

Financial Disclosure Statements

TAI YAU BANK, LIMITED

Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2019

TAI YAU BANK, LIMITED

REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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TAI YAU BANK, LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors have pleasure in presenting their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

Tai Yau Bank, Limited (the "Bank") is a private limited liability company incorporated in Hong Kong. It is a licensed bank authorised under the Hong Kong Banking Ordinance. The Bank provides banking and other related financial services to its customers and placements with banks in Hong Kong.

BUSINESS REVIEW

Our business activities as mentioned above were carried out under prudent risk management. In view of the changing macroeconomic environment, the Bank has been closely monitoring the market volatility in order to manage its liquidity risks and enhance the return on assets.

ANALYSIS OF KEY FINANCIAL DATA

For the year ended 31 December 2019, profit before tax amounted to HK\$21,234,884 (2018: HK\$15,692,180) showing an increase of 35% from the results in the previous year. Interest income derived from bank placements with annual interest rates ranging from 0.35% to 3.50% (2018: from 0.12% to 4.30%) amounted to HK\$47,497,041 (2018: HK\$38,866,593), which was 22% higher than that of last year. Total assets in the current year amounted to HK\$2,608,294,037 (2018: HK\$2,922,476,893), representing a decrease of 11%.

With regards to the Bank's operating expenses, the directors' emoluments and staff costs amounted to HK\$9,745,156 (2018: HK\$9,040,417), showing an increase of 8% in the current year.

Total capital ratio of 156.21% as at 31 December 2019 (2018: 139.10%) increased by 12% due to the increase of retained profit in 2019. Both Tier 1 capital ratio and Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio were maintained at 156.19% (2018: 139.08%), representing an increase of 12% in the current year.

For the year ended 31 December 2019, the net interest margin is 1.48% (2018: 1.20%) showing an increase of 23% from the results in the previous year. Return on average total assets is 0.64% (2018: 0.45%) increased by 42%. Return on equities is 2.20% (2018: 1.70%) representing an increase of 29%.

Overall, the Bank's core business lines and financial health are strong and sound. Its asset quality is good, capital adequacy ratio and liquidity maintenance ratio are well above the relevant statutory requirements.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES AND PERFORMANCE

Sustainability and environmental conservation is an important issue for our customers, shareholders, government and the general public. Therefore the Bank is committed to reducing its carbon footprint and consumption of natural resources in all possible aspects of business operations.

Our environmental strategy is centered on achieving a balance between the quality and efficiency of our services and the minimisation of greenhouse gas emissions and environmental degradation. Accordingly, the Bank has taken a proactive approach to effect internal and external communications by means of telephone, emails or such other communication means which are efficient yet environmentally friendly. Consequently we are able to minimise physical printing.

At present, except for legal documents such as contracts and share certificates and documentary evidence for audit or legal purposes, the Bank avoids keeping duplicate of hardcopy of all documents and reports. All kinds of documents are scanned and saved in an electronic system for future retrieval.

E-mails and electronic messages have replaced letters for some formal and informal communications, both externally and internally.

COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS AND REGULATIONS

The Bank operates in a highly regulated sector where the risk of non-compliance with regulatory requirements could lead to the loss of operating licenses. Accordingly the effective management of the relationship between the Bank and its regulators could significantly impact the success of the Bank and its long term value. Therefore, we make it a top priority to ensure compliance with the relevant rules and regulations, and to stay up to date on new laws.

During the year under review, the Bank has, therefore, deployed considerable resources, as well as adopted and implemented relevant measures, to ensure that the relevant statutory and regulatory requirements are complied with and that a high standard of corporate governance practices is maintained.

Compliance with these laws, regulations and similar requirements may be onerous and expensive. Any such costs, which may rise in the future as a result of changes in these laws and regulations or in their interpretation could individually or in the aggregate make the Bank's services less attractive to the Bank's customers; delay the introduction of new services; or cause the Bank to change or limit its business practices. The Bank has implemented policies and procedures designed to ensure compliance with the most relevant laws and regulations, but there can be no assurance that the Bank's employees or agents will not violate such laws and regulations or the Bank's policies and procedures.

RELATIONSHIPS WITH EMPLOYEES

The employees of the Bank are one of the most important assets and stakeholders of the Bank and their contribution and support are valued at all times. The Bank regularly reviews compensation and benefit policies according to industry benchmark, financial results as well as the individual performance of employees. Other fringe benefits and mandatory provident fund are provided to retain loyal employees with the aim to form a professional staff and management team that can bring the Bank to new levels of success. Staff satisfaction can be seen by our low staff turnover. Furthermore, the Bank places great emphasis on the training and development of employees and regard excellent employees as a key factor in its competitiveness.

TAI YAU BANK, LIMITED

RELATIONSHIP WITH CUSTOMERS AND SUPPLIERS

Our directors believe that maintaining good relationships with customers has been one of the critical reasons for the Bank's success. Our mission is to provide the finest services to our customers. The Bank is constantly looking at ways to improve customer relationship through enhanced services. Through carrying out the above we hope to enhance our business opportunities with our customers and reach out for new potential clients.

The Bank has no major suppliers due to the nature of the principal activities of the Bank.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The principal risks and uncertainties facing the Bank include strategic, operational and financial risks.

Strategic risks

The directors maintain a strategic plan together with a financial budget at the end of each financial year based on the knowledge to external environments and a number of forecast and estimates. Given the rapid change of unforeseeable external environments in the financial industry, the Bank is facing significant strategic risks on its business decisions and capital expenditures when changing the strategic plans to adapt to the unexpected changes of external environments.

Operational risks

The management regularly reviews the Bank's operations to ensure that the Bank's risk of losses, whether financial or otherwise, resulting from fraud, errors, omissions and other operational and compliance matters, are adequately managed. The Bank has also established its own business continuity plan to protect the Bank from the risk of interruption to its business continuity.

Financial risks

The principal financial risks are set out in note 18 to the financial statements heading "FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS".

EVENT AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

With regards to the outbreak of COVID-19 and the subsequent quarantine measures enforced by the Hong Kong government since the beginning of 2020, the directors of the Bank considered that there is no material impact to the Bank's financial statements in the foreseeable future and the COVID-19 outbreak is not expected to affect the going concern of the Bank. There is no other significant events occurred subsequent to the reporting period.

TAI YAU BANK, LIMITED

RESULTS AND APPROPRIATIONS

The results of the Bank for the year ended 31 December 2019 are set out in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on page 9.

SHARE CAPITAL

Details of the Bank's share capital are set out in note 17 to the financial statements. There was no movement in the Bank's share capital during the year.

DIVIDENDS

The Directors have declared the payment of final dividend of HK\$0.50 per ordinary share (2018: HK\$0.50) in respect of the financial year ended 31 December 2019.

DIRECTORS

The directors of the Bank during the year and up to the date of this report were:

Mr. Ko, Sai Kin Kenneth (Chairman)

Mr. Ko, Derek Fook Ying

Mr. Ko, Arthur Sai Chun

Mr. Ko, Sai Kit Larry

Ms. Ko, Mang Yee Adaline

Mrs. Cheung, Pauline

Mr. Young, Tsan Shao

Mr. Yuen, Man Ying

In accordance with the Bank's Articles of Association, all directors retire and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

ARRANGEMENTS TO PURCHASE SHARES OR DEBENTURES

At no time during the year was the Bank a party to any arrangements to enable the directors of the Bank to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in, or debentures of, the Bank or any other body corporate.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN CONTRACTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

No contract of significance to which the Bank was a party and in which a director of the Bank had a material interest, whether directly or indirectly, subsisted at the end of the year or at any time during the year.

TAI YAU BANK, LIMITED

PERMITTED INDEMNITY PROVISION

In accordance with Article 126 of the Bank's Articles of Association, there is a permitted indemnity provision for the benefit of the directors of the Bank which is currently in force and was in force throughout the year.

AUDITOR

A resolution will be submitted to the annual general meeting to re-appoint Messrs. Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu as auditor of the Bank.

On behalf of the Board
Mr. Ko, Sai Kin Kenneth
CHAIRMAN
31 March 2020

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF TAI YAU BANK, LIMITED

(Incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability)

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Tai Yau Bank, Limited (the "Bank") set out on pages 9 to 48, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2019, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Bank as at 31 December 2019, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs") issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA") and have been properly prepared in compliance with the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing ("HKSAs") issued by the HKICPA. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Bank in accordance with the HKICPA's Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (the "Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF TAI YAU BANK, LIMITED - continued
(Incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability)

Responsibilities of Directors and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with HKFRSs issued by the HKICPA and the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Bank or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Bank's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion solely to you, as a body, in accordance with section 405 of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance, and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with HKSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with HKSAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF TAI YAU BANK, LIMITED - continued

(Incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements - continued

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu
Certified Public Accountants
Hong Kong
31 March 2020

TAI YAU BANK, LIMITED

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	<u>NOTES</u>	<u>2019</u> HK\$	<u>2018</u> HK\$
Interest income	4	47,497,041	38,866,593
Interest expense	5	(11,045,838)	(8,524,924)
Net interest income		36,451,203	30,341,669
Other operating income	6	294,831	43,320
Operating income		36,746,034	30,384,989
Operating expenses	7	(16,380,952)	(14,392,809)
Impairment write-back (losses)	8	869,802	(300,000)
Profit before tax		21,234,884	15,692,180
Income tax expense	9	(3,344,550)	(2,449,095)
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		<u>17,890,334</u>	<u>13,243,085</u>

TAI YAU BANK, LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

	<u>NOTES</u>	<u>2019</u> HK\$	<u>2018</u> HK\$
ASSETS			
Cash and balances with banks and other financial institutions	10	321,255,238	315,428,625
Money at call and short notice	10	1,193,351,411	1,191,131,456
Placements with banks maturing between one and twelve months	10	1,081,010,939	1,402,154,520
Advances to customers and other accounts receivable	11	8,037,703	8,957,021
Prepayment		76,667	76,667
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	12	3,400,000	3,400,000
Intangible asset		210,000	210,000
Deferred tax assets	13	245,394	245,394
Equipment and leasehold improvements	14	706,685	873,210
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>2,608,294,037</u>	<u>2,922,476,893</u>
LIABILITIES			
Deposits from customers	15	1,791,132,579	2,120,333,265
Other accounts payable and provisions	16	4,153,239	4,814,765
Tax payable		1,225,986	1,936,964
		<u>1,796,511,804</u>	<u>2,127,084,994</u>
CAPITAL RESOURCES			
Share capital	17	300,000,000	300,000,000
Reserves		511,782,233	495,391,899
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		<u>811,782,233</u>	<u>795,391,899</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL RESOURCES		<u>2,608,294,037</u>	<u>2,922,476,893</u>

The financial statements on pages 9 to 48 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 31 March 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

DIRECTORS: MR. KO, SAI KIN KENNETH
MR. KO, DEREK FOOK YING
MR. KO, ARTHUR SAI CHUN

TAI YAU BANK, LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	<u>Share capital</u> HK\$	<u>Retained profits</u> HK\$	<u>General reserve</u> HK\$	<u>Regulatory reserve</u> HK\$	<u>Capital reserve</u> HK\$	<u>Total</u> HK\$
At 1 January 2018	300,000,000	430,541,755	46,000,000	100,000	5,507,059	782,148,814
Profit and other comprehensive income for the year	-	13,243,085	-	-	-	13,243,085
At 31 December 2018	<u>300,000,000</u>	<u>443,784,840</u>	<u>46,000,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>	<u>5,507,059</u>	<u>795,391,899</u>
At 1 January 2019	300,000,000	443,784,840	46,000,000	100,000	5,507,059	795,391,899
Final dividend paid (note 23)	-	(1,500,000)	-	-	-	(1,500,000)
Profit and other comprehensive income for the year	-	17,890,334	-	-	-	17,890,334
At 31 December 2019	<u>300,000,000</u>	<u>460,175,174</u>	<u>46,000,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>	<u>5,507,059</u>	<u>811,782,233</u>

Note: The regulatory reserve is set up in compliance with the Hong Kong Monetary Authority's requirements and is distributable to shareholders of the Bank subject to consultation with the Hong Kong Monetary Authority.

