavily regulated card-based payment mechanisms. Alternative solutions to cards have focused on traditional mobile phone technology (e.g. SMS) since this has been widely accessible to the general public. However, as more and more reasonably priced smartphones become available, the market is shifting towards mobile application-based technology.

It is important to note that while SVF and RPS technologies may be converging, the business cases and operating models for their usage are still very different across demographics and markets. This is partly attributable to the key drivers for change in such communities – the necessity to transact and the desire to access the latest technology, while improving the convenience and value of the retail experience through loyalty and other value-added services.

Key considerations

a) **Change is inevitable –** This is not about if, but rather when. There are already players in the market, and in the near future we will see who will be the victors and take the spoils. Organisations need to develop a strategy to embrace this change.

b) **Change is rapid –** Being able to move quickly will likely be a differentiator for most organisations in this field.

c) **Change is consumer-driven –** The customer's voice is critical for the successful delivery of new payment environments. Organisations need to know what customers want, not what they think customers want. They should listen rather than lead.

KPMG can help:

- Develop a business strategy to roll out a new line of business or optimise an existing one in light of the latest developments in SVF and RPS
- Support the entry of new players into the market or assist existing players with the acquisition of potential targets
- Develop IT strategies for mobile banking, and for the updated payments and core banking systems
- Perform a benchmarking and market assessment exercise of products, competitors and customers to understand areas for improvement for revenue growth and enhancement
- Analyse the impact of the proposed regulations and identify opportunities.

7 Data for banks

Edge Zarrella Partner, Clients and Innovation, KPMG China

For a long time, financial institutions have operated in an environment where they have collected vast amounts of data and have done very little with it. They have struggled to get real value out of this critical asset, especially in terms of using it to better serve their customers. This has become the age of customer centricity for many financial institutions, and data and effective data management will likely become some of the most important strategic issues for many financial institutions to grapple with. It is not about the technology. It is not about the tools. Rather, it is about the analytics that organisations can produce to help them make effective decisions. Banks must first ask the right strategic and tactical questions. Too many financial institutions attempt to use technology to solve problems which they cannot define clearly, and have spent millions of wasted man-hours and plenty of energy on resources which have not delivered results.

Big data is a topical subject across many financial institutions, but it can be wrought with danger. Rather than focusing on increasing the amount of data collected, it involves understanding what all this data is telling us. To help with this, banks should ask the necessary questions which can help them serve their customers better; and they should pursue greater customer centricity and experience. The critical strategic objective of acquiring and keeping loyal customers should drive the questions that banks ask as they interpret the data they have collected.

Data comes in all forms – hardcopy documents, emails, tweets, web chat, Facebook, LinkedIn, video and many other social media channels – and it is flowing into banks and many other organisations in vast quantities. The key is very simple: banks need a clear strategic objective for mining this data.

It is not necessary to ensure that data is 100 percent accurate. Collecting data is not the ultimate goal – something needs to be done with it. Banks need to understand every element of data collection and what the data will be used for, and should put more time into cleaning up the data and making decisions based on what their customers are buying and how they are buying it. This is especially important as regulations are becoming even more stringent and privacy legislation has come into force, which all banks need to take seriously. Collecting data which they should not have or using it for the wrong reasons can lead to significant penalties and fines.

Banks should have a clear strategy for data in their institutions, and aim for clear, transparent and holistic data architecture across the organisation. They should always bear in mind two simple questions: (1) Why are we collecting the data? and (2) What are we going to use it for? This can ultimately assist them in making wiser decisions and serving the end customers better.

8 Challenges to governance: Tone from the top

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In August 2012, the Hong Kong Monetary Authority (HKMA) revised the Supervisory Policy Manual (SPM) on 'Corporate Governance of Locally Incorporated Authorized Institutions', which emphasises the importance of risk governance and specifies the role of the board of directors in risk governance in terms of approving and overseeing overall risk strategy and the firm-wide risk management framework. The revised SPM came into force in 2013. Early this year, the HKMA issued a circular to authorised institutions (AIs), and has on various occasions publicly stressed its view on the importance of corporate governance. International regulatory bodies have also expressed concerns about corporate governance failures, particularly in the aftermath of the global financial crisis. These developments reflect a common theme in the global banking industry: the call for enhanced governance processes.

All board members have a responsibility to act

The revised SPM module demands not only regular assessment of the board's effectiveness as a whole, but also the contribution of each individual director of the board. In particular, if the performance of any individual board member does not meet expectations, the board should take the appropriate action. Moreover, both regulators and stakeholders are increasingly reliant on independent non-executive directors (INEDs) to ensure sufficient independent oversight of corporate governance. Examples include the revised SPM which contains the following requirements:

- At least three, or one-third, of board members should be INEDs.
- A nomination committee should be established to make recommendations to the board on the appointment or reappointment of directors – the majority of the committee members should be INEDs and the committee should be chaired by the chairman of the board or an INED.
- A remuneration committee should be established to exercise competent and independent judgement on compensation practices – the majority of its members should be INEDs.
- Length of service on the board must be taken into account when assessing the independence of INEDs.

Similar requirements in relation to INEDs are imposed by the Hong Kong Stock Exchange.

INEDs are also expected to be experienced and should be capable of challenging the decisions made by executive management in order to achieve a higher standard of corporate governance. The HKMA is also taking a much more proactive approach for assessing potential INEDs for suitability prior to approving their appointment.

Non-compliance could result in civil and criminal liability for AIs and their management (including INEDs)

AI's management should already be aware that non-compliance with regulatory requirements has a greater impact than ever before. Increasingly stringent laws and regulations, both locally and internationally, have put non-compliant AIs at risk of civil and criminal liability, relating to both the institution as well as its management.

Anti-money laundering (AML) and counter-terrorist financing (CFT) regulatory compliance is one of the key focus areas of regulators. On 1 April 2012, the Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-terrorist Financing (Financial Institutions) Ordinance ("AMLO") came into effect, which empowers the HKMA to investigate, discipline and prosecute AIs if they contravene specified provisions in the AMLO. Regulators have made collaborative efforts to enforce the AMLO more effectively and efficiently, an example of which is the Anti-Money Laundering Regulatory Enforcement Coordination Group which was established in October 2012. In its 2012 annual report, the HKMA stated that one of its plans for 2013 was to continue conducting institution-specific and thematic examinations to ensure that AIs' AML and CFT systems and controls meet legal and regulatory requirements. The HKMA held seminars in April 2013 to emphasise to AIs' chief executives and compliance officers the importance of maintaining strong and effective AML and CFT controls. Non-compliance may result in civil and criminal penalties against the AIs, and may also lead to reputational loss.

The Securities and Futures (Amendment) Ordinance, which came into effect on 1 January 2013, signals a new statutory regime for the disclosure of price sensitive information (PSI). Under this ordinance, it is a legal obligation for corporations listed in Hong Kong and their officers to disclose any inside or PSI as soon as it is reasonably practicable to do so once it has become known. This allows the Securities and Futures Commission (SFC) to impose civil sanctions on any corporation or individual officer for violating the requirements of the new law. Examples of civil sanctions include disqualification from being involved in management for up to five years; the imposition of a regulatory fine of up to HK$8 million on the listed corporation, each of the directors and/or the chief executives respectively; and disqualification from acquiring, disposing of or otherwise dealing with any securities or other market facilities for up to five years. In addition, the SFC's definition of an officer is identical to that of the Financial Reporting Council Ordinance, which essentially places all senior members of the corporation within the scope of the law.

A way out for effective governance — governance, risk and compliance convergence

AIs, their board of directors and management clearly face serious challenges from more stringent regulatory requirements and the increased expectations and demands of stakeholders. To overcome these challenges, AIs must develop an effective governance model in order to discharge the responsibilities of the board and individual board members. An effective governance model is one that:

- can effectively bring the governance framework and policies into company practices, procedures and job responsibilities
- allows the transparent and prompt reporting of issues to the board and management.

Many AIs have already invested in a variety of risk and compliance processes or functions in response to various regulatory requirements released over the past few years. However, these processes are often found to be fragmented, lacking a unified vision and clear objectives. This not only increases unnecessary, duplicated costs to the AI but also prevents the AI from gaining the maximum benefits from these governance processes. This is particularly true for global companies which have complex operations and which are subject to multiple regulatory requirements with regard to risk management and compliance.

The immense pressure to reduce costs and drive efficiencies in the current economic environment has prompted governance, risk and compliance (GRC) convergence, which involves revisiting risk and control oversight functions with an emphasis on streamlining processes, converging overlapping activities, identifying and stripping out unnecessary silos, and improving leverage. The end result is a centralised platform for measuring and managing risks, which in turn will facilitate effective and efficient risk reporting to the board and management in order to meet increasing global risk management and compliance demands.

Effective governance is impossible without comprehensive training for directors

In an era of ever-changing market environments and dynamic business strategies, even a robust corporate governance model backed up by capable board members needs to be supplemented by continuous training. It is essential that AI board members receive tailored orientation and ongoing training so that they understand their roles and responsibilities, business strategies and operations, as well as the governance and internal control framework. This is also the reason why the revised SPM module requires that directors undertake ongoing training and is a focus area of the HKMA in respect of corporate governance.

A few questions for boards and management

- Does the current risk governance model allow for the transparent and efficient escalation of risks to the board and management to help them fulfil their risk governance responsibilities?
- Can the current governance operating model effectively bring the governance framework and policies into practice, procedures and job responsibilities?
- Can the current governance system fulfil both local and overseas regulatory requirements?
- Is ongoing and assessable training provided to directors to ensure they are equipped with the knowledge and skills necessary to perform their duties? For example, is training provided via an electronic platform for directors who often travel abroad?