The general reserve and capital reserve comprised transfers from previous years' retained profits.

TAI YAU BANK, LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	<u>2019</u> HK\$	<u>2018</u> HK\$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before tax	21,234,884	15,692,180
Adjustments for:		
Interest income	(47,497,041)	(38,866,593)
Interest expense	11,045,838	8,524,924
Depreciation expenses	316,525	51,365
Impairment (write-back) losses	(869,802)	300,000
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital	(15,769,596)	(14,298,124)
Decrease (increase) in money at call and short notice with original maturity more than three months	167,854,496	(569,750,000)
Decrease (increase) in placements with banks with original maturity more than three months	661,509,545	(54,361,712)
Increase in advances to customers	(103,000)	(249,000)
Increase in prepayment	-	(76,667)
(Decrease) increase in deposits from customers	(329,200,686)	53,480,054
(Decrease) increase in other accounts payable	(53,383)	245,557
Net cash generated from (used in) operations	484,237,376	(585,009,892)
Interest received	48,525,962	34,502,250
Interest paid	(11,653,981)	(7,233,882)
Hong Kong Profits Tax paid	(4,055,528)	(948,939)
NET CASH GENERATED FROM (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	<u>517,053,829</u>	<u>(558,690,463)</u>
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of equipment	(150,000)	(924,575)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Dividend paid to shareholders	(1,500,000)	-
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	515,403,829	(559,615,038)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 1 JANUARY	<u>1,228,935,056</u>	<u>1,788,550,094</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 31 DECEMBER	<u>1,744,338,885</u>	<u>1,228,935,056</u>
ANALYSIS OF THE BALANCES OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Cash and balances with banks and other financial institutions	321,287,237	315,491,423
Money at call and short notice with original maturity at or less than three months	691,610,015	521,668,048
Placements with banks with original maturity at or less than three months	731,441,633	391,775,585
	<u>1,744,338,885</u>	<u>1,228,935,056</u>

1. GENERAL

Tai Yau Bank, Limited (the "Bank") is a private limited liability company incorporated in Hong Kong. It is a licensed bank authorised under the Hong Kong Banking Ordinance. The address of the registered office and principal place of business of the Bank is 29/F, Tai Tung Building, 8 Fleming Road, Wan Chai, Hong Kong.

The major businesses of the Bank are the provision of banking and other related financial services to its customers and placements with banks in Hong Kong.

The financial statements are presented in Hong Kong dollars ("HK\$"), which is the functional currency of the Bank.

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS ("HKFRSs")

New and Amendments to HKFRSs that are mandatorily effective for the current year

The Bank has applied the following new and amendments to HKFRSs issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA") for the first time in the current year:

HKFRS 16	Leases
HK(IFRIC) - Int 23	Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments
Amendments to HKFRS 9	Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation
Amendments to HKAS 19	Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement
Amendments to HKAS 28	Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures
Amendments to HKFRSs	Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2015 - 2017 Cycle

Except as described below, the application of the new and amendments to HKFRSs in the current year has had no material impact on the Bank's financial positions and performance for the current and prior years and/or on the disclosures set out in these financial statements.

HKFRS 16 Leases

The Bank has applied HKFRS 16 for the first time in the current year. HKFRS 16 superseded HKAS 17 Leases ("HKAS 17"), and the related interpretations.

Definition of a lease

The Bank has elected the practical expedient to apply HKFRS 16 to contracts that were previously identified as leases applying HKAS 17 and HK(IFRIC) - Int 4 "Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease" and not apply this standard to contracts that were not previously identified as containing a lease. Therefore, the Bank has not reassessed contracts which already existed prior to the date of initial application.

For contracts entered into or modified on or after 1 January 2019, the Bank applies the definition of a lease in accordance with the requirements set out in HKFRS 16 in assessing whether a contract contains a lease.

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS ("HKFRSs") - continued

HKFRS 16 Leases - continued

As a lessee

When applying the modified retrospective approach under HKFRS 16 at transition, the Bank elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases with lease term ends within 12 months of the date of initial application.

New or revised standards and interpretations that have been issued but not yet effective

The Bank has not early applied the following new or amendments to HKFRSs that have been issued but are not yet effective.

HKFRS 17	Insurance Contracts ¹
Amendments to HKFRS 3	Definition of a Business ²
Amendments to HKFRS 10 and HKAS 28	Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture ³
Amendments to HKAS 1 and HKAS 8	Definition of Material ⁴
Amendments to HKFRS 9, HKAS 39 and HKFRS 7	Interest Rate Benchmark Reform ⁴

¹ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021

² Effective for business combinations and asset acquisitions for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual period beginning on or after 1 January 2020

³ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after a date to be determined

⁴ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020

In addition to the above new and amendments to HKFRSs, a revised Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting was issued in 2018. Its consequential amendments, *the Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in HKFRS Standards*, will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020.

The directors of the Bank anticipate that the application of the new and amendments to HKFRSs will have no material impact on the financial statements in the foreseeable future.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with HKFRSs issued by the HKICPA. In addition, the financial statements include applicable disclosures required by the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods or services.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Bank takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis that leasing transactions are accounted for in accordance with HKFRS 16 (since 1 January 2019) or HKAS 17 (before application of HKFRS 16), and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as value in use in HKAS 36 Impairment of Assets.

For financial instruments which are transacted at fair value and a valuation technique that unobservable inputs are to be used to measure fair value in subsequent periods, the valuation technique is calibrated so that the results of the valuation technique equal the transaction price.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The principal accounting policies are set out below.

Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense for all financial instruments, excluding those financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, are recognised in Interest income and Interest expense in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income calculating by applying the effective interest rate ("EIR") to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset, except for financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired. For financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired, interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset from the next reporting period. If the credit risk on the credit-impaired financial instrument improves so that the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired, interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset from the beginning of the reporting period following the determination that the asset is no longer credit impaired.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Equipment and leasehold improvements

Equipment and leasehold improvements is stated in the statement of financial position at cost less subsequent accumulated depreciation and amortisation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimates accounted for on a prospective basis.

An item of equipment and leasehold improvements is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of equipment and leasehold improvements is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the assets and is recognised in profit or loss.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Bank's statement of financial position when the Bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value except for trade receivables arising from contracts with customers which are initially measured in accordance with HKFRS 15. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Financial instruments - continued

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or financial liability and of allocating interest income and interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts and payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Financial assets

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI"):

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both selling and collecting contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

All other financial assets are subsequently measured at FVTPL.

(i) Amortised cost and interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method for financial assets measured subsequently at amortised cost. Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset, except for financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired. For financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired, interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset from the next reporting period. If the credit risk on the credit-impaired financial instrument improves so that the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired, interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset from the beginning of the reporting period following the determination that the asset is no longer credit impaired.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Financial instruments - continued

Financial assets - continued

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets - continued

(ii) Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for being measured at amortised cost or FVTOCI or designated as FVTOCI are measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any fair value gains or losses recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Bank performs impairment assessment under expected credit loss ("ECL") model on financial assets (including cash and balances with banks and other financial institutions, money at call and short notice, placements with banks maturing between one and twelve months, advances to customers and other accounts receivable) which are subject to impairment under HKFRS 9. The amount of ECL is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition.

Lifetime ECL represents the ECL that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of the relevant instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECL ("12m ECL") represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date. Assessment are done based on the Bank's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current conditions at the reporting date as well as the forecast of future conditions.

For all instruments, the Bank measures the loss allowance equal to 12m ECL, unless when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Bank recognises lifetime ECL. The assessment of whether lifetime ECL should be recognised is based on significant increases in the likelihood or risk of a default occurring since initial recognition.

(i) Significant increase in credit risk

In assessing whether the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Bank compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition. In making this assessment, the Bank considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Financial instruments - continued

Financial assets - continued

Impairment of financial assets - continued

(i) Significant increase in credit risk - continued

In particular, the following information is taken into account when assessing whether credit risk has increased significantly:

- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the financial instrument's external (if available) or internal credit rating;
- significant deterioration in external market indicators of credit risk, e.g. a significant increase in the credit spread, the credit default swap prices for the debtor;
- existing or forecast adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations;
- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the operating results of the debtor;
- an actual or expected significant adverse change in the regulatory, economic, or technological environment of the debtor that results in a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations.

Irrespective of the outcome of the above assessment, the Bank presumes that the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due, unless the Bank has reasonable and supportable information that demonstrates otherwise.

The Bank regularly monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and revises them as appropriate to ensure that the criteria are capable of identifying significant increase in credit risk before the amount becomes past due.

(ii) Definition of default

For internal credit risk management, the Bank considers an event of default occurs when information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors, including the Bank, in full.

Irrespective of the above, the Bank considers that default has occurred when a financial asset is more than 90 days past due unless the Bank has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Financial instruments - continued

Financial assets - continued

Impairment of financial assets - continued

(iii) Credit-impaired financial assets

A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events of default that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes observable data about the following events:

- (a) significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;
- (b) a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event;
- (c) the lender(s) of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession(s) that the lender(s) would not otherwise consider;
- (d) it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- (e) the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

(iv) Write-off policy

The Bank writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the counterparty is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, for example, when the counterparty has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings, or in the case of trade receivables, when the amounts are over one year past due, whichever occurs sooner. Financial assets written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Bank's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. A write-off constitutes a derecognition event. Any subsequent recoveries are recognised in profit or loss.

(v) Measurement and recognition of ECL

The measurement of ECL is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information. Estimation of ECL reflects an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights.

Generally, the ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Bank in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Bank expects to receive, discounted at the effective interest rate determined at initial recognition.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Financial instruments - continued

Financial assets - continued

Impairment of financial assets - continued

(v) Measurement and recognition of ECL - continued

Where ECL is measured on a collective basis or cater for cases where evidence at the individual instrument level may not yet be available, the financial instruments are grouped according to similar credit risk characteristics:

- Nature of financial instruments
- Past-due status
- Nature, size and industry of debtors; and
- External credit ratings where available.

The grouping is regularly reviewed by management to ensure the constituents of each group continue to share similar credit risk characteristics.

Interest income is calculated based on the gross carrying amount of the financial asset unless the financial asset is credit impaired, in which case interest income is calculated based on amortised cost of the financial asset.

The Bank recognises an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss for all financial instruments by adjusting their carrying amount, with the exception of trade receivables where the corresponding adjustment is recognised through a loss allowance account.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Bank derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Bank neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Bank recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Bank retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Bank continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Financial instruments - continued

Financial liabilities and equity

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Bank are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Financial liabilities including deposits from customer, interests payable and accounts payable, are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Bank derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Bank's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Bank has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Bank will be required to settle that obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (where the effect of time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit/loss before tax because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Bank's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

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

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

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Bank's expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Bank intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Leases

Definition of a lease (upon application of HKFRS 16 in accordance with transitions in note 2)

A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

For contracts entered into or modified or arising from business combinations on or after the date of initial application, the Bank assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease based on the definition under HKFRS 16 at inception, modification date or acquisition date, as appropriate. Such contract will not be reassessed unless the terms and conditions of the contract are subsequently changed.

The Bank as a lessee (upon application of HKFRS 16 in accordance with transitions in note 2)

Allocation of consideration to components of a contract

For a contract that contains a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Bank allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Bank applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option. It also applies the recognition exemption for lease of low-value assets. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis or another systematic basis over the lease term.

Right-of-use assets

The cost of right-of-use asset includes:

- the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability;
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received;
- any initial direct costs incurred by the Bank; and
- an estimate of costs to be incurred by the Bank in dismantling and removing the underlying assets, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Leases - continued

The Bank as a lessee (upon application of HKFRS 16 in accordance with transitions in note 2) - continued

Right-of-use assets - continued

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

Right-of-use assets in which the Bank is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the underlying leased assets at the end of the lease term are depreciated from commencement date to the end of the useful life. Otherwise, right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its estimated useful life and the lease term.

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of a lease, the Bank recognises and measures the lease liability at the present value of lease payments that are unpaid at that date. In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Bank uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable.

The lease payments include:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable by the Bank under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the Bank is reasonably certain to exercise the option; and
- payments of penalties for terminating a lease, if the lease term reflects the Bank exercising an option to terminate the lease.

After the commencement date, lease liabilities are adjusted by interest accretion and lease payments.

The Bank remeasures lease liabilities (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use assets) whenever:

- the lease term has changed or there is a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the related lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the date of reassessment.
- the lease payments change due to changes in market rental rates following a market rent review/expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the related lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using the initial discount rate.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Leases - continued

The Bank as a lessee (upon application of HKFRS 16 in accordance with transitions in note 2) - continued

Lease modifications

The Bank accounts for a lease modification as a separate lease if:

- the modification increases the scope of the lease by adding the right to use one or more underlying assets; and
- the consideration for the leases increases by an amount commensurate with the stand-alone price for the increase in scope and any appropriate adjustments to that stand-alone price to reflect the circumstances of the particular contract.

For a lease modification that is not accounted for as a separate lease, the Bank remeasures the lease liability based on the lease term of the modified lease by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.

The Bank accounts for the remeasurement of lease liabilities by making corresponding adjustments to the relevant right-of-use asset. When the modified contract contains a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Bank allocates the consideration in the modified contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

The Bank as a lessee (prior to 1 January 2019)

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

In the event that lease incentives are received to enter into operating leases, such incentives are recognised as a liability. The aggregate benefit of incentives is recognised as a reduction of rental expense on a straight-line basis, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

Foreign currencies

In preparing the financial statements of the Bank, transactions in currencies other than the Bank's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At each balance sheet date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Foreign currencies - continued

Exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for:

- exchange differences on transactions entered into to hedge certain foreign currency risks; and
- exchange differences on monetary items receivable from or payable to a foreign operation for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future (therefore forming part of the net investment in the foreign operation), which are recognised initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on disposal or partial disposal of the net investment.

Retirement benefit costs

Payments to the Mandatory Provident Fund Scheme are recognised as expenses when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise balances with maturity from the date of acquisition at or less than three months, including cash and balances with banks and other financial institutions, money at call and short notice and placements with banks with original maturity less than three months.

4. INTEREST INCOME

	<u>2019</u> HK\$	<u>2018</u> HK\$
Interest on placements with banks	47,495,470	38,865,802
Interest on advances to customers	1,571	791
	<u>47,497,041</u>	<u>38,866,593</u>

5. INTEREST EXPENSE

	<u>2019</u> HK\$	<u>2018</u> HK\$
Interest on deposits from customers	<u>11,045,838</u>	<u>8,524,924</u>

TAI YAU BANK, LIMITED

6. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	<u>2019</u> HK\$	<u>2018</u> HK\$
Fees and commission income	32,464	34,875
Other income	262,367	8,445
	<u>294,831</u>	<u>43,320</u>

7. OPERATING EXPENSES

	<u>2019</u> HK\$	<u>2018</u> HK\$
Auditor's remuneration	780,000	650,000
Depreciation and amortisation of equipment and leasehold improvements	316,525	51,365
Net exchange loss arising from foreign currencies position	-	74,462
Directors' emoluments		
- fees	880,000	450,000
- other emoluments	1,330,000	1,288,000
Other operating expenses	4,191,895	3,254,813
Operating lease payments	1,347,376	1,321,752
Staff costs		
- salaries and bonus	7,304,199	7,077,428
- contributions to Mandatory Provident Fund	230,957	224,989
	<u>16,380,952</u>	<u>14,392,809</u>

8. IMPAIRMENT WRITE-BACK (LOSSES)

	<u>2019</u> HK\$	<u>2018</u> HK\$
Cash and balances with banks and other financial institutions	30,799	(557)
Money at call and short notice	132,485	(12,605)
Placements with banks maturing one to twelve months	699,917	(276,123)
Advances to customers	6,601	(10,715)
	<u>869,802</u>	<u>(300,000)</u>

TAI YAU BANK, LIMITED

9. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

The tax charge comprises:

	<u>2019</u> HK\$	<u>2018</u> HK\$
Hong Kong Profits Tax		
- Current year	3,338,756	2,508,318
- Overprovision in prior years	-	(59,223)
- Others	5,794	-
	<u>3,344,550</u>	<u>2,449,095</u>

The tax charge for the year can be reconciled to the profit per the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as follows:

	<u>2019</u> HK\$	<u>2018</u> HK\$
Profit before tax	<u>21,234,884</u>	<u>15,692,180</u>
Tax at Hong Kong Profits Tax rate (Note)	3,338,756	2,508,318
Overprovision in respect of prior years	-	(59,223)
Others	5,794	-
	<u>3,344,550</u>	<u>2,449,095</u>

Note: On 21 March 2018, the Hong Kong Legislative Council passed The Inland Revenue (Amendment) (No 7) Bill 2017 (the "Bill") which introduces the two-tiered profits tax rates regime. The Bill was signed into law on 28 March 2018 and was gazetted on the following day. Under the two-tiered profits tax rates regime, the first HK\$2 million of profits of the qualifying group entity will be taxed at 8.25%, and profits above HK\$2 million will be taxed at 16.5%.

In 2018 and 2019, Hong Kong Profits Tax was calculated at 8.25% on estimated profits up to HK\$2,000,000 and 16.5% on any part of estimated profits over HK\$2,000,000.

TAI YAU BANK, LIMITED

10. CASH AND BALANCES AND PLACEMENTS WITH BANKS

	<u>2019</u> HK\$	<u>2018</u> HK\$
At amortised cost		
Cash and balances with banks and other financial institutions		
- Cash	2,259,597	4,056,631
- Due from Hong Kong Monetary Authority ("HKMA")		
- on demand	305,555,980	298,615,119
- Interbank Clearing Account	162,747	352,492
- Due from foreign banks - on demand	10,540,528	9,676,490
- Due from local banks - on demand	2,768,385	2,790,691
Less: Impairment losses - Stage 1	(31,999)	(62,798)
	<u>321,255,238</u>	<u>315,428,625</u>
Money at call and short notice ¹	1,193,505,517	1,191,418,048
Less: Impairment losses - Stage 1	(154,106)	(286,592)
	<u>1,193,351,411</u>	<u>1,191,131,456</u>
Placements with banks maturing		
- between 1-3 months	1,031,441,633	1,313,285,130
- between 3-6 months	50,000,000	80,000,000
- between 6-12 months	-	10,000,000
Less: Impairment losses - Stage 1	(430,694)	(1,130,610)
	<u>1,081,010,939</u>	<u>1,402,154,520</u>
Total	<u>2,595,617,588</u>	<u>2,908,714,601</u>

¹ Placement with banks maturing less than one month

11. ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS AND OTHER ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

The advances to customers and other accounts receivable comprise:

	<u>2019</u> HK\$	<u>2018</u> HK\$
Advances to staff	1,269,500	1,166,500
Less: Impairment allowance - stage 1	(13,399)	(20,000)
	<u>1,256,101</u>	<u>1,146,500</u>
Interest receivable	6,781,602	7,810,521
	<u>8,037,703</u>	<u>8,957,021</u>

TAI YAU BANK, LIMITED

12. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	<u>2019</u> HK\$	<u>2018</u> HK\$
Unlisted securities:		
- club membership (financial assets at fair value through profit or loss)	<u>3,400,000</u>	<u>3,400,000</u>

The unlisted securities is issued by a corporate entity in Hong Kong. As at 31 December 2019, the fair value of club membership remained unchanged with reference to the quote from secondary market.

13. DEFERRED TAXATION

The followings are the major deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities recognised by the Bank.

	<u>Accelerated</u> <u>tax</u> <u>depreciation</u> HK\$	<u>Provision for</u> <u>long service</u> <u>payments</u> HK\$	<u>Total</u> HK\$
At 1 January 2018, 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2019	<u>(1,391)</u>	<u>246,785</u>	<u>245,394</u>

The directors consider movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the current and prior years are not significant.

TAI YAU BANK, LIMITED

14. EQUIPMENT AND LEASEHOLD IMPROVEMENTS

	<u>Leasehold improvements</u> HK\$	<u>Equipment</u> HK\$	<u>Total</u> HK\$
COST			
At 1 January 2018	1,472,938	738,924	2,211,862
Additions	-	924,575	924,575
At 31 December 2018	1,472,938	1,663,499	3,136,437
Additions	-	150,000	150,000
At 31 December 2019	1,472,938	1,813,499	3,286,437
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION			
At 1 January 2018	1,472,938	738,924	2,211,862
Additions	-	51,365	51,365
At 31 December 2018	1,472,938	790,289	2,263,227
Additions	-	316,525	316,525
At 31 December 2019	1,472,938	1,106,814	2,579,752
CARRYING AMOUNT			
At 31 December 2019	-	706,685	706,685
At 31 December 2018	-	873,210	873,210

The above items of equipment are depreciated and amortised on a straight-line basis at 33.3% per annum.