Performance rankings

Licensed banks

Ranking	Total assets	HKD million	Ranking	Net profit after tax	HKD million	Ranking	Cost/income ratio	
1.	Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (The)	6,065,327	1.	Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (The)	90,719	1.	Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (Asia)	27.07%
2.	Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited	1,768,720	2.	Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited	20,858	2.	Chiyu Banking Corporation Limited	27.46%
3.	Hang Seng Bank Limited	1,077,096	3.	Hang Seng Bank Limited	19,426	3.	Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited	32.37%
4.	Standard Chartered Bank (Hong Kong) Limited	939,674	4.	Standard Chartered Bank (Hong Kong) Limited	8,238	4.	Shanghai Commercial Bank Limited	33.22%
5.	Bank of East Asia, Limited (The)	692,114	5.	Bank of East Asia, Limited (The)	6,154	5.	Hang Seng Bank Limited	34.41%
6.	Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (Asia)	425,681	6.	Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (Asia)	4,015	6.	Wing Lung Bank	36.07%
7.	DBS Bank (Hong Kong) Limited	285,163	7.	DBS Bank (Hong Kong) Limited	3,227	7.	Nanyang Commercial Bank	39.46%
8.	Nanyang Commercial Bank	251,753	8.	Nanyang Commercial Bank	2,340	8.	Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (The)	44.04%
9.	Wing Hang Bank	197,364	9.	Wing Lung Bank	2,134	9.	Wing Hang Bank	47.60%
10.	Wing Lung Bank	178,941	10.	Wing Hang Bank	1,803	10.	CITIC Bank International (previously known as CITIC Ka Wah Bank)	48.67%

Restricted licence banks

Ranking	Total assets	HKD million	Ranking	Net profit after tax	HKD million	Ranking	Cost/income ratio	
1.	Scotiabank (Hong Kong)	22,025	1.	Citicorp International	1,599	1.	Scotiabank (Hong Kong)	7.85%
2.	J.P. Morgan Securities (Asia Pacific)	11,549	2.	Scotiabank (Hong Kong)	227	2.	Banc of America Securities Asia	16.67%
3.	Bank of China International	8,965	3.	KDB Asia	121	3.	Kookmin Bank Hong Kong	28.57%
4.	Citicorp International	6,008	4.	Bank of China International	73	4.	KDB Asia	30.65%
5.	KDB Asia	5,935	5.	ORIX Asia	53	5.	Citicorp International	42.01%
6.	ORIX Asia	3,575	6.	Kookmin Bank Hong Kong	49	6.	UBAF (Hong Kong)	51.52%
7.	Kookmin Bank Hong Kong	3,481	7.	Societe Generale Asia	41	7.	ORIX Asia	61.11%
8.	Banc of America Securities Asia	2,038	8.	UBAF (Hong Kong)	27	8.	Allied Banking Corporation (Hong Kong)	67.50%
9.	Allied Banking Corporation (Hong Kong)	1,502	9.	Allied Banking Corporation (Hong Kong)	16	9.	Bank of China International	67.90%
10.	Societe Generale Asia	766	10.	Banc of America Securities Asia	5	10.	Societe Generale Asia	69.40%

Deposit-taking companies

Ranking	Total assets	HKD million	Ranking	Net profit after tax	HKD million	Ranking	Cost/income ratio	
1.	PrimeCredit Limited	11,560	1.	PrimeCredit Limited	480	1.	HKCB Finance Limited	5.81%
2.	HKCB Finance Limited	5,968	2.	Octopus Cards Limited	337	2.	Inchroy Credit Corporation Ltd	11.43%
3.	Public Finance Limited	5,616	3.	Public Finance Limited	253	3.	Wing Hang Finance Company Ltd	12.50%
4.	Sumitomo Mitsui Trust (Hong Kong) Limited	3,496	4.	HKCB Finance Limited	68	4.	PrimeCredit Limited	30.72%
5.	Octopus Cards Limited	3,262	5.	Shinhan Asia Limited	44	5.	Kexim Asia Limited	32.00%
6.	Kexim Asia Limited	2,512	6.	HBZ Finance Limited	43	6.	BCOM Finance (Hong Kong) Limited	33.33%
7.	HBZ Finance Limited	2,255	7.	Inchroy Credit Corporation Ltd	32	7.	Shinhan Asia Limited	34.57%
8.	Shinhan Asia Limited	1,704	8.	Kexim Asia Limited	28	8.	Public Finance Limited	38.10%
9.	Woori Global Markets Asia Limited	1,319	9.	Wing Hang Finance Company Ltd	14	9.	Octopus Cards Limited	50.45%
10.	KEB Asia Finance Limited	618	10.	Fubon Credit (Hong Kong) Limited	13	10.	HBZ Finance Limited	51.69%

Foreign bank branches

Ranking	Total assets	HKD million	Ranking	Net profit after tax	HKD million	Ranking	Cost/income ratio	
1.	JPMorgan Chase Bank	466,174	1.	Bank of Communications	1,916	1.	China Development Bank Corporation	3.48%
2.	Bank of Communications	340,957	2.	China Development Bank Corporation	1,855	2.	Axis Bank	5.96%
3.	Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ (The)	329,083	3.	Agricultural Bank of China	1,634	3.	Indian Overseas Bank	9.23%
4.	Citibank	327,394	4.	HSBC Private Bank (Suisse)	1,442	4.	Agricultural Bank of China	9.37%
5.	China Development Bank Corporation	299,899	5.	DBS Bank	1,398	5.	State Bank of India	10.15%
6.	Mizuho Corporate Bank	299,184	6.	Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ (The)	1,331	6.	Siam Commercial Bank	10.92%
7.	China Construction Bank Corporation	261,382	7.	China Construction Bank Corporation	1,245	7.	Industrial and Commercial Bank of China	11.25%
8.	Agricultural Bank of China	243,677	8.	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	1,224	8.	ICICI Bank	11.37%
9.	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	209,682	9.	ING Bank	1,120	9.	Korea Exchange Bank	12.45%
10.	Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank (previously known as Calyon)	185,595	10.	Citibank	1,085	10.	Hana Bank	12.50%

Source: Extracted from individual banks' financial and public statements

Licensed banks

Ranking	Return on equity		Ranking	Growth in assets		Ranking	Growth in net profit after tax	
1.	Hang Seng Bank Limited	22.59%	1.	China Construction Bank (Asia) Corporation	30.67%	1.	Bank of East Asia, Limited (The)	38.26%
2.	Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (The)	21.49%	2.	Bank of East Asia, Limited (The)	13.20%	2.	Dah Sing Bank	32.38%
3.	Standard Chartered Bank (Hong Kong) Limited	18.88%	3.	Hang Seng Bank Limited	10.42%	3.	Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (Asia)	27.34%
4.	Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited	15.91%	4.	Standard Chartered Bank (Hong Kong) Limited	10.05%	4.	China Construction Bank (Asia) Corporation	27.05%
5.	Chiyu Banking Corporation Limited	13.55%	5.	Wing Lung Bank	9.21%	5.	DBS Bank (Hong Kong) Limited	24.21%
6.	Wing Lung Bank	13.27%	6.	Chiyu Banking Corporation Limited	9.10%	6.	Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (The)	22.75%
7.	DBS Bank (Hong Kong) Limited	11.77%	7.	Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (The)	8.16%	7.	Hang Seng Bank Limited	16.46%
8.	Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (Asia)	11.64%	8.	Shanghai Commercial Bank Limited	8.04%	8.	Wing Lung Bank	14.85%
9.	CITIC Bank International (previously known as CITIC Ka Wah Bank)	11.06%	9.	Dah Sing Bank	7.92%	9.	Fubon Bank (Hong Kong)	10.75%
10.	Bank of East Asia, Limited (The)	10.83%	10.	Citibank (Hong Kong)	7.75%	10.	CITIC Bank International (previously known as CITIC Ka Wah Bank)	10.35%

Restricted licence banks

Ranking	Return on equity		Ranking	Growth in assets		Ranking	Growth in net profit after tax	
1.	Citicorp International	37.15%	1.	Citicorp International	26.97%	1.	Scotiabank (Hong Kong)	41.88%
2.	Societe Generale Asia	14.26%	2.	ORIX Asia	12.46%	2.	J.P. Morgan Securities (Asia Pacific)	38.32%
3.	Scotiabank (Hong Kong)	7.24%	3.	Allied Banking Corporation (Hong Kong)	8.53%	3.	Kookmin Bank Hong Kong	19.51%
4.	KDB Asia	6.97%	4.	KDB Asia	1.45%	4.	Allied Banking Corporation (Hong Kong)	14.29%
5.	UBAF (Hong Kong)	6.57%	5.	Scotiabank (Hong Kong)	0.33%	5.	KDB Asia	14.15%
6.	Bank of China International	6.26%	6.	Banc of America Securities Asia	0.00%	6.	Bank of China International	8.96%
7.	Kookmin Bank Hong Kong	5.69%	7.	UBAF (Hong Kong)	0.00%	7.	Citicorp International	1.98%
8.	Allied Banking Corporation (Hong Kong)	4.86%	8.	J.P. Morgan Securities (Asia Pacific)	-1.10%	8.	Societe Generale Asia	0.00%
9.	ORIX Asia	2.48%	9.	Kookmin Bank Hong Kong	-8.59%	9.	UBAF (Hong Kong)	0.00%
10.	China Construction Bank (Asia) Finance (previously known as AIG Finance (Hong Kong))	0.27%	10.	Societe Generale Asia	-18.34%	10.	ORIX Asia	-29.33%

Deposit-taking companies

Ranking	Return on equity		Ranking	Growth in assets		Ranking	Growth in net profit after tax	
1.	Octopus Cards Limited	87.87%	1.	Sumitomo Mitsui Trust (Hong Kong) Limited	317.68%	1.	KEB Asia Finance Limited	600.00%
2.	PrimeCredit Limited	48.31%	2.	Gunma Finance (Hong Kong) Limited	109.19%	2.	Corporate Finance (D.T.C.) Limited	100.00%
3.	Inchroy Credit Corporation Ltd	15.72%	3.	KEB Asia Finance Limited	22.38%	3.	Chau's Brothers Finance Company Limited	100.00%
4.	Public Finance Limited	15.44%	4.	PrimeCredit Limited	14.05%	4.	Hung Kai Finance Company Ltd	66.67%
5.	HKCB Finance Limited	10.97%	5.	Fubon Credit (Hong Kong) Limited	13.53%	5.	Shinhan Asia Limited	46.67%
6.	HBZ Finance Limited	8.57%	6.	HKCB Finance Limited	13.01%	6.	BPI International Finance Limited	33.33%
7.	Commonwealth Finance Corporation Limited	8.56%	7.	Octopus Cards Limited	12.13%	7.	Woori Global Markets Asia Limited	20.00%
8.	Kexim Asia Limited	8.35%	8.	Public Finance Limited	8.10%	8.	Octopus Cards Limited	14.24%
9.	Fubon Credit (Hong Kong) Limited	7.88%	9.	Chau's Brothers Finance Company Limited	6.25%	9.	Commonwealth Finance Corporation Limited	0.00%
10.	Wing Hang Finance Company Ltd	7.02%	10.	Habib Finance International Limited	4.10%	10.	BCOM Finance (Hong Kong) Limited	0.00%

Foreign bank branches

Ranking	Growth in assets		Ranking	Growth in net profit after tax	
1.	Cooperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank	82.75%	1.	KBC Bank	680.00%
2.	Bank of China Limited	81.85%	2.	Taiwan Cooperative Bank, Ltd	471.43%
3.	Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce	80.80%	3.	Malayan Banking Berhad	273.98%
4.	Agricultural Bank of China	61.90%	4.	ABN AMRO Bank N.V.	233.33%
5.	Indian Overseas Bank	57.19%	5.	Commonwealth Bank of Australia	203.23%
6.	Industrial and Commercial Bank of China	57.03%	6.	Cathay United Bank, Limited	165.00%
7.	Bank of India	53.27%	7.	China Development Bank Corporation	137.52%
8.	Korea Exchange Bank	50.33%	8.	Citibank	121.88%
9.	China Development Bank Corporation	43.90%	9.	Bank of Taiwan	119.75%
10.	Bank of Baroda	42.09%	10.	Mega International Commercial Bank	117.31%