15. DEPOSITS FROM CUSTOMERS

	<u>2019</u> HK\$	<u>2018</u> HK\$
Current accounts	88,332,614	133,364,537
Savings deposits	781,323,120	795,608,901
Time, call and notice deposits	921,476,845	1,191,359,827
	<u>1,791,132,579</u>	<u>2,120,333,265</u>

TAI YAU BANK, LIMITED

16. OTHER ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND PROVISIONS

	<u>2019</u> HK\$	<u>2018</u> HK\$
Interests payable to time, call and notice deposits	996,302	1,604,445
Provisions for long service payments	1,441,633	1,441,633
Other accounts payable:		
- Accounts payable	1,616,240	1,480,590
- Cashier orders	75,965	261,251
- Gift Cheques	14,500	18,500
- Others	8,599	8,346
	<u>1,715,304</u>	<u>1,768,687</u>
	<u>4,153,239</u>	<u>4,814,765</u>

17. SHARE CAPITAL

	<u>2019</u>		<u>2018</u>	
	<u>Number of</u> <u>shares</u>	<u>Amount</u> HK\$	<u>Number of</u> <u>shares</u>	<u>Amount</u> HK\$
Issued and fully paid:				
Ordinary shares				
At beginning and end of year	<u>3,000,000</u>	<u>300,000,000</u>	<u>3,000,000</u>	<u>300,000,000</u>

There was no movement in the Bank's share capital for both years.

18. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Categories of financial instruments

	<u>2019</u> HK\$	<u>2018</u> HK\$
Financial assets		
Amortised cost	2,603,655,291	2,917,671,622
Fair value through profit or loss	<u>3,400,000</u>	<u>3,400,000</u>
Financial liabilities		
Amortised cost	<u>1,793,844,185</u>	<u>2,123,706,397</u>

18. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - continued

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Bank's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks and those activities involve the analysis, evaluation, acceptance and management of some degree of risk or combination of risks. The Bank's aim is therefore to achieve an appropriate balance between risk and return and minimise potential adverse effects on the Bank's financial performance.

The Bank's risk management policies are designed to identify and analyse these risks, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor the risks and adherence to limits by means of reliable and up-to-date information systems. The Bank regularly reviews its risk management policies and systems to reflect changes in markets, products and emerging best practice.

Risk management is carried out by the Risk Committee under policies approved by the Board of Directors. The Risk Committee identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the Bank's operating units. The Board provides written principles covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of non-derivative financial instruments. In addition, internal audit is responsible for the independent review of risk management and the control environment. The most important types of risks from the use of financial instruments are credit risk, market risk and liquidity risk. Market risk includes currency risk, interest rate and other price risk.

Strategy in using financial instruments

By their nature, the Bank's activities are principally related to the use of financial instruments. The Bank accepts deposits from customers for various periods, and seeks to earn interest margins by investing these funds in high-quality assets. The Bank maintains sufficient liquidity to meet all claims that might fall due.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a customer or counterparty will default on its contractual obligation resulting in financial loss to the Bank. The Bank's main income generating activity is lending to customers and placement to other banks and therefore credit risk is a principal risk. Credit risk mainly arises from advances to customers and other accounts receivable, cash and balances with banks and other financial institutions, money at call and short notice and placement with banks maturing between one and twelve months. The Bank considers all elements of credit risk exposure such as counterparty default risk, geographical risk and sector risk for risk management purposes.

18. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - continued

Credit risk management

The Bank's Risk Committee is responsible for managing the Bank's credit risk by:

- Ensuring that the Bank has appropriate credit risk practices, including an effective system of internal control, to consistently determine adequate allowances in accordance with the Bank's stated policies and procedures, HKFRS and relevant supervisory guidance.
- Identifying, assessing and measuring credit risk across the Bank, from an individual instrument to a portfolio level.
- Creating credit policies to protect the Bank against the identified risks including the requirements to obtain collateral from borrowers, to perform robust ongoing credit assessment of borrowers and to continually monitor exposures against internal risk limits.
- Limiting concentrations of exposure by type of asset, counterparties, industry, credit rating, geographic location etc.
- Establishing a robust control framework regarding the authorisation structure for the approval and renewal of credit facilities.
- Developing and maintaining the Bank's risk grading to categorise exposures according to the degree of risk of default. Risk grades are subject to regular reviews.
- Developing and maintaining the Bank's processes for measuring ECL including monitoring of credit risk, incorporation of forward-looking information and the method used to measure ECL.
- Ensuring that the Bank has policies and procedures in place to appropriately maintain and validate models used to assess and measure ECL.
- Establishing a sound credit risk accounting assessment and measurement process that provides it with a strong basis for common systems, tools and data to assess credit risk and to account for ECL. Providing advice, guidance and specialist skills to business units to promote best practice throughout the Bank in the management of credit risk.

The internal audit function performs regular audits making sure that the established controls and procedures are adequately designed and implemented.

Significant increase in credit risk

As explained in note 3, the Bank monitors all financial assets that are subject to impairment requirements to assess whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If there has been a significant increase in credit risk the Bank will measure the expected credit loss allowance based on lifetime rather than 12-month ECL.

18. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - continued

Significant increase in credit risk - continued

The Bank uses different criteria to determine whether credit risk has increased significantly per portfolio of assets. The criteria used are both quantitative changes in PDs and credit default swap ("CDS") spread as well as qualitative indicators which are external credit rating, significant adverse change in regulatory, economic or technological environment, adverse change in business and financial conditions and changes in performance behaviour of borrower or portfolio.

The Bank presumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due unless the Bank has reasonable and supportable information that demonstrates otherwise.

The Bank has monitoring procedures in place to make sure that the criteria used to identify significant increases in credit risk are effective, meaning that significant increase in credit risk is identified before the exposure is defaulted or when the asset becomes 30 days past due.

The Bank has controls and procedures in place to identify when the credit risk of an asset improves and the definition of significant increase in credit risk is no longer met. When this is the case the asset may move back to stage 1 from stage 2, subject to payments being up to date and the ability of the borrower to make future payments on time.

Measurement of ECL

The key inputs used for measuring ECL are:

- probability of default ("PD"); and
- loss given default ("LGD").

As explained above these figures are generally derived from statistical models and other historical external data and they are adjusted to reflect probability-weighted forward-looking information.

PD is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. It is estimated as at a point in time. The calculation is based on statistical rating models, and assessed using rating tools tailored to the various categories of counterparties and exposures. These statistical models are based on market data, as well as internal data comprising both quantitative and qualitative factors. PDs are estimated considering the contractual maturities of exposures and estimated prepayment rates. The estimation is based on current conditions, adjusted to take into account estimates of future conditions that will impact PD.

LGD is an estimate of the loss arising on default. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, taking into account cash flows from any collateral. The LGD models for secured assets consider forecasts of future collateral valuation taking into account sale discounts, time to realisation of collateral, cross collateralisation and seniority of claim, cost of realisation of collateral and cure rates (i.e. exit from non-performing status). LGD models for unsecured assets consider time of recovery, recovery rates and seniority of claims. The calculation is on a discounted cash flow basis, where the cash flows are discounted by the original EIR of the loan.

The Bank measures ECL considering the risk of default over the maximum contractual period (including extension options) over which the entity is exposed to credit risk and not a longer period, even if contact extension or renewal is common business practice.

18. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - continued

Credit quality

The Bank monitors credit risk per class of financial instrument. The table below outlines the classes identified, as well as the financial statement line item and the note that provides an analysis of the items included in the financial statement line for each class of financial instrument.

<u>Class of financial instrument</u>	<u>Financial statement line</u>	<u>Note</u>
Financial assets at amortised cost to banks	Cash and balances with banks and other financial institutions Money at call and short notice Placements with banks maturing between one and twelve months	10
Financial assets at amortised cost to customers	Advances to customers and other accounts receivable	11

An analysis of the Bank's credit risk concentrations per class of financial asset is provided in the following tables. For financial assets, the amounts in the table represent gross carrying amounts. Financial assets at amortised cost to banks represent cash and balances with banks and other financial institutions, money at call and short notice and placements with banks maturing between one and twelve months while financial assets at amortised cost to customers represent term loans granted to employees of the Bank.

	<u>2019</u> HK\$	<u>2018</u> HK\$
Financial assets at amortised cost to banks		
Concentration by sector		
- HKMA	305,555,980	298,615,119
- Foreign banks	10,540,528	9,676,490
- Local banks	2,277,715,536	2,597,493,870
	<u>2,593,812,044</u>	<u>2,905,785,479</u>
Concentration by region		
- Hong Kong	2,583,271,516	2,896,108,989
- United States	9,042,522	8,362,185
- United Kingdom	1,071,733	829,783
- Canada	426,273	484,522
	<u>2,593,812,044</u>	<u>2,905,785,479</u>
Financial assets at amortised cost to customers	<u>1,269,500</u>	<u>1,166,500</u>

There were no overdue, rescheduled and repossessed assets as at 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018.

18. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - continued

Financial assets at FVTPL

The maximum exposure to credit risk of the financial assets at FVTPL is its carrying amount of HK\$3,400,000 at 31 December 2019 (at 31 December 2018: HK\$3,400,000).

Collateral held as security

The Bank does not hold collateral or other credit enhancements associated with financial assets (2018: Nil).

Market risk

The Bank takes on exposure to market risks, which is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risks arise from open positions in interest rate and currency, all of which are exposed to general and specific market movements and changes in the level of volatility of market factors, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates, credit spreads, equity prices and commodity prices.

The Bank's market risk exposures mainly arise from the interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk.

Management of market risk

The management of market risk is principally undertaken in treasury function using risk limits approved by the Board of Directors. The Bank has dedicated standards, policies and procedures in place to control and monitor the market risk. The market risks arise on the operation are assessed and managed under the supervision of Risk Committee. The Bank has met all the de minimise exemption criteria for calculation of market risk as set out in Banking (Capital) Rules issued by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority.

Foreign exchange risk

The Bank undertakes certain transactions denominated in foreign currencies; hence exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arise. Exchange rate exposures are managed within approved policy parameters utilising forward foreign exchange contracts where appropriate. The Board of Directors sets limits on the level of exposure by currency and in total for both overnight and intra-day positions, which are monitored daily.

The following table illustrates the carrying amount of the Bank's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities. It indicates the concentration of currency risk at the end of the reporting period.

TAI YAU BANK, LIMITED

18. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - continued

Foreign exchange risk - continued

	<u>HK\$</u> HK\$'000	<u>US\$</u> HK\$'000	<u>GBP</u> HK\$'000	<u>CAD</u> HK\$'000	<u>Total</u> HK\$'000
<u>2019</u>					
<u>ASSETS</u>					
Cash and balances with banks and other financial institutions	310,716	9,042	1,071	426	321,255
Money at call and short notice	1,074,865	31,742	78,770	7,974	1,193,351
Placements with banks maturing between one and twelve months	979,610	11,072	90,329	-	1,081,011
Advances to customers and other accounts receivable	7,796	88	153	1	8,038
Financial asset at fair value through profit or loss	3,400	-	-	-	3,400
	<u>2,376,387</u>	<u>51,944</u>	<u>170,323</u>	<u>8,401</u>	<u>2,607,055</u>
<u>LIABILITIES</u>					
Deposits from customers	1,579,075	37,083	168,139	6,835	1,791,132
Other accounts payable	2,582	45	85	-	2,712
	<u>1,581,657</u>	<u>37,128</u>	<u>168,224</u>	<u>6,835</u>	<u>1,793,844</u>
Net on-balance sheet position	<u>794,730</u>	<u>14,816</u>	<u>2,099</u>	<u>1,566</u>	<u>813,211</u>
<u>2018</u>					
<u>ASSETS</u>					
Cash and balances with banks and other financial institutions	305,754	8,361	830	484	315,429
Money at call and short notice	1,019,756	78,924	84,650	7,801	1,191,131
Placements with banks maturing between one and twelve months	1,298,941	14,814	88,399	-	1,402,154
Advances to customers and other accounts receivable	8,413	366	177	1	8,957
Financial asset at fair value through profit or loss	3,400	-	-	-	3,400
	<u>2,636,264</u>	<u>102,465</u>	<u>174,056</u>	<u>8,286</u>	<u>2,921,071</u>
<u>LIABILITIES</u>					
Deposits from customers	1,854,043	87,330	172,410	6,550	2,120,333
Other accounts payable	3,047	230	96	-	3,373
	<u>1,857,090</u>	<u>87,560</u>	<u>172,506</u>	<u>6,550</u>	<u>2,123,706</u>
Net on-balance sheet position	<u>779,174</u>	<u>14,905</u>	<u>1,550</u>	<u>1,736</u>	<u>797,365</u>

18. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - continued

Foreign exchange risk - continued

Foreign currency sensitivity

The Bank is exposed to US\$ and no sensitivity analysis is prepared as the management considered that the effect is insignificant under the linked exchange rate system.

In addition, the following table details the Bank's sensitivity to a 5% increase and decrease in HK\$ against GBP and CAD. The 5% is the sensitivity rate used when reporting the foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represent management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currencies denominated monetary items and adjust their translation at the year end at 5% change in foreign currency rates. For a 5% weakening/strengthening of the HK\$ against the relevant currencies, the impact on the profit after tax would be as follows:

	<u>Impact</u>	
	<u>2019</u> HK\$'000	<u>2018</u> HK\$'000
Profit after tax		
GBP	88/(88)	65/(65)
CAD	65/(65)	72/(72)

Interest rate risk

Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Bank takes on exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on cash flow risks. Interest margins may increase as a result of such changes but may reduce or create losses in the event that unexpected movements arise. Limits are set on the level of mismatch of interest rate repricing that may be undertaken, which is monitored regularly.

The Bank measures the exposure of its assets and liabilities to fluctuations in interest rates primarily by way of gap analysis which provides the Bank with a static view of the maturity and re-pricing characteristics of these positions. The daily maturity profile reports are prepared by classifying all assets and liabilities into various time period categories according to contracted maturities or anticipated repricing dates whichever is earlier. The difference in the amount of assets and liabilities maturing or being re-priced in any time period category would then give the Bank an indication of the extent to which the Bank is exposed to the risk of potential changes in the net interest income.

TAI YAU BANK, LIMITED

18. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - continued

Interest rate risk - continued

The tables below summarise the Bank's exposure to interest rate risk. Included in the tables are the Bank's financial assets and financial liabilities at carrying amounts, categorised by the earlier of contractual repricing or maturity dates.

	Up to <u>1 month</u> HK\$'000	1 - 3 <u>months</u> HK\$'000	3 - 12 <u>months</u> HK\$'000	1 - 5 <u>years</u> HK\$'000	Over <u>5 years</u> HK\$'000	Non- interest bearing HK\$'000	<u>Total</u> HK\$'000
<u>At 31 December 2019</u>							
<u>ASSETS</u>							
Cash and balances with banks and other financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-	321,255	321,255
Money at call and short notice	1,193,351	-	-	-	-	-	1,193,351
Placements with banks maturing between one and twelve months	-	1,031,045	49,966	-	-	-	1,081,011
Advances to customers and other accounts receivable	4,560	2,257	291	809	121	-	8,038
Financial asset at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	3,400	3,400
	<u>1,197,911</u>	<u>1,033,302</u>	<u>50,257</u>	<u>809</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>324,655</u>	<u>2,607,055</u>
<u>LIABILITIES</u>							
Deposits from customers	1,077,190	625,610	-	-	-	88,332	1,791,132
Other accounts payable	-	-	-	-	-	2,712	2,712
	<u>1,077,190</u>	<u>625,610</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>91,044</u>	<u>1,793,844</u>
Total interest sensitivity gap	<u>120,721</u>	<u>407,692</u>	<u>50,257</u>	<u>809</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>233,611</u>	<u>813,211</u>
<u>At 31 December 2018</u>							
<u>ASSETS</u>							
Cash and balances with banks and other financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-	315,429	315,429
Money at call and short notice	1,191,131	-	-	-	-	-	1,191,131
Placements with banks maturing between one and twelve months	-	1,312,264	89,890	-	-	-	1,402,154
Advances to customers and other accounts receivable	4,036	3,298	753	771	99	-	8,957
Financial asset at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	3,400	3,400
	<u>1,195,167</u>	<u>1,315,562</u>	<u>90,643</u>	<u>771</u>	<u>99</u>	<u>318,829</u>	<u>2,921,071</u>
<u>LIABILITIES</u>							
Deposits from customers	1,365,145	621,824	-	-	-	133,364	2,120,333
Other accounts payable	-	-	-	-	-	3,373	3,373
	<u>1,365,145</u>	<u>621,824</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>136,737</u>	<u>2,123,706</u>
Total interest sensitivity gap	<u>(169,978)</u>	<u>693,738</u>	<u>90,643</u>	<u>771</u>	<u>99</u>	<u>182,092</u>	<u>797,365</u>

18. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - continued

Interest rate risk - continued

Interest rate sensitivity

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on the exposure to floating interest rates at the end of the reporting period. The analysis is prepared assuming the financial instruments outstanding at the end of the reporting period were outstanding for the whole year. A 25 basis point (2018: 25 basis points) increase is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to management and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

If interest rates had been 25 basis points (2018: 25 basis points) higher and all other variables were held constant, the impact on the profit after tax, mainly attributable to the Bank's exposure to interest rates on its variable rate customer deposits, would be as follows:

	<u>Impacts</u>	
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
Profit after tax	(1,628)	(1,658)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Bank does not have sufficient financial resources to meet its obligations as they fall due, or will have to do so at an excessive cost. This risk arises from mismatches in the timing of cash flows which is inherent in all banking operations and can be affected by a range of market-wide events.

Management of liquidity risk

Management is responsible for monitoring the Bank's liquidity position, and does so through the periodic review of the statutory liquidity maintenance ratio, the maturity profile of assets and liabilities, loan-to-deposit ratio and inter-bank transactions. Liquidity policy is monitored by management and reviewed regularly by the Risk Committee and Board of Directors of the Bank. The Bank's policy is to maintain a conservative level of liquid funds on a daily basis so that the Bank is prepared to meet its obligations when they fall due in the normal course of business and to satisfy statutory liquidity maintenance ratio requirements, and also to deal with any funding crises that may arise. Limits are set on the minimum proportion of maturing funds available to meet all the calls on cash resources such as overnight deposits, current accounts and on the minimum level of inter-bank and other borrowing facilities that should be in place to cover withdrawals at unexpected levels of demand.

18. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - continued

Management of liquidity risk - continued

The Bank's management sets internal target levels in respect of the daily and monthly average liquidity maintenance ratios. The Bank's accountant is responsible for monitoring these ratios and, where a liquidity position falls under the internal limits, the accountant reports his findings to the management who decides the appropriate corrective actions to be taken.

Liquidity table

The following table details the Bank's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities. The tables below have been drawn up based on the undiscounted contractual maturities of the financial liabilities including interest that will accrue to those liabilities except where the Bank is entitled and intends to repay the liability before its maturity.

	Less than <u>1 month</u> HK\$'000	1 - 3 <u>months</u> HK\$'000	3 months to <u>1 year</u> HK\$'000	1 - 5 <u>years</u> HK\$'000	Over <u>5 years</u> HK\$'000	<u>Total</u> HK\$'000	<u>Carrying amount</u> HK\$'000
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES							
<u>As at 31 December 2019</u>							
Deposits from customers	1,166,041	627,295	-	-	-	1,793,336	1,791,132
Other accounts payables	2,079	633	-	-	-	2,712	2,712
	<u>1,168,120</u>	<u>627,928</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,796,048</u>	<u>1,793,844</u>
<u>As at 31 December 2018</u>							
Deposits from customers	1,499,949	623,338	-	-	-	2,123,287	2,120,333
Other accounts payables	2,885	488	-	-	-	3,373	3,373
	<u>1,502,834</u>	<u>623,826</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,126,660</u>	<u>2,123,706</u>

Off-balance sheet items

The dates of the contractual amounts of the Bank's off-balance sheet financial instruments that commit it to extend credit to customers and other facilities, financial guarantees (based on the earliest contractual maturity date) are summarised in the table below.

	No later than <u>1 year</u> HK\$'000	<u>1-5 years</u> HK\$'000	<u>Total</u> HK\$'000
<u>At 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018</u>			
Guarantee, acceptances and other financial facilities	<u>3,490</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,490</u>

18. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - continued

Analysis of assets and liabilities by remaining maturity

The maturity analysis based on the remaining period at the end of the reporting period to the contractual maturity date in accordance with the guideline issued by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority is shown below.

	Maturity Date						Undated HK\$'000	Carrying Amount HK\$'000
	Repayable on demand HK\$'000	One month or less HK\$'000	Three months or less but over one month HK\$'000	One year or less but over three months HK\$'000	Five years or less but over one year HK\$'000	Over five years HK\$'000		
<u>At 31 December 2019</u>								
<u>ASSETS</u>								
Cash and balances with banks and other financial institutions	321,255	-	-	-	-	-	-	321,255
Money at call and short notice	-	1,193,351	-	-	-	-	-	1,193,351
Placements with banks maturing between one and twelve months	-	-	1,031,045	49,966	-	-	-	1,081,011
Advances to customers and other accounts receivable	-	4,560	2,257	291	809	121	-	8,038
Financial asset at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,400	3,400
Intangible asset	-	-	-	-	-	-	210	210
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	245	245
Prepayment	-	-	-	77	-	-	-	77
Equipment and leasehold improvements	-	-	-	-	707	-	-	707
	<u>321,255</u>	<u>1,197,911</u>	<u>1,033,302</u>	<u>50,334</u>	<u>1,516</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>3,855</u>	<u>2,608,294</u>
<u>LIABILITIES</u>								
Deposits from customers	869,655	295,867	625,610	-	-	-	-	1,791,132
Other accounts payable	1,715	363	633	-	-	-	1,442	4,153
Tax payable	-	-	-	1,226	-	-	-	1,226
	<u>871,370</u>	<u>296,230</u>	<u>626,243</u>	<u>1,226</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,442</u>	<u>1,796,511</u>
Net liquidity gap	<u>(550,115)</u>	<u>901,681</u>	<u>407,059</u>	<u>49,108</u>	<u>1,516</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>2,413</u>	<u>811,783</u>
<u>At 31 December 2018</u>								
<u>ASSETS</u>								
Cash and balances with banks and other financial institutions	315,429	-	-	-	-	-	-	315,429
Money at call and short notice	-	1,191,131	-	-	-	-	-	1,191,131
Placements with banks maturing between one and twelve months	-	-	1,312,264	89,890	-	-	-	1,402,154
Advances to customers and other accounts receivable	-	4,036	3,298	753	771	99	-	8,957
Financial asset at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,400	3,400
Intangible asset	-	-	-	-	-	-	210	210
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	245	245
Prepayment	-	-	-	77	-	-	-	77
Equipment and leasehold improvements	-	-	-	-	873	-	-	873
	<u>315,429</u>	<u>1,195,167</u>	<u>1,315,562</u>	<u>90,720</u>	<u>1,644</u>	<u>99</u>	<u>3,855</u>	<u>2,922,476</u>
<u>LIABILITIES</u>								
Deposits from customers	928,973	569,536	621,824	-	-	-	-	2,120,333
Other accounts payable	1,769	1,116	488	-	-	-	1,442	4,815
Tax payable	-	-	-	1,937	-	-	-	1,937
	<u>930,742</u>	<u>570,652</u>	<u>622,312</u>	<u>1,937</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,442</u>	<u>2,127,085</u>
Net liquidity gap	<u>(615,313)</u>	<u>624,515</u>	<u>693,250</u>	<u>88,783</u>	<u>1,644</u>	<u>99</u>	<u>2,413</u>	<u>795,391</u>

18. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - continued

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

The fair value of other financial assets and other financial liabilities are determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models on discounted cash flow analysis.