Licensed banks — Financial highlights

	HKD millions	Year ended	Income statement						
			Net interest income	Non-interest income	Operating expenses	Operating profit before impairment charges	Impairment charges/ (recovery)	Exceptional and other items	Profit before tax
1	Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited	31-Dec-12	22,949	11,925	11,288	23,586	854	2,108	24,840
2	Bank of East Asia, Limited (The)	31-Dec-12	9,724	5,385	8,725	6,384	213	1,394	7,565
3	China Construction Bank (Asia) Corporation	31-Dec-12	2,076	705	1,792	989	72	22	939
4	Chiyu Banking Corporation Limited	31-Dec-12	924	314	340	898	60	108	946
5	Chong Hing Bank Limited	31-Dec-12	837	486	789	534	(65)	47	646
6	Citibank (Hong Kong)	31-Dec-12	3,068	2,562	3,645	1,985	289	-	1,696
7	CITIC Bank International (previously known as CITIC Ka Wah Bank)	31-Dec-12	2,339	1,376	1,808	1,907	91	50	1,866
8	Dah Sing Bank	31-Dec-12	2,203	754	1,840	1,117	82	510	1,545
9	DBS Bank (Hong Kong) Limited	31-Dec-12	4,264	3,194	3,639	3,819	81	4	3,742
10	Fubon Bank (Hong Kong)	31-Dec-12	657	333	788	202	(39)	111	352
11	Hang Seng Bank Limited	31-Dec-12	16,946	7,435	8,389	15,992	386	6,507	22,113
12	Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (The)	31-Dec-12	82,419	73,738	68,770	87,387	3,330	24,672	108,729
13	Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (Asia)	31-Dec-12	5,869	1,577	2,016	5,430	647	226	5,009
14	Nanyang Commercial Bank	31-Dec-12	3,933	998	1,946	2,985	397	172	2,760
15	Public Bank (Hong Kong)	31-Dec-12	1,229	209	740	698	314	16	400
16	Shanghai Commercial Bank Limited	31-Dec-12	1,925	1,061	992	1,994	(45)	33	2,072
17	Standard Bank Asia Limited	31-Dec-12	-	359	357	2	-	-	2
18	Standard Chartered Bank (Hong Kong) Limited	31-Dec-12	12,297	11,356	12,953	10,700	789	(150)	9,761
19	Tai Sang Bank	31-Dec-12	6	9	17	(2)	-	36	34
20	Tai Yau Bank	31-Dec-12	12	3	11	4	-	-	4
21	Wing Hang Bank	31-Dec-12	2,954	937	1,852	2,039	236	317	2,120
22	Wing Lung Bank	31-Dec-12	2,504	1,211	1,340	2,375	(7)	179	2,561
	TOTAL	**2012**	**162,189**	**118,492**	**125,648**	**155,033**	**7,299**	**29,855**	**177,589**
	TOTAL ex-HSBC	**2012**	**96,716**	**52,189**	**65,267**	**83,638**	**4,355**	**11,690**	**90,973**
	TOTAL ex-BOCHK&HSBC	**2012**	**73,767**	**40,264**	**53,979**	**60,052**	**3,501**	**9,582**	**66,133**

Source: Extracted from individual banks' financial and public statements

Financial highlights							
	Size and strength measures						
Net profit after tax	Total assets	Gross advances to customers	Impairment allowances against customer advances	Total deposits from customers	Total Equity	Capital adequacy ratio	Liquidity ratio
20,858	1,768,720	823,389	3,705	1,232,954	140,864	16.8%	41.2%
6,154	692,114	406,460	919	498,770	61,639	14.3%	46.6%
775	176,230	119,419	503	108,930	17,963	17.4%	55.0%
771	48,126	25,037	119	39,384	6,077	20.4%	46.2%
543	80,755	39,192	188	67,509	7,374	15.3%	44.9%
1,426	140,137	58,160	233	103,345	17,540	27.2%	35.7%
1,557	177,181	105,092	546	130,720	15,052	18.2%	59.4%
1,394	157,443	90,513	261	118,081	17,031	14.9%	50.1%
3,227	285,163	177,152	1,527	212,333	29,015	16.7%	40.3%
309	62,785	30,462	53	45,841	7,689	16.7%	54.0%
19,426	1,077,096	537,571	1,409	769,147	92,323	14.0%	36.9%
90,719	6,065,327	2,358,814	9,771	3,874,884	473,078	14.3%	38.3%
4,015	425,681	245,819	1,822	258,148	39,901	15.5%	43.7%
2,340	251,753	139,223	1,190	185,534	29,613	15.9%	44.5%
332	36,997	27,002	152	29,413	5,243	19.6%	47.8%
1,651	137,187	53,977	262	110,682	19,313	18.0%	61.0%
12	825	-	-	58	539	55.6%	680.1%
8,238	939,674	409,079	1,061	756,589	46,771	13.6%	36.3%
34	1,417	159	-	802	594	74.6%	98.3%
4	2,339	2	-	1,816	515	120.8%	75.4%
1,803	197,364	118,348	338	165,935	19,534	15.7%	38.6%
2,134	178,941	99,326	245	132,094	17,214	14.9%	45.0%
148,296	**11,826,159**	**5,326,625**	**22,895**	**8,073,822**	**972,559**		
77,003	**6,837,928**	**3,505,382**	**14,533**	**4,968,085**	**591,804**		
56,145	**5,069,208**	**2,681,993**	**10,828**	**3,735,131**	**450,940**		

	HKD millions	Year ended	Performance measures					
			Net customer loan/deposit ratio	Net interest margin	Non-interest income/total operating income	Cost/Income ratio	ROA	ROE
1	Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited	31-Dec-12	66.5%	1.50%	34.2%	32.4%	1.2%	15.9%
2	Bank of East Asia, Limited (The)	31-Dec-12	81.3%	1.66%	35.6%	57.7%	0.9%	10.8%
3	China Construction Bank (Asia) Corporation	31-Dec-12	109.2%	1.47%	25.4%	64.4%	0.5%	4.4%
4	Chiyu Banking Corporation Limited	31-Dec-12	63.3%	2.14%	25.4%	27.5%	1.7%	13.6%
5	Chong Hing Bank Limited	31-Dec-12	57.8%	1.10%	36.7%	59.6%	0.7%	7.6%
6	Citibank (Hong Kong)	31-Dec-12	56.1%	2.46%	45.5%	64.7%	1.1%	8.5%
7	CITIC Bank International (previously known as CITIC Ka Wah Bank)	31-Dec-12	80.0%	1.22%	37.0%	48.7%	0.9%	11.1%
8	Dah Sing Bank	31-Dec-12	76.4%	1.55%	25.5%	62.2%	0.9%	9.0%
9	DBS Bank (Hong Kong) Limited	31-Dec-12	82.7%	N/A	42.8%	48.8%	1.1%	11.8%
10	Fubon Bank (Hong Kong)	31-Dec-12	66.3%	1.09%	33.6%	79.6%	0.5%	4.9%
11	Hang Seng Bank Limited	31-Dec-12	69.7%	1.88%	30.5%	34.4%	1.9%	22.6%
12	Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (The)	31-Dec-12	60.6%	1.96%	47.2%	44.0%	1.6%	21.5%
13	Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (Asia)	31-Dec-12	94.5%	1.45%	21.2%	27.1%	1.0%	11.6%
14	Nanyang Commercial Bank	31-Dec-12	74.4%	1.67%	20.2%	39.5%	1.0%	8.4%
15	Public Bank (Hong Kong)	31-Dec-12	91.3%	3.50%	14.5%	51.5%	0.9%	6.4%
16	Shanghai Commercial Bank Limited	31-Dec-12	48.5%	1.72%	35.5%	33.2%	1.2%	8.8%
17	Standard Bank Asia Limited	31-Dec-12	0.0%	0.00%	100.0%	99.4%	1.2%	2.3%
18	Standard Chartered Bank (Hong Kong) Limited	31-Dec-12	53.9%	N/A	48.0%	54.8%	0.9%	18.9%
19	Tai Sang Bank	31-Dec-12	19.8%	0.86%	60.0%	113.3%	2.4%	5.9%
20	Tai Yau Bank	31-Dec-12	0.1%	0.64%	20.0%	73.3%	0.2%	0.8%
21	Wing Hang Bank	31-Dec-12	71.1%	1.62%	24.1%	47.6%	0.9%	9.8%
22	Wing Lung Bank	31-Dec-12	75.0%	1.57%	32.6%	36.1%	1.2%	13.3%
	TOTAL	**2012**	**65.7%**		**42.2%**	**44.8%**	**1.3%**	**16.7%**
	TOTAL ex-HSBC	**2012**	**70.3%**		**35.0%**	**43.8%**	**1.2%**	**14.0%**
	TOTAL ex-BOCHK&HSBC	**2012**	**71.5%**		**35.3%**	**47.3%**	**1.2%**	**13.4%**

N1 This does not include Hang Seng Bank, as it is already included in the results of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation respectively.

N2 This includes Hang Seng Bank

Source: Extracted from individual banks' financial and public statements

Key ratios							
Past due but not impaired			Impaired advances				
Loans overdue ≤ 3 months	Loans overdue > 3 months	Gross advances which are past due but not impaired	Gross impaired advances	Gross impaired advances/gross advances to customers	Individually assessed impairment allowances made against impaired advances	Individually assessed allowances as a percentage of gross impaired advances	Collaterals for individually assessed impaired advances
3,164	78	3,242	1,257	0.2%	478	38.0%	1,116
288	-	288	1,138	0.3%	238	20.9%	2,947
-	-	-	184	0.2%	73	39.7%	7
82	5	87	58	0.2%	48	82.8%	18
-	-	-	24	0.1%	24	100.0%	77
-	-	-	102	0.2%	-	-	6
483	-	483	476	0.5%	265	55.7%	250
1,300	44	1,344	300	0.3%	91	30.3%	221
2,250	304	2,554	1,379	0.8%	899	65.2%	472
404	-	404	16	0.1%	12	75.0%	-
-	-	-	1,340	0.2%	681	50.8%	498
-	-	-	13,014	0.6%	5,245	40.3%	5,054
2,241	-	2,241	1,242	0.5%	788	63.4%	811
454	11	465	464	0.3%	221	47.6%	266
445	-	445	243	0.9%	124	51.0%	243
1,313	12	1,325	454	0.8%	48	10.6%	763
-	-	-	-	N/A	-	N/A	-
8,947	135	9,082	1,352	0.3%	494	36.5%	307
-	-	-	-	0.0%	-	N/A	-
-	-	-	-	0.0%	-	N/A	-
-	-	-	512	0.4%	82	16.0%	435
1,240	16	1,256	88	0.1%	68	77.3%	18
22,611	**605**	**23,216**	**22,303**	**0.4%**	**9,198**	**41.2%**	**13,011**
22,611	**605**	**23,216**	**10,629**	**0.3%**	**4,634**	**43.6%**	**8,455**
19,447	**527**	**19,974**	**9,372**	**0.3%**	**4,156**	**44.3%**	**7,339**