The directors considered that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at amortised cost in the financial statements are approximately their fair values.

Capital management

The Bank has adopted a policy of maintaining a strong capital base to:

- comply with the capital requirements under the Banking (Capital) Rules of the Banking Ordinance; and
- support the Bank's stability so as to provide reasonable returns for shareholders.

Capital adequacy ratio, computed as a ratio of total regulatory capital to the risk-weighted assets, has remained well above the statutory minimum ratio.

Capital adequacy position and the use of regulatory capital are monitored closely by the Bank's management, employing techniques based on the Banking (Capital) Rules. The required information is filed with the Hong Kong Monetary Authority on a quarterly basis in the form of a statistical return.

The Bank has an established business planning process to assess the adequacy of its capital to support current and future activities. The process states the Bank's capital adequacy goals in relation to risk, taking into account its strategic focus and business plan.

Fair value measurements of financial instruments

This note provides information about how the Bank determines fair values of various financial assets and financial liabilities.

Some of the Bank's financial instruments are measured at fair value for financial reporting purposes. In estimating the fair value, the Bank uses market-observable data to the extent it is available. Where Level 1 inputs are not available, the Bank measures the fair value with reference to the quote from second hand market.

18. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - continued

Fair value measurements recognised in the statement of financial position

The following table provides an analysis of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable.

	<u>Fair value</u>			<u>Total fair value HK\$</u>
	<u>Level 1 HK\$</u>	<u>Level 2 HK\$</u>	<u>Level 3 HK\$</u>	
<u>31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018</u>				
Financial asset at FVTPL				
- club membership	-	3,400,000	-	3,400,000

During the current year, there was no transfers of financial instruments between Level 1 and Level 2.

In estimating the fair value of the club membership classified as Level 2, the fair value is arrived at with reference to the quote from secondary market. The financial asset at FVTPL were measured at market value as at 31 December 2018 and 2019.

19. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Bank has undertaken a number of transactions, which include principally the acceptance of deposits, with its related parties, including key management personnel and their close family members and companies controlled or significantly influenced by them.

During the year, the Bank entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	<u>2019 HK\$</u>	<u>2018 HK\$</u>
Interest expense on deposits	10,735,526	8,375,123
Rental and other related expenses	1,347,376	1,321,752

At the end of the reporting period, the Bank had the following outstanding balances with related parties:

	<u>2019 HK\$</u>	<u>2018 HK\$</u>
Current accounts	73,992,933	120,294,447
Savings deposits	706,709,957	711,384,489
Time, call and notice deposits	904,828,116	1,174,817,037
	<u>1,685,531,006</u>	<u>2,006,495,973</u>

19. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS - continued

The balance of current accounts is non-interest bearing and repayable on demand. The balance of savings deposits is interest bearing at 0.10% (2018: 0.125%) and repayable on demand. The balance of time, call and notice deposits is interest bearing ranging from 0.20% to 1.80% (2018: 0.01% to 2.20%) with maturity from within one month to three months.

The transactions were carried out on terms similar to those applicable to transactions with unrelated parties.

The Bank had issued letters of guarantee, majority to utility companies in lieu of deposits amounting to HK\$3,490,000 (2018: HK\$3,490,000) for a company connected with directors of the Bank.

Key management compensation

	<u>2019</u> HK\$	<u>2018</u> HK\$
Salaries and allowances (including directors' fees)	<u>6,016,560</u>	<u>5,378,380</u>

There was no sign-on awards and severance payments provided during the year ended 31 December 2019 (2018: HK\$Nil).

20. OFF-BALANCE SHEET EXPOSURES

At the end of the reporting period, the Bank had the following outstanding contractual amounts of contingent liabilities and commitments:

	<u>2019</u> HK\$	<u>2018</u> HK\$
Direct credit substitutes	<u>3,490,000</u>	<u>3,490,000</u>

21. RETIREMENT BENEFITS PLAN

The Bank operates a Mandatory Provident Fund Scheme (the "Scheme") for all qualifying employees. The assets of the Scheme are held separately from those of the Bank, in funds under the control of trustees. The Bank contributes 5% of relevant payroll costs to the Scheme, and the related contribution is matched by the respective employee.

Contributions payable to the Scheme by the Bank for the year amounting to HK\$230,957 (2018: HK\$224,989) had been charged to profit or loss.

TAI YAU BANK, LIMITED

22. OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENTS

At the end of the reporting period, the Bank had commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases for office premises which fall due as follows:

	<u>2019</u> HK\$	<u>2018</u> HK\$
Within one year	<u>1,186,900</u>	<u>521,300</u>

Operating lease payments represent rentals payable by the Bank for its office premises. The current lease will expire in November 2020 and rent is fixed for the lease period.

23. DIVIDENDS

Subsequent to the end of the reporting periods, a final dividend in respect of the year ended 31 December 2019 of HK\$0.50 (2018: HK\$0.50) per ordinary share, in an aggregate amount of HK\$1,500,000 (2018: HK\$1,500,000), has been declared by the directors of the Bank.

TAI YAU BANK, LIMITED

Unaudited Supplementary Financial Information
For the year ended 31 December 2019

UNAUDITED SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

The unaudited supplementary financial information regarding corporate governance and other financial information disclosed pursuant to the Banking (Disclosures) Rules issued by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority is as follows:

1. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Board of Directors is assisted by the Audit Committee, Remuneration Committee, Risk Committee, Nomination Committee, Executive Committee and Credit, Asset and Liability Management Committee in corporate governance matters.

The Audit Committee consists of three independent non-executive directors and one non-executive director who report regularly to the Board. It monitors compliance with policies approved by the Board and other internal and statutory regulations. It provides an oversight of the Bank's internal and external auditors and thereby assists the Board in providing independent review of the effectiveness of the financial reporting process and internal control systems of the Bank.

The Bank has established a Remuneration Committee with specific written Terms of Reference which deal clearly with its authority and duties. The Remuneration Committee consists of three independent non-executive directors and one non-executive director who report regularly to the Board. The Remuneration Committee is responsible for making recommendations to the Board on the Bank's policy, practices and structure for all remunerations of Directors and members of Senior Management, and determining their specific remuneration packages. The Bank will ensure that no Director or any of his associates is involved in deciding his own remuneration and at least an annual review of the Bank's remuneration system and its operation is carried out independently of management. During the year 2019, two meetings were held and attended by all committee members.

The Remuneration Committee is provided with sufficient resources to discharge its duties. The following is a summary of the work performed during the year:

- (i) Reviewed the remuneration systems and its operations of the Bank;
- (ii) Reviewed annual salary payment for the year;
- (iii) Reviewed the remuneration of senior management, key personnel and other staff; and
- (iv) Reviewed the remuneration policy.

The Bank has reviewed its remuneration policy for all employees of the Bank. The remuneration policy covers guidelines and procedures that are commensurate with the business of the Bank. It also supports the Bank's ethical values, objectives, strategies and control environment. The remuneration structure is designed to encourage employee behavior that supports the Bank's risk management framework and long-term financial soundness. There was no change to our remuneration policy during the year.

1. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE - continued

The remuneration package of the Bank consists entirely of fixed salary payable in cash only. In considering the remuneration structure, the Bank has regarded to the seniority, role, responsibilities and activities of the employees and the need to promote behavior among employees that supports the Bank's risk management framework and long-term financial soundness.

A systematic role evaluation methodology is used to establish each employee's appropriate level of remuneration. By means of an annual/periodic performance review, the degree to which each employee is satisfying the requirements of the role and the degree to which established performance objectives have been achieved are to be assessed. The Bank will reward employees' achievement by directly linking pay to performance outcomes. Poor performance may affect the level of remuneration increment in the coming year.

The senior management consisting of ten persons and key personnel of four persons were paid with fixed remuneration in cash of HK\$4,120,580 and HK\$1,895,980 respectively during the year, totalling HK\$6,016,560 (2018: HK\$5,378,380). We did not provide other form of remuneration including guaranteed bonuses, sign-on awards and severance payments during the year.

The Risk Committee stands at the highest level of the Bank's risk governance structure under the Board. It consists of three independent non-executive directors and one non-executive director. The Risk Committee provides direct oversight over the formulation of the Bank's risk appetite and ensures that the risk appetite is reflected in the policies and procedures. The Risk Committee also regularly reviews the Bank's risk management framework and ensures that all important risk-related tasks are performed according to established policies with appropriate resources.

The Nomination Committee is responsible for recommending to the Board on relevant matters relating to identify, select, nominate and recommend suitable individuals to the Board for directorships and senior management positions. The Nomination Committee also performs evaluation of the Board performance and Directors' contribution to the effectiveness of the Board.

The Nomination Committee comprises four members and three of them are independent non-executive directors and one non-executive director.

The Executive Committee consists of at least three, one of them should be an Executive Director, including the Chairman of the Board. The Committee ensures the continuity in the management of the business and affairs of the Bank and carries the full power and authority of the Board on matters requiring urgent approval or other action of the Board in between board meetings.

The Credit, Asset and Liabilities Management Committee comprises the Managing Director, Alternative Chief Executive, the General Manager, the Manager, the Treasurer and the Heads of Accounts and Operations. The Committee is established to implement and maintain the overall risk management framework relating to credit, liquidity positions, cash flows, maturities, interest rate as well as exchange rate trends and compliance functions. It also acts as support for the Remuneration Committee.

The directors of the Bank are of the opinion that the Bank has complied with the Supervisory Policy Manual "Corporate Governance of Locally Incorporated AIs" issued by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority.

TAI YAU BANK, LIMITED

2. SEGMENTAL INFORMATION

(a) By geographical area

All the business operations of the Bank are in Hong Kong.

(b) By class of business

The Bank operates predominantly in the commercial banking business.

(c) Advances to customers - by industry sectors

The information concerning advances to customers by industry sectors has been classified according to the usage of the loan and is stated gross of any provisions.

	<u>2019</u> HK\$	<u>2018</u> HK\$
Loans for use in Hong Kong		
Individuals - other private purposes	<u>1,269,500</u>	<u>1,166,500</u>

The loan borrowers are predominantly located in Hong Kong.

3. OTHER FINANCIAL INFORMATION

(a) Liquidity position

The average liquidity maintenance ratio is the simple average of each calendar month's average liquidity maintenance ratio. Each monthly average liquidity maintenance ratio is calculated as the ratio of the average liquefiable assets to the average qualifying liabilities after relevant deductions in accordance with the Banking (Liquidity) Rules.

	<u>2019</u> %	<u>2018</u> %
Average liquidity maintenance ratio for the year	<u>74.33</u>	<u>75.66</u>

3. OTHER FINANCIAL INFORMATION - continued

(b) Capital adequacy

Capital adequacy ratios were calculated on a solo basis, in accordance with the Banking (Capital) Rules (the "Capital Rules") issued by the HKMA. The ratios were compiled in accordance with the amended Capital Rules for the implementation of the "Basel III" capital accord. The Bank has adopted the basic approach for the calculation of the risk-weighted assets for credit risk and the basic indicator approach for the calculation of operational risk.

	<u>2019</u> %	<u>2018</u> %
Total capital ratio	<u>156.21</u>	<u>139.10</u>
Tier 1 capital ratio	<u>156.19</u>	<u>139.08</u>
Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio	<u>156.19</u>	<u>139.08</u>

The detailed disclosures required by the Banking (Disclosure) Rules will be disclosed under "Regulatory Disclosures" on the website of the Bank (www.tybhk.com.hk).

(c) Leverage ratio

The bank is required under the Banking (Disclosure) Rules to disclose its leverage ratio. Leverage ratio was calculated on a solo basis, in accordance with the Capital Rules issued by the HKMA.

	<u>31.12.2019</u> %	<u>31.12.2018</u> %
Leverage ratio	<u>31.07</u>	<u>27.18</u>

The detailed disclosures can be viewed under "Regulatory Disclosures" on the website of the Bank (www.tybhk.com.hk).

(d) Capital conservation buffer ratio

The Capital conservation buffer ratio for calculating the Bank's buffer level is 2.5% as at 31 December 2019 (2018: 1.875%) in accordance with the Banking (Capital) Rules.

3. OTHER FINANCIAL INFORMATION - continued

(e) Countercyclical capital buffer ratio

The countercyclical capital buffer ratio was compiled in accordance with the Banking (Capital) Rules.

	<u>31.12.2019</u>	<u>31.12.2018</u>
	%	%
Countercyclical capital buffer ratio	<u>2.000</u>	<u>1.875</u>

The detailed disclosures can be viewed under "Regulatory Disclosures" on the website of the Bank (www.tybhk.com.hk).

(f) Capital charge for operational risk

The capital charge for operational risk calculated in accordance with the basic indicator approach at the end of the reporting period is:

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
	HK\$'000	HK\$'000
Capital charge for operational risk	<u>4,399</u>	<u>3,459</u>

4. OPERATIONAL RISK

Operational risk is the risk of unexpected losses attributable to human error, systems failures, fraud, or inadequate internal controls and procedures.

Risk management is carried out by the Risk Committee under the policies approved by the Board of Directors to manage operational risks through proper human resources policies, delegation of authorities, segregation of duties, and timely and accurate management information.

A comprehensive contingency plan is available to ensure that key business functions continue and normal operations are restored effectively and efficiently in the event of business interruption.

5. INTERNATIONAL CLAIMS

The information of international claims discloses exposures to counterparties on which the ultimate risk lies, and is derived according to the location of the counterparties after taking into account any transfer of risk. In general, such transfer of risk takes place if the claims are guaranteed by a party in a country which is different from that of the counterparty or if the claims are on an overseas branch of a bank whose head office is located in another country. Only countries constituting 10% or more of the aggregated international claims are disclosed.

	<u>Banks</u> HK\$'000
<u>As at 31 December 2019</u>	
Developed countries	581,688
- of which: Japan	572,219
Offshore centres	177,279
- of which: Hong Kong	177,279
Developing Asia and Pacific	857,436
- of which: China	433,784
Taiwan	333,449
Malaysia	90,203
<u>As at 31 December 2018</u>	
Developed countries	680,617
- of which: Japan	471,751
Canada	200,504
Offshore centres	281,180
- of which: Hong Kong	181,125
Singapore	100,055
Developing Asia and Pacific	989,077
- of which: China	483,710
Taiwan	244,764
Malaysia	260,603

TAI YAU BANK, LIMITED

6. CURRENCY RISK

Foreign currency exposure arising from non-trading and structural positions which constitute 10% or more of the total net position in all foreign currencies are as follows:

	<u>At 31 December 2019</u> (Equivalent in HK\$)			<u>Total</u>
	<u>USD</u>	<u>GBP</u>	<u>CAD</u>	
Spot assets	51,952,519	170,374,989	8,402,504	230,730,012
Spot liabilities	(37,127,942)	(168,224,492)	(6,835,504)	(212,187,938)
Net long position	<u>14,824,577</u>	<u>2,150,497</u>	<u>1,567,000</u>	<u>18,542,074</u>
Net structural position	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

	<u>At 31 December 2018</u> (Equivalent in HK\$)			<u>Total</u>
	<u>USD</u>	<u>GBP</u>	<u>CAD</u>	
Spot assets	102,483,992	174,151,272	8,288,570	284,923,834
Spot liabilities	(87,560,425)	(172,505,696)	(6,549,815)	(266,615,936)
Net long position	<u>14,923,567</u>	<u>1,645,576</u>	<u>1,738,755</u>	<u>18,307,898</u>
Net structural position	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

7. OVERDUE AND RESCHEDULED LOANS AND OTHER ASSETS

As at the end of the reporting period, the Bank had no overdue or rescheduled loans and other assets.

8. MAINLAND ACTIVITIES

As at the end of the reporting period, the Bank had no non-bank exposures in the Mainland.

9. COMPLIANCE WITH DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS

In preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019, the Bank has fully complied with the requirements set out in the Banking (Disclosure) Rules issued by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority.

財務披露報表

大有銀行有限公司

截至 2019 年 12 月 31 日止年度之
報告書及財務報表

【本報告書及財務報表之中英文版本若有歧義概以英文版為準】

大有銀行有限公司

報告書及財務報表

截至 2019 年 12 月 31 日止年度

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大有銀行有限公司

董事會報告書

董事會現呈截至 2019 年 12 月 31 日止年度之年報及經審核之財務報表。

主要業務

大有銀行有限公司（「本銀行」）是於香港註冊成立之私人有限公司，是一間根據香港銀行條例授權註冊的持牌銀行。本銀行為客戶提供銀行與財務有關的服務及香港同業存放。

業務回顧

本銀行之上述業務活動均在審慎的風險管理下進行。鑑於經濟環境轉變迅速，本銀行就市場波動作出密切監察，以監控流動性風險及促進資產收益。

關鍵財務資料分析

截至2019年12月31日，除稅前的經營溢利為21,234,884港幣（2018年：15,692,180港幣），較上財政年度上漲35%。同業存放之存款利息年利率從0.35%至3.50%（2018年：從0.12%至4.30%）金額為47,497,041港幣（2018年：38,866,593港幣），較上財政年度高22%。本年度的資產總值為2,608,294,037港幣（2018年：2,922,476,893港幣），較上財政年度下降11%。

就本銀行之經營支出而言，當中董事酬金以及員工費用為9,745,156港幣（2018年：9,040,417港幣），本年度較上財政年度增加8%。

由於2019年保留溢利增加，截至2019年12月31日，本年度總資本比率為156.21%（2018年：139.10%）較上財政年度上漲12%。而一級資本比率和普通股權一級資本比率均維持於156.19%（2018年：139.08%）較上財政年度上漲12%。

截至2019年12月31日，淨利息收益率為1.48%（2018年：1.20%），較上財政年度上升23%。平均資產回報率為0.64%（2018年：0.45%）較上財政年度上漲42%。股本回報率為2.20%（2018年：1.70%）較上財政年度上漲29%。

整體而言，本銀行有著穩健的業務及良好的財務狀況，而且擁有良好的資產水準，資本充足比率及平均流動性維持比率均較相關法定要求高。

環境政策和表現

可持續發展和保護環境對本銀行的客戶、股東、政府和普羅大眾是重要議題。因此，本銀行在業務營運的每個可行範疇均致力減少碳足跡和天然資源的消耗。

本銀行的環保策略重點是在提供優質高效服務與致力減低溫室氣體排放和損害環境之間取得平衡。從而，本銀行已採取積極主動的做法，以電話、電子郵件或其他高效環保的通訊方式進行內部和對外通訊。因此，我們能夠將印刷減至最低。

目前，除合約及股票等法律檔以及就審核或法律目的所需的檔憑證外，本銀行避免保存所有檔和報告的印刷本。各類文件均掃描並在電子系統中保存以便未來檢索。

電子郵件和電子訊息已取代部份正式和非正式通訊（不論是對外或內部）中所使用的信件。

遵守法律法規

本銀行所經營的行業受到嚴格規管，若不符監管規定，我們可能被吊銷營業執照。從而，我們與監管機構之間關係的有效管理能左右本銀行的成就及其長遠價值。因此，我們將遵守相關規則和規例列作首要任務並恪守新法律。

於回顧年度，為確保銀行已遵守有關規則和規例並保持高品質的企業管治水平，我們已通過和實施相關措施並進行有效的資源調配。

遵守此等法律、法規和類似規定可能甚為繁瑣和所費不菲。任何有關成本（可能因為此等法律法規或相關詮釋的改變而產生）可單獨或合計使到本銀行的服務對客戶的吸引力減少；新服務因此須延期推出；或導致本銀行改變或限制其商業慣常做法。本銀行已實行旨在遵守最相關法律法規的政策和程序，惟無法保證本銀行的僱員或代理將不會違反有關法律法規或本銀行的政策和程序。

僱傭關係

本銀行的僱員是本銀行最重要的資產和持份者之一，銀行一直珍視彼等的貢獻和支持。本銀行根據行業基準、財務業績以及僱員個人表現定期檢討薪酬和福利政策。本銀行亦提供其他附帶福利及強制性公積金以挽留忠誠僱員，務求構建專業的員工和管理團隊，推動本銀行續創佳績。從銀行的低員工流失率可見員工樂意留效本銀行。此外，本銀行十分重視僱員的培訓和發展，並視優秀僱員為其競爭力的關鍵要素。

大有銀行有限公司

與客戶和供應商的關係

董事相信，與客戶保持融洽關係一直是本銀行取得佳績的關鍵因素之一。我們的使命是為客戶提供最出色的服務。本銀行不斷尋找方法，通過提升服務水平而增進客戶關係。通過上文所述，我們冀望促進與現有客戶的商機並招徠新的潛在客戶。