Restricted license banks — Financial highlights

	HKD millions	Year ended	Income statement						
			Net interest income	Non-interest income	Operating expenses	Operating profit before impairment charges	Impairment charges/ (recovery)	Exceptional and other items	Profit before tax
1	Allied Banking Corporation (Hong Kong)	31-Dec-12	31	9	27	13	(3)	-	16
2	Banc of America Securities Asia	31-Dec-12	6	-	1	5	-	-	5
3	Bank of China International	31-Dec-12	85	186	184	87	-	-	87
4	China Construction Bank (Asia) Finance (previously known as AIG Finance (Hong Kong))	31-Dec-12	3	-	-	3	-	-	3
5	Citicorp International	31-Dec-12	10	3,306	1,393	1,923	-	-	1,923
6	J.P. Morgan Securities (Asia Pacific)	31-Dec-12	(1)	5,103	5,580	(478)	-	-	(478)
7	KDB Asia	31-Dec-12	117	82	61	138	(2)	1	141
8	Kookmin Bank Hong Kong	31-Dec-12	64	20	24	60	4	-	56
9	ORIX Asia	31-Mar-12	136	8	88	56	(8)	-	64
10	Scotiabank (Hong Kong)	31-Oct-12	308	23	26	305	34	-	271
11	Societe Generale Asia	31-Dec-12	15	119	93	41	-	-	41
12	UBAF (Hong Kong)	31-Dec-12	7	59	34	32	-	-	32
13	RBC Capital Markets (HONG KONG) Limited	31-Dec-12	-	53	73	(20)	-	-	(20)
	TOTAL	**2012**	**781**	**8,968**	**7,584**	**2,165**	**25**	**1**	**2,141**

Source: Extracted from individual banks' financial and public statements

	Size and strength measures						
Net profit after tax	Total assets	Gross advances to customers	Impairment allowances against customer advances	Total deposits from customers	Total Equity	Capital adequacy ratio	Liquidity ratio
16	1,502	827	7	1,099	339	35.3%	85.1%
5	2,038	-	-	-	2,035	468.3%	0.0%
73	8,965	4,111	-	7,125	1,203	24.0%	77.0%
3	520	-	-	-	520	20.5%	6684810.0%
1,599	6,008	-	-	-	4,697	63.2%	3669.8%
(412)	11,549	-	-	-	4,427	33.8%	1091.6%
121	5,935	3,575	20	386	1,817	38.7%	65.7%
49	3,481	943	9	133	893	46.3%	91.8%
53	3,575	2,568	53	428	2,161	73.5%	832.0%
227	22,025	19,766	56	-	3,250	16.5%	40.1%
41	766	-	-	398	308	70.6%	56.4%
27	639	428	4	10	411	140.0%	N/A
(20)	118	-	-	-	118	N/A	N/A
1,782	**67,121**	**32,218**	**149**	**9,579**	**22,179**		

	HKD millions	Year ended	Performance Measures					
			Net customer loan/deposit ratio	Net interest income/ average total assets	Non-interest income/total operating income	Cost/income ratio	ROA	ROE
1	Allied Banking Corporation (Hong Kong)	31-Dec-12	76.4%	2.1%	22.5%	67.5%	1.1%	4.9%
2	Banc of America Securities Asia	31-Dec-12	N/A	0.3%	0.0%	16.7%	0.2%	0.2%
3	Bank of China International	31-Dec-12	57.7%	0.8%	68.6%	67.9%	0.6%	6.3%
4	China Construction Bank (Asia) Finance (previously known as AIG Finance (Hong Kong))	31-Dec-12	N/A	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%
5	Citicorp International	31-Dec-12	N/A	0.2%	99.7%	42.0%	29.8%	37.1%
6	J.P. Morgan Securities (Asia Pacific)	31-Dec-12	N/A	(0.0%)	100.0%	109.4%	(3.5%)	(8.9%)
7	KDB Asia	31-Dec-12	921.0%	2.0%	41.2%	30.7%	2.1%	7.0%
8	Kookmin Bank Hong Kong	31-Dec-12	702.3%	1.8%	23.8%	28.6%	1.3%	5.7%
9	ORIX Asia	31-Mar-12	587.6%	4.0%	5.6%	61.1%	1.6%	2.5%
10	Scotiabank (Hong Kong)	31-Oct-12	N/A	1.4%	6.9%	7.9%	1.0%	7.2%
11	Societe Generale Asia	31-Dec-12	N/A	1.8%	88.8%	69.4%	4.8%	14.3%
12	UBAF (Hong Kong)	31-Dec-12	4,240.0%	1.1%	89.4%	51.5%	4.2%	6.6%
13	RBC Capital Markets(HONG KONG) Limited	31-Dec-12	N/A	0.0%	100.0%	137.7%	(15.6%)	(15.6%)
	TOTAL	**2012**	**334.8%**	**0.5%**	**92.0%**	**77.8%**	**2.6%**	**8.0%**

Source: Extracted from individual banks' financial and public statements

	Loan asset quality							
	Past due but not impaired advances			Impaired advances				
	Loans overdue ≤ 3 months	Loans overdue > 3 months	Gross advances which are past due but not impaired	Gross impaired advances	Gross Impaired loans/gross advances to customers	Individually assessed impairment allowances made against impaired loans	Individually assessed allowances as a percentage of gross impaired advances	Collaterals for individually assessed impaired loans
	-	-	-	2	0.2%	-	0.0%	1
	-	-	-	-	0.0%	-	N/A	-
	-	-	-	-	0.0%	-	N/A	-
	-	-	-	-	N/A	-	N/A	-
	-	-	-	-	N/A	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	N/A	-	N/A	-
	-	-	-	77	2.2%	15	19.5%	-
	-	-	-	4	0.4%	-	0.0%	-
	23	-	23	51	2.0%	45	88.2%	6
	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-
	-	-	-	-	N/A	-	N/A	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-
	-	-	-	-	N/A	-	N/A	-
	23	**0**	**23**	**134**	**0.4%**	**60**	**44.8%**	**7**

Deposit-taking companies — Financial highlights

	HKD millions	Year ended	Income statement						
			Net interest income	Non-interest income	Operating expenses	Operating profit before impairment charges	Impairment charges/ (recovery)	Exceptional and other items	Profit before tax
1	BCOM Finance (Hong Kong) Limited	31-Dec-12	-	6	2	4	-	-	4
2	BPI International Finance Limited	31-Dec-12	6	19	16	9	-	-	9
3	Chau's Brothers Finance Company Limited	31-Dec-12	6	1	5	2	-	-	2
4	Commonwealth Finance Corporation Limited	31-Dec-12	15	5	11	9	(1)	-	10
5	Corporate Finance (D.T.C.) Limited	31-Dec-12	5	-	3	2	-	-	2
6	Fubon Credit (Hong Kong) Limited	31-Dec-12	4	1	5	-	(16)	-	16
7	Gunma Finance (Hong Kong) Limited	31-Dec-12	8	-	8	-	-	-	-
8	Habib Finance International Limited	31-Dec-12	7	1	7	1	(4)	-	5
9	HBZ Finance Limited	31-Dec-12	57	61	61	57	5	-	52
10	Henderson International Finance Limited	31-Dec-12	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
11	HKCB Finance Limited	31-Dec-12	80	6	5	81	-	-	81
12	Hung Kai Finance Company Ltd	30-Jun-12	3	13	10	6	-	-	6
13	Inchroy Credit Corporation Ltd	31-Dec-12	24	11	4	31	(8)	-	38
14	KEB Asia Finance Limited	31-Dec-12	18	22	34	6	(2)	1	8
15	Kexim Asia Limited	31-Dec-12	55	(5)	16	34	2	1	33
16	Octopus Cards Limited	31-Dec-12	49	728	392	385	-	-	385
17	PrimeCredit Limited	31-Dec-12	1,138	73	372	839	276	-	563
18	Public Finance Limited	31-Dec-12	855	124	373	606	318	11	299
19	Shinhan Asia Limited	31-Dec-12	51	30	28	53	-	-	53
20	Sumitomo Mitsui Trust (Hong Kong) Limited	31-Dec-12	19	62	87	(6)	-	-	(6)
21	Wing Hang Finance Company Ltd	31-Dec-12	14	2	2	14	(4)	-	17
22	Woori Global Markets Asia Limited	31-Dec-12	26	13	30	9	33	-	(24)
	TOTAL	**2012**	**2,441**	**1,173**	**1,472**	**2,142**	**599**	**12**	**1,553**

Source: Extracted from individual banks' financial and public statements

	Size and strength measures						
Net profit after tax	Total assets	Gross advances to customers	Impairment allowances against customer advances	Total deposits from customers	Total Equity	Capital adequacy ratio	Liquidity ratio
3	224	-	-	1	222	N/A	N/A
8	533	64	-	317	161	66.1%	365.4%
2	85	81	1	4	68	71.8%	67.6%
8	298	270	3	137	95	42.2%	N/A
2	334	122	-	242	91	N/A	N/A
13	193	50	7	-	174	57.1%	569.0%
-	592	402	-	23	305	71.2%	N/A
5	279	259	-	5	77	81.6%	105.8%
43	2,255	1,371	24	1,325	511	38.7%	133.6%
-	120	-	-	68	51	N/A	N/A
68	5,968	5,866	-	-	654	20.1%	103.0%
5	149	19	1	39	106	N/A	N/A
32	593	449	2	-	210	45.4%	62.1%
7	618	515	3	-	390	N/A	N/A
28	2,512	1,432	14	-	351	21.9%	675.5%
337	3,262	-	-	2,498	447	17.7%	71.4%
480	11,560	11,194	138	1,102	1,083	17.9%	66.0%
253	5,616	4,633	106	3,830	1,645	27.7%	86.0%
44	1,704	1,144	2	-	1,186	66.9%	398.5%
(9)	3,496	-	-	-	443	50.9%	13816.3%
14	209	97	1	3	199	91.8%	460.6%
(24)	1,319	1,054	26	12	371	40.6%	344.1%
1,319	**41,919**	**29,022**	**328**	**9,606**	**8,840**	**48.8%**	**1155.0%**

	HKD millions	Year ended	Performance Measures				
			Non-interest income/total operating incomee	Net interest income/ average total assets	Cost/ Income ratio	ROA	ROE
1	BCOM Finance (Hong Kong) Limited	31-Dec-12	100.0%	0.0%	33.3%	1.4%	1.4%
2	BPI International Finance Limited	31-Dec-12	76.0%	1.1%	64.0%	1.4%	5.1%
3	Chau's Brothers Finance Company Limited	31-Dec-12	14.3%	7.3%	71.4%	2.4%	3.0%
4	Commonwealth Finance Corporation Limited	31-Dec-12	25.0%	4.9%	55.0%	2.6%	8.6%
5	Corporate Finance (D.T.C.) Limited	31-Dec-12	0.0%	1.5%	60.0%	0.6%	2.2%
6	Fubon Credit (Hong Kong) Limited	31-Dec-12	20.0%	2.2%	100.0%	7.2%	7.9%
7	Gunma Finance (Hong Kong) Limited	31-Dec-12	0.0%	1.8%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
8	Habib Finance International Limited	31-Dec-12	12.5%	2.6%	87.5%	1.8%	6.8%
9	HBZ Finance Limited	31-Dec-12	51.7%	2.5%	51.7%	1.9%	8.6%
10	Henderson International Finance Limited	31-Dec-12	0.0%	0.8%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
11	HKCB Finance Limited	31-Dec-12	7.0%	1.4%	5.8%	1.2%	11.0%
12	Hung Kai Finance Company Ltd	30-Jun-12	81.3%	1.9%	62.5%	3.2%	4.7%
13	Inchroy Credit Corporation Ltd	31-Dec-12	31.4%	2.7%	11.4%	3.5%	15.7%
14	KEB Asia Finance Limited	31-Dec-12	55.0%	3.2%	85.0%	1.2%	1.8%
15	Kexim Asia Limited	31-Dec-12	-10.0%	2.2%	32.0%	1.1%	8.3%
16	Octopus Cards Limited	31-Dec-12	93.7%	1.6%	50.5%	10.9%	87.9%
17	PrimeCredit Limited	31-Dec-12	6.0%	10.5%	30.7%	4.4%	48.3%
18	Public Finance Limited	31-Dec-12	12.7%	15.8%	38.1%	4.7%	15.4%
19	Shinhan Asia Limited	31-Dec-12	37.0%	3.0%	34.6%	2.6%	3.8%
20	Sumitomo Mitsui Trust (Hong Kong) Limited	31-Dec-12	76.5%	0.9%	107.4%	-0.4%	-2.0%
21	Wing Hang Finance Company Ltd	31-Dec-12	12.5%	3.6%	12.5%	3.6%	7.0%
22	Woori Global Markets Asia Limited	31-Dec-12	33.3%	2.0%	76.9%	-1.8%	-6.3%
	TOTAL	**2012**	**32.5%**	**6.2%**	**40.7%**	**3.7%**	**15.5%**

Source: Extracted from individual banks' financial and public statements

Loan asset quality							
Past due but not impaired			Impaired				
Loans overdue ≤ 3 months	Loans overdue > 3 months	Past due but not impaired	Gross impaired advances	Gross Impaired advances/gross advances to customers	Individually assessed impairment allowances made against impaired loans	Individually assessed allowances as a percentage of gross impaired advances	Collateral for individually assessed impaired loans
-	-	-	-	N/A	-	N/A	-
-	-	-	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-
-	2	-	2	2.5%	-	0.0%	3
-	3	-	3	1.1%	-	N/A	-
15	-	15	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	43
-	-	-	7	14.0%	7	100.0%	-
-	-	-	-	N/A	-	N/A	-
-	-	-	-	0.0%	-	N/A	-
113	4	117	19	2.9%	8	42.1%	-
-	-	-	-	N/A	-	N/A	-
61	-	61	-	0.0%	-	N/A	-
4	-	4	1	5.3%	1	100.0%	7
4	-	4	3	0.7%	1	33.3%	2
-	-	-	10	1.9%	2	20.0%	-
-	-	-	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-
-	-	-	-	N/A	-	N/A	-
239	7	246	27	0.2%	5	18.5%	5,735
254	95	254	132	2.8%	89	67.4%	-
-	-	-	-	0.0%	-	N/A	-
-	-	-	-	N/A	-	N/A	-
4	-	4	1	1.0%	1	100.0%	-
-	10	-	32	3.0%	23	71.9%	-
694	**121**	**705**	**237**	**0.8%**	**137**	**57.8%**	**5,790**

Foreign bank branches — Financial highlights

	HKD millions	Year ended	Income statement					
			Net interest income	Non-interest income	Operating expenses	Operating profit before impairment charges	Impairment charges/ (recovery)	Exceptionnal & other items
1	ABN AMRO Bank N.V.	31-Dec-12	253	423	635	41	-	-
2	Agricultural Bank of China	31-Dec-12	1,805	350	202	1,953	(12)	(8)
3	Australia and New Zealand Banking Group	30-Sep-12	1,180	1,508	2,077	611	662	(17)
4	Axis Bank	31-Mar-12	214	356	34	536	35	-
5	Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria	31-Dec-12	191	-	339	(148)	138	(1)
6	Banco Santander, S.A.	31-Dec-12	439	22	241	220	-	-
7	Bangkok Bank Public Company	31-Dec-12	251	59	140	170	138	-
8	Bank of America	31-Dec-12	764	955	1,566	153	71	-
9	Bank of Baroda	31-Mar-12	108	40	21	127	81	-
10	Bank of China Limited	31-Dec-12	100	24	47	77	-	-
11	Bank of Communications	31-Dec-12	3,269	871	1,437	2,703	323	42
12	Bank of India	31-Mar-12	163	135	42	256	102	(10)
13	Bank of New York Mellon (The)	31-Dec-12	324	419	467	276	-	-
14	Bank of Nova Scotia (The)	31-Oct-12	460	486	227	719	-	-
15	Bank of Taiwan	31-Dec-12	174	30	37	167	33	44
16	Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ (The)	31-Mar-12	1,235	1,483	800	1,918	352	-
17	Bank Sarasin & Cie Ag	31-Dec-12	84	191	264	11	-	-
18	Bank SinoPac	31-Dec-12	160	73	138	95	(25)	-
19	Barclays Bank	31-Dec-12	109	2,033	3,007	(865)	-	-
20	BNP Paribas	31-Dec-12	417	1,179	1,798	(202)	(10)	-
21	BNP Paribas Wealth Management	31-Dec-12	196	516	742	(30)	-	-
22	Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce	31-Oct-12	67	208	218	57	-	-
23	Cathay United Bank, Limited	31-Dec-12	151	64	51	164	5	-
24	Chang Hwa Commercial Bank, Limited	31-Dec-12	73	46	22	97	(18)	-
25	China Construction Bank Corporation	31-Dec-12	1,449	238	394	1,293	(161)	239
26	China Development Bank Corporation	31-Dec-12	3,383	1,852	182	5,053	2,373	-
27	China Merchants Bank	31-Dec-12	492	431	202	721	192	-
28	Chinatrust Commercial Bank	31-Dec-12	396	411	398	409	(5)	-
29	Citibank	31-Dec-12	2,922	3,341	4,907	1,356	16	-
30	Commerzbank	31-Dec-12	136	199	294	41	26	-
31	Commonwealth Bank of Australia	30-Jun-12	119	43	121	41	(1)	-
32	Cooperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank	31-Dec-12	882	289	653	518	(1)	-
33	Coutts & Co Ag (also known as Coutts & Co Sa, Coutts & Co Ltd)	31-Dec-12	126	272	480	(82)	-	-
34	Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank (previously known as Calyon)	31-Dec-12	213	850	972	91	(22)	-
35	Credit Suisse	31-Dec-12	294	713	1,025	(18)	-	-
36	DBS Bank	31-Dec-12	1,254	825	384	1,695	23	-
37	Deutsche Bank	31-Dec-12	89	6,301	9,584	(3,194)	2	-
38	DZ Bank	31-Dec-12	74	123	153	44	870	-
39	E.Sun Commercial Bank	31-Dec-12	106	51	39	118	(14)	-
40	East West Bank	31-Dec-12	67	18	51	34	-	-
41	EFG Bank	31-Dec-12	175	471	449	197	-	-
42	Erste Group Bank	31-Dec-12	128	17	50	95	-	-
43	First Commercial Bank	31-Dec-12	116	28	32	112	(2)	-
44	Hana Bank	31-Dec-12	120	24	18	126	(3)	-

Source: Extracted from individual banks' financial and public statements

		Size and strength measures				
Profit before tax	Net profit after tax	Total assets	Gross advances to customers	Impairment allowances against customer advances booked at branch level	Total deposits from customers	Liquidity ratio
41	40	35,934	15,418	3	23,450	74.5%
1.957	1,634	243,677	143,678	314	67,685	45.6%
(68)	(51)	150,774	74,836	970	63,430	40.1%
501	446	16,162	13,056	128	6,141	214.8%
(287)	(287)	20,798	15,267	-	1,909	56.1%
202	168	35,382	11,260	-	1,536	35.4%
32	8	51,745	17,714	729	11,186	41.0%
82	123	75,485	36,104	966	16,892	61.6%
46	33	11,943	10,277	109	4,305	60.9%
77	46	146,558	-	-	-	407126.4%
2,422	1,916	340,957	183,113	705	258,112	43.6%
144	114	23,251	16,606	171	10,373	86.7%
276	222	119,600	1,744	-	16,883	65.1%
719	600	68,076	10,364	5	4,957	65.9%
178	178	13	5,445	127	4,461	44.5%
1,566	1,331	329,083	170,356	1,692	66,724	43.1%
11	10	9,923	4,036	-	2,894	58.3%
120	120	16,996	6,566	64	14,026	35.4%
(865)	(714)	24,779	2,525	-	6,566	109.9%
(192)	(164)	174,761	57,628	17	51,063	56.0%
(30)	(25)	58,518	15,794	3	51,810	93.3%
57	43	11,233	4,319	-	4,771	50.5%
159	159	13,066	7,173	74	9,429	41.9%
115	96	6,326	2,370	27	5,165	43.2%
1,693	1,245	261,382	146,972	982	97,414	63.9%
2,680	1,855	299,899	181,290	5,359	20,548	142.0%
529	380	84,855	35,043	631	58,591	74.3%
414	348	40,347	16,142	210	33,053	39.4%
1,340	1,085	327,394	101,550	-	207,511	40.7%
15	79	7,948	4,207	76	1,069	46.8%
42	32	28,573	14,212	-	7,236	79.0%
519	461	118,195	37,376	185	5,961	61.8%
(82)	(82)	28,536	8,825	-	16,248	96.3%
113	93	185,595	22,138	1	33,643	56.5%
(18)	(16)	59,268	25,545	1	36,125	57.6%
1,672	1,398	147,274	85,994	856	54,491	37.4%
(3,196)	(2,674)	72,903	21,614	102	26,767	59.8%
(826)	(860)	27,248	4,812	1,412	388	397.0%
132	108	7,719	2,992	30	5,858	42.8%
34	27	6,768	2,007	51	4,642	93.9%
197	164	34,084	10,957	-	24,060	88.2%
95	94	11,544	330	78	-	46.8%
114	114	9,367	3,951	43	8,523	41.1%
129	118	8,809	7,105	75	1,690	80.2%

			Income statement					
	HKD millions	Year ended	Net interest income	Non-interest income	Operating expenses	Operating profit before impairment charges	Impairment charges/ (recovery)	Exceptionnal & other items
45	HSBC Private Bank (Suisse)	31-Dec-12	1,145	2,108	1,582	1,671	(8)	18
46	Hua Nan Commercial Bank	31-Dec-12	177	60	39	198	17	-
47	ICICI Bank	31-Mar-12	218	345	64	499	24	-
48	Indian Overseas Bank	31-Mar-12	212	124	31	305	81	26
49	Industrial and Commercial Bank of China	31-Dec-12	157	154	35	276	76	-
50	ING Bank	31-Dec-12	574	469	304	739	(18)	-
51	Intesa Sanpaolo	31-Dec-12	617	9	103	523	9	2
52	JPMorgan Chase Bank	31-Dec-12	1,586	5,273	5,804	1,055	-	-
53	KBC Bank	31-Dec-12	58	47	76	29	-	-
54	Korea Exchange Bank	31-Dec-12	156	101	32	225	35	1
55	Lloyds Tsb Bank Plc	31-Dec-12	463	20	194	289	209	-
56	Malayan Banking Berhad	31-Dec-12	374	185	74	485	1	13
57	Mega International Commercial Bank	31-Dec-12	203	158	70	291	18	-
58	Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking Corporation	31-Mar-12	105	10	40	75	-	-
59	Mizuho Corporate Bank	31-Mar-12	924	789	504	1,209	3	-
60	National Australia Bank	30-Sep-12	568	(359)	249	(40)	13	-
61	National Bank of Abu Dhabi	31-Dec-12	152	18	39	131	-	-
62	Natixis	31-Dec-12	259	232	638	(147)	(1)	-
63	Newedge Group	31-Dec-12	11	231	237	5	-	-
64	Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation	31-Dec-12	756	567	196	1,127	2	5
65	Punjab National Bank	31-Mar-12	198	68	34	232	55	-
66	Royal Bank of Canada	31-Oct-12	144	221	597	(232)	-	-
67	Royal Bank of Scotland N.V. (previously known as ABN AMRO Bank N.V.)	31-Dec-12	93	709	809	(7)	(10)	-
68	Royal Bank of Scotland PLC	31-Dec-12	102	1,014	2,566	(1,450)	(3)	-
69	Siam Commercial Bank	31-Dec-12	108	11	13	106	(16)	-
70	Societe Generale	31-Dec-12	371	1,383	1,233	521	735	(519)
71	Societe Generale Bank and Trust	31-Dec-12	37	95	154	(22)	-	-
72	State Bank of India	31-Mar-12	313	229	55	487	27	-
73	State Street Bank and Trust Company	31-Dec-12	307	1,176	1,298	185	-	-
74	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	31-Mar-12	1,153	594	388	1,359	-	(1)
75	Taipei Fubon Commercial Bank	31-Dec-12	171	252	130	293	12	-
76	Taishin International Bank	31-Dec-12	90	114	80	124	5	-
77	Taiwan Business Bank	31-Dec-12	65	13	45	33	-	-
78	Taiwan Cooperative Bank, Ltd.	31-Dec-12	54	17	23	48	3	-
79	UBS	31-Dec-12	781	6,226	8,102	(1,095)	-	-
80	UCO Bank	31-Mar-12	64	41	29	76	44	-
81	UniCredit Bank AG (previously known as Bayerische Hypo-und Vereinsbank)	31-Dec-12	128	31	306	(147)	7	-
82	United Overseas Bank	31-Dec-12	378	898	333	943	9	5
83	Wells Fargo Bank, National Association	31-Dec-12	89	460	632	(83)	-	-
84	Westpac Banking Corporation	30-Sep-12	62	44	48	58	43	-
85	Woori Bank	31-Dec-12	91	21	22	90	-	-
	TOTAL	**2012**	**38,242**	**52,126**	**62,148**	**28,220**	**6,540**	**(161)**

Source: Extracted from individual banks' financial and public statements

		Size and strength measures				
Profit before tax	Net profit after tax	Total assets	Gross advances to customers	Impairment allowances against customer advances booked at branch level	Total deposits from customers	Liquidity ratio
1,697	1,442	159,943	49,437	82	151,174	46.7%
181	151	16,857	5,347	76	14,676	43.6%
475	396	49,403	20,367	341	3,100	202.0%
251	210	14,854	10,844	252	4,124	97.1%
200	180	60,688	8,827	203	-	45.7%
757	1,120	42,320	27,624	220	6,514	58.6%
516	439	48,400	22,267	224	2,378	42.9%
1,055	878	466,174	28,942	-	45,110	64.6%
29	29	9,824	2,529	93	1,230	53.3%
191	167	21,354	14,130	82	3,574	51.3%
80	9	29,221	17,130	321	3,447	69.7%
497	460	34,053	16,935	284	14,173	54.0%
273	226	23,164	6,039	90	22,270	54.0%
75	75	16,153	3,701	-	234	75.0%
1,206	1,041	299,184	105.940	53	40,617	56.5%
(53)	(50)	87,713	15,989	23	16,086	294.1%
131	109	13,111	10,467	-	7,430	53.7%
(146)	(147)	25,840	13,826	-	2.210	36.9%
5	5	23,328	1,867	-	3.111	49.9%
1,130	1,001	99,253	43,815	377	34,840	41.4%
177	152	28,551	22.095	110	5,654	104.6%
(232)	(247)	18,214	55	-	315	273.7%
3	35	4,862	2,800	76	105	93.0%
(1,447)	(1,511)	37,597	14,147	20	8,039	52.4%
122	72	21,261	4,699	47	1,631	217.0%
(733)	(750)	159	16,097	1,351	7,745	90.5%
(22)	(36)	8,377	2,258	-	6,251	55.4%
460	376	48,399	21,763	183	7,114	91.2%
185	154	71,428	12	-	23,176	81.5%
1,358	1,224	209,682	101,619	183	28,297	40.9%
281	225	16,890	7,975	75	11,131	48.3%
119	101	11	4,335	46	7,692	53.9%
33	33	5,106	2,717	84	2,666	38.9%
45	40	7,274	3,904	39	4,161	42.8%
(1,095)	(938)	138,707	67.621	-	93,213	69.5%
32	27	10,997	8,229	106	2,791	61.9%
(154)	(154)	78,325	1,605	17	423	104.1%
939	802	71,398	45,230	71	32,998	56.1%
(83)	(88)	10,805	5,354	3	3,076	106.8%
15	12	23,527	9,555	-	4,230	71.2%
90	83	7,759	6,965	70	1.563	116.6%
21,520	**17,368**	**6,112,914**	**2,333,769**	**21,398**	**1,976,155**	

Foreign bank branches — Financial highlights (Continued)

	HKD millions	Year ended	Performance Measures: Net customer loan/ deposit ratio	Net interest income/average total assets	Non-interest income/ total operating income	Cost/ income ratio	ROA
1	ABN AMRO Bank N.V.	31-Dec-12	65.7%	62.6%	0.8%	93.9%	0.1%
2	Agricultural Bank of China	31-Dec-12	211.8%	16.2%	0.9%	9.4%	0.8%
3	Australia and New Zealand Banking Group	30-Sep-12	116.5%	56.1%	0.8%	77.3%	0.0%
4	Axis Bank	31-Mar-12	210.5%	62.5%	1.3%	6.0%	2.6%
5	Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria	31-Dec-12	799.7%	0.0%	0.5%	177.5%	-0.8%
6	Banco Santander, S.A.	31-Dec-12	733.1%	4.8%	1.4%	52.3%	0.5%
7	Bangkok Bank Public Company	31-Dec-12	151.8%	19.0%	0.5%	45.2%	0.0%
8	Bank of America	31-Dec-12	208.0%	55.6%	1.1%	91.1%	0.2%
9	Bank of Baroda	31-Mar-12	236.2%	27.0%	1.1%	14.2%	0.3%
10	Bank of China Limited	31-Dec-12	N/A	19.4%	0.1%	37.9%	0.0%
11	Bank of Communications	31-Dec-12	70.7%	21.0%	1.0%	34.7%	0.6%
12	Bank of India	31-Mar-12	158.4%	45.3%	0.8%	14.1%	0.6%
13	Bank of New York Mellon (The)	31-Dec-12	10.3%	56.4%	0.3%	62.9%	0.2%
14	Bank of Nova Scotia (The)	31-Oct-12	209.0%	51.4%	0.7%	24.0%	0.9%
15	Bank of Taiwan	31-Dec-12	119.2%	14.7%	2.9%	18.1%	2.9%
16	Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ (The)	31-Mar-12	252.8%	54.6%	0.4%	29.4%	0.4%
17	Bank Sarasin & Cie Ag	31-Dec-12	139.5%	69.5%	0.8%	96.0%	0.1%
18	Bank SinoPac	31-Dec-12	46.4%	31.3%	1.0%	59.2%	0.7%
19	Barclays Bank	31-Dec-12	38.5%	94.9%	0.4%	140.4%	-2.9%
20	BNP Paribas	31-Dec-12	112.8%	73.9%	0.2%	112.7%	-0.1%
21	BNP Paribas Wealth Management	31-Dec-12	30.5%	72.5%	0.4%	104.2%	0.0%
22	Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce	31-Oct-12	90.5%	75.6%	0.8%	79.3%	0.5%
23	Cathay United Bank, Limited	31-Dec-12	75.3%	29.8%	1.3%	23.7%	1.3%
24	Chang Hwa Commercial Bank, Limited	31-Dec-12	45.4%	38.7%	1.2%	18.5%	1.6%
25	China Construction Bank Corporation	31-Dec-12	149.9%	14.1%	0.6%	23.4%	0.6%
26	China Development Bank Corporation	31-Dec-12	856.2%	35.4%	1.3%	3.5%	0.7%
27	China Merchants Bank	31-Dec-12	58.7%	46.7%	0.6%	21.9%	0.5%
28	Chinatrust Commercial Bank	31-Dec-12	48.2%	50.9%	1.0%	49.3%	0.9%
29	Citibank	31-Dec-12	48.9%	53.3%	0.9%	78.3%	0.4%
30	Commerzbank	31-Dec-12	386.4%	59.4%	1.0%	87.8%	0.6%
31	Commonwealth Bank of Australia	30-Jun-12	196.4%	26.5%	0.4%	74.7%	0.1%
32	Cooperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank	31-Dec-12	623.9%	24.7%	1.0%	55.8%	0.5%
33	Coutts & Co Ag (also known as Coutts & Co Sa, Coutts & Co Ltd)	31-Dec-12	54.3%	68.3%	0.4%	120.6%	-0.3%
34	Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank (previously known as Calyon)	31-Dec-12	65.8%	80.0%	0.1%	91.4%	0.0%
35	Credit Suisse	31-Dec-12	70.7%	70.8%	0.5%	101.8%	0.0%
36	DBS Bank	31-Dec-12	156.2%	39.7%	0.8%	18.5%	0.9%
37	Deutsche Bank	31-Dec-12	80.4%	98.6%	0.1%	150.0%	-3.6%
38	DZ Bank	31-Dec-12	876.3%	62.4%	0.3%	77.7%	-3.5%
39	E.Sun Commercial Bank	31-Dec-12	50.6%	32.5%	1.5%	24.8%	1.6%
40	East West Bank	31-Dec-12	42.1%	21.2%	1.0%	60.0%	0.4%
41	EFG Bank	31-Dec-12	45.5%	72.9%	0.5%	69.5%	0.5%
42	Erste Group Bank	31-Dec-12	N/A	11.7%	0.9%	34.5%	0.7%
43	First Commercial Bank	31-Dec-12	45.9%	19.4%	1.2%	22.2%	1.2%
44	Hana Bank	31-Dec-12	416.0%	16.7%	1.3%	12.5%	1.3%

Source: Extracted from individual banks' financial and public statements

Loan asset quality								
Gross impaired advances	Gross impaired advances/gross advances to customers	Individually assessed impairment allowances made against impaired advances	Individually assessed allowances as a percentage of gross impaired advances	Collateral for individually assessed impaired loans	Loans overdue 3 to 6 months	Loans overdue 6 to 12 months	Loans overdue over 12 months	Loans overdue over 3 months as a % of total advances
-	0.0%	-	N/A	-	-	-	364	3.9%
135	0.1%	117	86.7%	3	-	-	140	0.1%
192	0.3%	43	22.4%	-	1	-	6	0.0%
-	0.0%	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	0.0%
-	0.0%	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	0.0%
-	0.0%	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	0.0%
77	0.4%	77	100.0%	-	20	13	44	0.4%
579	1.6%	579	100.0%	-	-	-	578	1.6%
97	0.9%	29	29.9%	3	55	23	18	0.9%
-	N/A	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	N/A
194	0.1%	171	88.1%	8	6	37	183	0.1%
48	0.3%	28	58.3%	23	2	34	57	0.6%
-	0.0%	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	0.0%
5	0.0%	5	N/A	-	-	-	5	0.0%
137	2.5%	73	53.3%	-	6	-	15	0.4%
498	0.3%	18	3.6%	-	-	34	-	0.0%
-	0.0%	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	0.0%
-	0.0%	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	0.0%
-	0.0%	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	0.0%
272	0.5%	17	6.3%	197	-	153	110	0.5%
-	0.0%	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	0.0%
-	0.0%	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	0.0%
3	0.0%	(3)	N/A	-	3	-	-	0.0%
10	0.4%	3	30.3%	2	10	-	-	0.4%
475	0.3%	229	48.2%	469	207	-	16	0.2%
434	0.2%	341	78.6%	47	-	-	-	0.0%
28	0.1%	18	64.3%	-	-	-	28	0.1%
40	0.2%	37	92.5%	-	6	-	-	0.0%
1,961	1.9%	-	0.0%	1,899	-	-	1,899	1.9%
80	1.9%	72	90.0%	-	-	-	-	0.0%
-	0.0%	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	0.0%
206	0.6%	147	71.4%	-	-	-	206	0.6%
-	0.0%	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	0.0%
1	0.0%	1	100.0%	-	-	-	-	0.0%
-	0.0%	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	0.0%
10	0.0%	2	N/A	10	-	-	10	0.0%
70	0.3%	64	91.4%	-	-	-	70	0.3%
2,808	58.4%	1.412	50.3%	346	-	-	409	8.5%
-	0.0%	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	0.0%
3	0.1%	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	0.0%
-	0.0%	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	0.0%
-	0.0%	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	0.0%
20	0.5%	4	20.0%	6	-	-	162	4.1%
252	3.5%	18	7.1%	-	-	-	-	0.0%

	HKD millions	Year ended	Performance Measures				
			Net customer loan/ deposit ratio	Net interest income/average total assets	Non-interest income/ total operating income	Cost/ income ratio	ROA
45	HSBC Private Bank (Suisse)	31-Dec-12	32.6%	64.8%	0.7%	48.6%	0.9%
46	Hua Nan Commercial Bank	31-Dec-12	35.9%	25.3%	1.1%	16.5%	1.0%
47	ICICI Bank	31-Mar-12	646.0%	61.3%	0.4%	11.4%	0.8%
48	Indian Overseas Bank	31-Mar-12	256.8%	36.9%	1.4%	9.2%	1.8%
49	Industrial and Commercial Bank of China	31-Dec-12	N/A	49.5%	0.3%	11.3%	0.4%
50	ING Bank	31-Dec-12	420.7%	45.0%	1.2%	29.1%	2.3%
51	Intesa Sanpaolo	31-Dec-12	927.0%	1.4%	1.2%	16.5%	0.8%
52	JPMorgan Chase Bank	31-Dec-12	64.2%	76.9%	0.4%	84.6%	0.2%
53	KBC Bank	31-Dec-12	198.0%	44.8%	0.6%	72.4%	0.3%
54	Korea Exchange Bank	31-Dec-12	393.1%	39.3%	0.9%	12.5%	0.9%
55	Lloyds Tsb Bank Plc	31-Dec-12	487.6%	4.1%	1.5%	40.2%	0.0%
56	Malayan Banking Berhad	31-Dec-12	117.5%	33.1%	1.1%	13.2%	1.3%
57	Mega International Commercial Bank	31-Dec-12	3.7%	43.8%	0.9%	19.4%	1.0%
58	Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking Corporation	31-Mar-12	1581.6%	8.7%	0.7%	34.8%	0.5%
59	Mizuho Corporate Bank	31-Mar-12	260.7%	46.1%	0.3%	29.4%	0.4%
60	National Australia Bank	30-Sep-12	99.3%	-171.8%	0.6%	119.1%	-0.1%
61	National Bank of Abu Dhabi	31-Dec-12	140.9%	10.6%	1.1%	22.9%	0.8%
62	Natixis	31-Dec-12	625.6%	47.3%	0.8%	129.9%	-0.4%
63	Newedge Group	31-Dec-12	60.0%	95.5%	0.0%	97.9%	0.0%
64	Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation	31-Dec-12	124.7%	42.9%	0.8%	14.8%	1.1%
65	Punjab National Bank	31-Mar-12	388.8%	25.6%	0.8%	12.8%	0.6%
66	Royal Bank of Canada	31-Oct-12	17.5%	60.5%	0.5%	163.6%	-0.8%
67	Royal Bank of Scotland N.V. (previously known as ABN AMRO Bank N.V.)	31-Dec-12	2594.3%	88.4%	0.6%	100.9%	0.2%
68	Royal Bank of Scotland PLC	31-Dec-12	175.7%	90.9%	0.3%	229.9%	-4.3%
69	Siam Commercial Bank	31-Dec-12	285.2%	9.2%	0.6%	10.9%	0.4%
70	Societe Generale	31-Dec-12	190.4%	78.8%	0.3%	70.3%	-0.6%
71	Societe Generale Bank and Trust	31-Dec-12	36.1%	72.0%	0.3%	116.7%	-0.3%
72	State Bank of India	31-Mar-12	303.3%	42.3%	0.7%	10.1%	0.8%
73	State Street Bank and Trust Company	31-Dec-12	0.1%	79.3%	0.5%	87.5%	0.2%
74	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	31-Mar-12	358.5%	34.0%	0.6%	22.2%	0.6%
75	Taipei Fubon Commercial Bank	31-Dec-12	71.0%	59.6%	1.0%	30.7%	1.4%
76	Taishin International Bank	31-Dec-12	55.8%	55.9%	1.9%	39.2%	2.1%
77	Taiwan Business Bank	31-Dec-12	98.8%	16.7%	1.3%	57.7%	0.6%
78	Taiwan Cooperative Bank, Ltd.	31-Dec-12	92.9%	23.9%	0.7%	32.4%	0.5%
79	UBS	31-Dec-12	72.5%	88.9%	0.6%	115.6%	-0.7%
80	UCO Bank	31-Mar-12	291.0%	39.0%	0.7%	27.6%	0.3%
81	UniCredit Bank AG (previously known as Bayerische Hypo-und Vereinsbank)	31-Dec-12	375.4%	19.5%	0.1%	192.5%	-0.2%
82	United Overseas Bank	31-Dec-12	136.9%	70.4%	0.5%	26.1%	1.1%
83	Wells Fargo Bank, National Association	31-Dec-12	174.0%	83.8%	0.5%	115.1%	-0.5%
84	Westpac Banking Corporation	30-Sep-12	225.9%	41.5%	0.3%	45.3%	0.1%
85	Woori Bank	31-Dec-12	441.1%	18.8%	1.2%	19.6%	1.1%
	TOTAL	**2012**	**117.0%**	**0.6%**	**57.7%**	**68.8%**	**0.3%**

Source: Extracted from individual banks' financial and public statements

Loan asset quality								
Gross impaired advances	Gross impaired advances/gross advances to customers	Individually assessed impairment allowances made against impaired advances	Individually assessed allowances as a percentage of gross impaired advances	Collateral for individually assessed impaired loans	Loans overdue 3 to 6 months	Loans overdue 6 to 12 months	Loans overdue over 12 months	Loans overdue over 3 months as a % of total advances
152	0.3%	70	46.1%	-	-	-	152	0.3%
32	0.6%	32	100.0%	-	22	4	6	0.0%
149	0.7%	112	75.2%	65	124	-	76	1.0%
344	3.2%	-	0.0%	-	313	-	-	2.9%
115	1.3%	115	100.0%	-	-	-	115	1.3%
198	0.7%	198	100.0%	-	-	-	198	0.7%
324	1.5%	192	59.3%	16	4	-	203	0.9%
-	0.0%	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	0.0%
160	6.3%	88	55.0%	-	-	-	160	6.3%
67	0.5%	67	100.0%	-	-	-	67	0.5%
616	3.6%	281	45.6%	574	78	116	425	3.6%
40	0.2%	16	40.0%	-	-	-	-	0.0%
35	0.6%	35	100.0%	-	-	12	16	0.5%
-	0.0%	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	0.0%
203	0.2%	53	26.1%	123	-	-	30	0.0%
-	0.0%	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	0.0%
-	0.0%	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	0.0%
54	0.4%	-	0.0%	54	-	-	-	0.0%
-	0.0%	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	0.0%
14	0.0%	-	0.0%	14	-	14	-	0.0%
35	0.2%	31	88.6%	-	35	-	-	0.2%
-	N/A	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	N/A
103	3.7%	75	72.8%	-	23	-	80	3.7%
20	0.1%	20	100.0%	-	-	-	20	0.1%
-	0.0%	47	N/A		-	-	-	0.0%
2,794	17.4%	1,351	48.4%	-	-	-	-	0.0%
-	0.0%	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	0.0%
100	0.5%	100	100.0%	-	-	-	100	0.5%
-	0.0%	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	0.0%
168	0.2%	168	100.0%	-	-	-	168	0.2%
3	0.0%	1	N/A	6	-	-	-	0.0%
9	0.2%	9	100.0%	-	-	-	-	0.0%
110	4.0%	57	51.8%	-	5	2	34	1.5%
-	0.0%	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	0.0%
-	0.0%	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	0.0%
61	0.7%	68	111.9%	-	59	-	-	0.7%
-	0.0%	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	0.0%
115	0.3%	71	61.7%	18	-	2	73	0.2%
-	0.0%	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	0.0%
-	0.0%	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	0.0%
-	0.0%	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	0.0%
14,656	**0.6%**	**6,759**	**46.1%**	**3,883**	**979**	**444**	**6,243**	**0.3%**

Macau financial institutions — key ratios

	MOP millions	Year ended	Income statement							
			Net interest income	Non-interest income	Total income	Operating expenses	Operating profit before provisions	Impairment charges/ (recovery)	Exceptionnal & other items	Profit before tax
1	Banco de Construcao da China (Macau), S.A	31-Dec-12	62	36	98	77	21	-2	0	23
2	Banco da China	31-Dec-12	2,925	1,518	4,443	1,399	3,044	311	0	2,733
3	Bank of Communications Co, Ltd. .	31-Dec-12	145	55	200	85	115	28	0	87
4	Banco Chines de Macau	31-Dec-12	9	26	35	24	11	0	0	11
5	Banco Comercial de Macau	31-Dec-12	146	143	289	175	114	11	0	103
6	Banco Comercial Portugues	31-Dec-12	185	123	308	12	296	94	0	202
7	Banco de Guangfa da China, S.A.	31-Dec-12	120	34	154	84	70	-22	0	92
8	Banco da East Asia	31-Dec-12	89	13	102	64	38	16	0	22
9	Banco Espirito Santo do Oriente	31-Dec-12	54	20	74	29	45	-2	0	47
10	Banco Industrial E Comercial da China, Sucursal de Macau	31-Dec-12	1,342	460	1,802	565	1,237	95	0	1,142
11	Banco Luso Internacional	31-Dec-12	348	147	495	253	242	77	0	165
12	Banco Nacional Ultramarino, S.A.	31-Dec-12	433	417	850	464	386	14	0	372
13	Banco Tai Fung	31-Dec-12	570	378	948	428	520	15	0	505
14	Banco Weng Hang	31-Dec-12	345	226	571	262	309	35	0	274
15	Caixa Economica Postal	31-Dec-12	29	7	36	15	21	0	0	21
16	Citibank	31-Dec-12	9	25	34	19	15	-1	0	16
17	DBS Bank (HK) Ltd., Sucursal de Macau	31-Dec-12	67	27	94	37	57	4	0	53
18	Hang Seng Bank Ltd. Sucursal de Macau	31-Dec-12	98	25	123	32	91	7	0	84
19	The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corp	31-Dec-12	245	259	504	181	323	4	0	319
20	Bank Sinopac Company Limited	31-Dec-12	42	10	52	17	35	5	0	30
21	Chong Hing Bank	31-Dec-12	8	2	10	7	3	2	0	1
22	Standard Chartered Bank	31-Dec-12	48	31	79	12	67	24	0	43
23	China CITIC Bank International Limited Macau Branch (formerly called CITIC Bank International Limited)	31-Dec-12	26	20	46	18	28	-5	0	33
24	Caixa Geral De Depositos	31-Dec-12	46	0	46	13	33	0	0	33
25	First Commercial Bank Limitada - Sucursal de Macau	31-Dec-12	16	8	24	10	14	3	0	11
26	Banco Wing Lung	31-Dec-12	40	6	46	24	22	17	0	5
27	Hua Nan Commercial Bank (established on 16 May 2012)	31-Dec-12	3	0	3	5	-2	3		-5
28	Banco BPI	31-Dec-12	117	41	158	82	76	0		76
	TOTAL	**2012**	**7,567**	**4,057**	**11,624**	**4,393**	**7,231**	**733**	**0**	**6,498**

Source: Extracted from individual banks' financial and public statements

		Size and strength measures								
Tax	Net profit after tax	Total assets	Gross advances to customers	Impairment allowances against customer advances	Total deposits from customers	Total equity	Average interest-earning assets	Average interest-bearing liabilities	Gearing	Capital adequacy ratio
2	21	5,600	3,776	39	3,433	921	4,953	4,512	6.08	0
323	2,410	344,574	166,439	2,093	210,088	3,459	278,558	303,365	99.62	0
10	77	20,053	15,090	178	6,657	579	17,723	17,190	34.63	0
1	10	635	311	3	264	264	334	202	2.41	0
12	91	13,412	8,801	105	11,923	1,100	12,056	11,915	12.19	0
24	178	21,980	10,649	118	12,136	147	20,193	20,318	149.52	0
12	80	12,414	9,533	68	9,509	143	8,969	10,764	86.81	0
3	19	7,629	5,292	55	4,621	19	6,724	7,042	401.53	0
6	41	4,710	708	10	4,229	428	3,505	3,182	11.00	0
145	997	116,036	68,868	749	99,484	7,913	90,820	91,839	14.66	0
18	147	32,632	20,386	254	25,064	1,605	17,619	25,168	20.33	0
45	327	44,606	15,115	227	33,412	4,580	28,945	31,264	9.74	0
46	459	55,860	34,017	434	48,721	5,846	43,147	45,948	9.56	0
34	240	25,803	17,077	177	23,283	1,977	21,778	21,419	13.05	0
0	21	1,452	179	7	1,014	416	1,262	993	3.49	0
2	14	4,436	807	10	3,958	54	1,503	3,004	82.15	0
6	47	4,125	3,055	78	2,333	47	3,612	3,743	87.77	0
10	74	8,787	5,882	65	2,045	253	6,155	8,058	34.73	0
38	281	16,160	8,575	117	14,866	221	14,531	15,227	73.12	0
4	26	2,645	2,275	24	1,311	220	2,134	2,024	12.02	0
0	1	449	239	2	278	104	278	336	4.32	0
5	38	2,700	841	81	1,638	37	3,244	3,691	72.97	0
0	33	1,134	711	37	399	83	1,136	1,077	13.66	0
0	33	9,232	16	0	8,649	288	9,152	9,110	32.06	0
1	10	2,601	675	13	402	61	2,138	2,204	42.64	0
-1	6	8,252	3,403	35	1,892	89	6,155	6,075	92.72	0
-1	-4	406	276	3	56	44	322	353	9.23	0
0	76	20,044	0	0	19,527	62	19,853	19,605	323.29	0
745	**5,753**	**788,367**	**402,996**	**4,982**	**551,192**	**30,960**	**626,793**	**669,622**	**25**	**0**

	MOP millions	Year ended	Performance measures			
			Net interest income/ total operating income	Non-interest income/ total operating income	Net interest income/ average total assets	ROA
1	Banco de Construcao da China (Macau), S.A	31-Dec-12	63.3%	36.7%	1.1%	0.4%
2	Banco da China	31-Dec-12	65.8%	34.2%	0.8%	0.7%
3	Bank of Communications Co, Ltd. .	31-Dec-12	72.5%	27.5%	0.7%	0.4%
4	Banco Chines de Macau	31-Dec-12	25.7%	74.3%	1.4%	1.6%
5	Banco Comercial de Macau	31-Dec-12	50.5%	49.5%	1.1%	0.7%
6	Banco Comercial Portugues	31-Dec-12	60.1%	39.9%	0.8%	0.8%
7	Banco de Guangfa da China, S.A.	31-Dec-12	77.9%	22.1%	1.0%	0.6%
8	Banco da East Asia	31-Dec-12	87.3%	12.7%	1.2%	0.2%
9	Banco Espirito Santo do Oriente	31-Dec-12	73.0%	27.0%	1.1%	0.9%
10	Banco Industrial E Comercial da China, Sucursal de Macau	31-Dec-12	74.5%	25.5%	1.2%	0.9%
11	Banco Luso Internacional	31-Dec-12	70.3%	29.7%	1.1%	0.5%
12	Banco Nacional Ultramarino, S.A.	31-Dec-12	50.9%	49.1%	1.0%	0.7%
13	Banco Tai Fung	31-Dec-12	60.1%	39.9%	1.0%	0.8%
14	Banco Weng Hang	31-Dec-12	60.4%	39.6%	1.3%	0.9%
15	Caixa Economica Postal	31-Dec-12	80.6%	19.4%	2.0%	1.4%
16	Citibank	31-Dec-12	26.5%	73.5%	0.2%	0.3%
17	DBS Bank (HK) Ltd., Sucursal de Macau	31-Dec-12	71.3%	28.7%	1.6%	1.1%
18	Hang Seng Bank Ltd. Sucursal de Macau	31-Dec-12	79.7%	20.3%	1.1%	0.8%
19	The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corp	31-Dec-12	48.6%	51.4%	1.5%	1.7%
20	Bank Sinopac Company Limited	31-Dec-12	80.8%	19.2%	1.6%	1.0%
21	Chong Hing Bank	31-Dec-12	60.8%	20.0%	1.8%	0.2%
22	Standard Chartered Bank	31-Dec-12	80.0%	39.2%	1.8%	1.4%
23	China CITIC Bank International Limited Macau Branch (formerly called CITIC Bank International Limited)	31-Dec-12	56.5%	43.5%	2.3%	2.9%
24	Caixa Geral De Depositos	31-Dec-12	100%	0.0%	0.5%	0.4%
25	First Commercial Bank Limitada - Sucursal de Macau	31-Dec-12	66.7%	33.3%	0.6%	0.4%
26	Banco Wing Lung	31-Dec-12	87.0%	13.0%	0.5%	0.1%
27	Hua Nan Commercial Bank (established on 16 May 2012)	31-Dec-12	100%	0.0%	0.7%	-1.0%
28	Banco BPI	31-Dec-12	74.1%	25.9%	0.6%	0.4%
	TOTAL	**2012**	**65.1%**	**34.9%**	**1.0%**	**0.7%**

Source: Extracted from individual banks' financial and public statements

	Efficiency		Asset quality		
ROE	Cost/income ratio	Operating expenses/total assets	Impairment charge (recovery)/ average gross advances to customers	Impairment allowances against customer advances/gross advances to customers	Net customer loan/deposit ratio
2.3%	78.6%	1.4%	-01%	1.0%	108.9%
69.7%	31.5%	0.4%	0.2%	1.3%	78.2%
13.3%	42.5%	0.4%	0.2%	1.2%	224.0%
3.8%	68.6%	3.8%	0.0%	1.0%	116.7%
8.3%	60.6%	1.3%	0.1%	1.2%	72.9%
121.1%	3.9%	0.1%	0.9%	1.1%	86.8%
55.9%	54.5%	0.7%	-0.2%	0.7%	99.5%
100%	62.7%	0.8%	0.3%	1.0%	113.3%
9.6%	39.2%	0.6%	-0.3%	1.4%	16.5%
12.6%	31.4%	0.5%	0.1%	1.1%	68.5%
9.2%	51.1%	0.8%	0.4%	1.2%	80.3%
7.1%	54.6%	1.0%	0.1%	1.5%	44.6%
7.9%	45.1%	0.8%	0.0%	1.3%	68.9%
12.1%	45.9%	1.0%	0.2%	1.0%	72.6%
5.0%	41.7%	1.0%	0.0%	3.9%	17.0%
25.9%	55.9%	0.4%	-0.1%	1.2%	20.1%
100%	39.4%	0.9%	0.1%	2.6%	127.6%
29.2%	26.0%	0.4%	0.1%	1.1%	284.4%
127.1%	35.9%	1.1%	0.0%	1.4%	56.9%
11.8%	32.7%	0.6%	0.2%	1.1%	171.7%
1.0%	70.0%	1.6%	0.8%	0.8%	85.3%
102.7%	15.2%	0.4%	2.9%	9.6%	46.4%
39.8%	39.1%	1.6%	-0.7%	5.2%	168.9%
11.5%	28.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
16.4%	41.7%	0.4%	0.4%	1.9%	164.7%
6.7%	52.2%	0.3%	0.5%	1.0%	178.0%
-9.1%	166.7%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	487.5%
122.6%	51.9%	0.4%			0.0%
18.6%	**37.8%**	**0.6%**	**0.2%**	**1.2%**	**72.2%**

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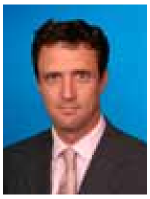

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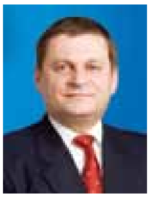

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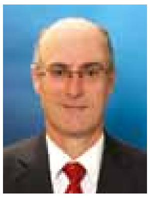

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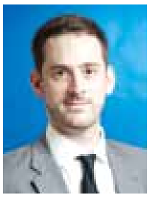

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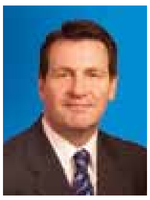

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