本銀行因主要業務的性質並無主要供應商。

主要風險和不確定因素

本銀行面對的主要風險和不確定因素包括策略、營運和財務風險。

策略風險

董事根據其時所知的外部環境以及多項預測和估計而在各財政年度年結時訂有策略計劃及財務預算。鑑於金融業的不可預見外部環境的轉變迅速，本銀行在更改策略計劃以應對外部環境中未能預見的轉變時，乃就本身的商業決定及資本開支需求面對顯著的策略風險。

營運風險

管理層定期審視本銀行的營運，以確保本銀行因欺詐、錯誤、遺漏以及其他營運和合規事宜而蒙受損失（無論是財務或其他方面）的風險得到充分管控。本銀行亦制訂本身的業務持續計劃，以就本銀行業務持續運作受到中斷的風險提供保障。

財務風險

主要財務風險載於財務報表附註18「金融工具」。

報告期後事項

鑑於2020年年初爆發的新型冠狀病毒疫情及香港政府後續採取的隔離措施，本銀行董事認為在可預見未來疫情不會對本銀行的財務報表產生重大影響，新型冠狀病毒疫情的爆發也不會影響本銀行業務持續運作。本報告期期後並未發生其他重大事項。

大有銀行有限公司

業績及分配

本銀行截至 2019 年 12 月 31 日止年度之業績詳列載於第 9 頁之損益及其他全面收益表內。

股本

本銀行之股本詳情詳列載於財務報表附註 17 內。本年內沒有任何股本變動。

股息

董事會宣佈每普通股按 0.50 港幣（2018 年：0.50 港幣）支付截至 2019 年 12 月 31 日止年度之末期股息。

董事

本年內及於本報告書發表時，本銀行董事如下：

高世堅先生(主席)

高福楹先生

高世準先生

高世杰先生

高孟儀女士

張鄭寶蓮女士

楊贊韶先生

阮民英先生

根據本銀行之組織章程，現有董事將會退任，惟符合資格並願意參選連任。

認購股份及債券權益之安排

本銀行在本年內任何時間，並未涉及任何使本銀行的董事可透過認購本銀行或其他法人團體之股份或債券而獲取利益的合約安排。

董事在重要合約之利益

於年結日或本年度內任何時間，本銀行各董事概無直接或間接在本銀行所訂立之重要合約中享有重大的直接或間接利益。

大有銀行有限公司

獲准許之彌償條文

按照本銀行組織章程第 126 條的規定，本銀行之董事現在及本年度均獲有效之彌償條文。

核數師

本銀行將於股東週年大會上提呈續聘德勤·關黃陳方會計師行為本銀行核數師之決議案。

承董事會命

高世堅先生

主席

2020 年 3 月 31 日

獨立核數師報告書

致大有銀行有限公司股東
(於香港註冊成立之有限公司)

意見

本核數師（以下簡稱「我們」）已審核列載於 9 至 48 頁的大有銀行有限公司（以下簡稱「貴銀行」）的財務報表，此財務報表包括於 2019 年 12 月 31 日的財務狀況表與截至該日止年度的損益及其他全面收益表、股東權益變動表和現金流量表，以及財務報表附註，包括主要會計政策概要。

我們認為，該財務報表已根據香港會計師公會頒佈的《香港財務報告準則》真實而中肯地反映了貴銀行於 2019 年 12 月 31 日的財務狀況及截至該日止年度的財務表現及現金流量，並已遵照香港《公司條例》妥為擬備。

意見的基礎

我們已根據香港會計師公會頒佈的《香港審核準則》進行審核。我們在該等準則下承擔的責任已在本報告「核數師就審核財務報表承擔的責任」部分中作進一步闡述。根據香港會計師公會頒佈的《專業會計師道德守則》（以下簡稱「守則」），我們獨立於貴銀行，並已履行守則中的其他專業道德責任。我們相信，我們所獲得的審核憑證能充足及適當地為我們的審核意見提供基礎。

其他資訊

貴銀行董事需對其他資訊負責。其他資訊包括刊載於年報內的資訊，但不包括財務報表及我們的核數師報告。

我們對財務報表的意見並不涵蓋其他資訊，我們亦不對該等其他資訊發表任何形式的鑒證結論。

結合我們對財務報表的審核，我們的責任是閱讀其他資訊，在此過程中，考慮其他資訊是否與財務報表或我們在審核過程中所瞭解的情況存在重大抵觸或者似乎存在重大錯誤陳述的情況。基於我們已執行的工作，如果我們認為其他資訊存在重大錯誤陳述，我們需要報告該事實。在這方面，我們沒有任何報告。

獨立核數師報告書

致大有銀行有限公司股東 - 續
(於香港註冊成立之有限公司)

董事及治理層就財務報表須承擔的責任

貴銀行董事須負責根據香港會計師公會頒佈的《香港財務報告準則》及香港《公司條例》擬備真實而中肯的財務報表，並對其認為為使財務報表的擬備不存在由於欺詐或錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述所需的內部控制負責。

在擬備財務報表時，董事負責評估貴銀行持續經營的能力，並在適用情況下披露與持續經營有關的事項，以及使用持續經營為會計基礎，除非董事有意將貴銀行清盤或停止經營，或別無其他實際的替代方案。

治理層須負責監督貴銀行的財務報告過程。

核數師就審核財務報表承擔的責任

我們的目標，是對財務報表整體是否不存在由於欺詐或錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述取得合理保證，並按照香港《公司條例》第 405 條的規定僅向全體成員出具包括我們意見的核數師報告。除此以外，我們的報告不可用作其他用途。本銀行並不就本銀行報告之內容對任何其他人士承擔任何責任或接受任何義務。合理保證是高水準的保證，但不能保證按照《香港審核準則》進行的審核，在某一重大錯誤陳述存在時總能發現。錯誤陳述可以由欺詐或錯誤引起，如果合理預期它們單獨或匯總起來可能影響財務報表使用者依賴財務報表所作出的經濟決定，則有關的錯誤陳述可被視作重大。

在根據《香港審核準則》進行審核的過程中，我們運用了專業判斷，保持了專業懷疑態度。我們亦：

- 識別和評估由於欺詐或錯誤而導致財務報表存在重大錯誤陳述的風險，設計及執行審核程序以應對這些風險，以及獲取充足和適當的審核憑證，作為我們意見的基礎。由於欺詐可能涉及串謀、偽造、蓄意遺漏、虛假陳述，或凌駕於內部控制之上，因此未能發現因欺詐而導致的重大錯誤陳述的風險高於未能發現因錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述的風險。
- 瞭解與審核相關的內部控制，以設計適當的審核程序，但目的並非對貴銀行內部控制的有效性發表意見。

獨立核數師報告書

致大有銀行有限公司股東 - 續
(於香港註冊成立之有限公司)

核數師就審核財務報表承擔的責任 - 續

- 評價董事所採用會計政策的恰當性及作出會計估計和相關披露的合理性。
- 對董事採用持續經營會計基礎的恰當性作出結論。根據所獲取的審核憑證，確定是否存在與事項或情況有關的重大不確定性，從而可能導致對貴銀行的持續經營能力產生重大疑慮。如果我們認為存在重大不確定性，則有必要在核數師報告中提請使用者注意財務報表中的相關披露。假若有關的披露不足，則我們應當發表非無保留意見。我們的結論是基於核數師報告日止所取得的審核憑證。然而，未來事項或情況可能導致貴銀行不能持續經營。
- 評價財務報表的整體列報方式、結構和內容，包括披露，以及財務報表是否中肯反映交易和事項。

我們與治理層溝通了計劃的審核範圍、時間安排、重大審核發現等，包括我們在審核中識別出內部控制的任何重大缺陷。

德勤·關黃陳方會計師行
執業會計師
香港
2020年3月31日

大有銀行有限公司

損益及其他全面收益表

截至 2019 年 12 月 31 日止年度

	<u>附註</u>	<u>2019</u> 港幣	<u>2018</u> 港幣
利息收入	4	47,497,041	38,866,593
利息支出	5	(11,045,838)	(8,524,924)
淨利息收入		36,451,203	30,341,669
其他經營收入	6	294,831	43,320
經營收入		36,746,034	30,384,989
經營支出	7	(16,380,952)	(14,392,809)
減值轉回（損失）	8	869,802	(300,000)
除稅前溢利		21,234,884	15,692,180
利得稅支出	9	(3,344,550)	(2,449,095)
本年溢利及其他全面收益總額		<u>17,890,334</u>	<u>13,243,085</u>

財務狀況表

2019年12月31日止年度

	附註	2019 港幣	2018 港幣
資產			
庫存現金及與銀行及其他金融機構的結存	10	321,255,238	315,428,625
即期及短期同業存放	10	1,193,351,411	1,191,131,456
一至十二個月內到期之定期同業存放	10	1,081,010,939	1,402,154,520
客戶貸款及其他應收賬項	11	8,037,703	8,957,021
預付款項		76,667	76,667
以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益的金融資產	12	3,400,000	3,400,000
無形資產		210,000	210,000
遞延稅項資產	13	245,394	245,394
設備及租賃物業裝修	14	706,685	873,210
資產總額		<u>2,608,294,037</u>	<u>2,922,476,893</u>
負債			
客戶存款	15	1,791,132,579	2,120,333,265
其他應付賬項及撥備	16	4,153,239	4,814,765
應付稅款		1,225,986	1,936,964
		<u>1,796,511,804</u>	<u>2,127,084,994</u>
資本來源			
股本	17	300,000,000	300,000,000
儲備		511,782,233	495,391,899
股東權益		<u>811,782,233</u>	<u>795,391,899</u>
負債及資本來源總額		<u>2,608,294,037</u>	<u>2,922,476,893</u>

載於第 9 頁至第 48 頁之財務報表已於 2020 年 3 月 31 日獲董事會審核通過並授權簽署及印發。

董事：高世堅
高福楹
高世準

大有銀行有限公司

股東權益變動表

截至 2019 年 12 月 31 日止年度

	股本 港幣	保留溢利 港幣	一般儲備 港幣	法定儲備 港幣	資本儲備 港幣	合計 港幣
於 2018 年 1 月 1 日結餘	300,000,000	430,541,755	46,000,000	100,000	5,507,059	782,148,814
全年溢利及其他全面收益總額	-	13,243,085	-	-	-	13,243,085
於 2018 年 12 月 31 日結餘	<u>300,000,000</u>	<u>443,784,840</u>	<u>46,000,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>	<u>5,507,059</u>	<u>795,391,899</u>
於 2019 年 1 月 1 日結餘	300,000,000	443,784,840	46,000,000	100,000	5,507,059	795,391,899
已付末期股息 (附注 23)	-	(1,500,000)	-	-	-	(1,500,000)
全年溢利及其他全面收益總額	-	17,890,334	-	-	-	17,890,334
於 2019 年 12 月 31 日結餘	<u>300,000,000</u>	<u>460,175,174</u>	<u>46,000,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>	<u>5,507,059</u>	<u>811,782,233</u>

附註: 法定儲備是根據香港金融管理局之要求而成立及派發予本銀行股東前須諮詢香港金融管理局之意見。

一般儲備和資本儲備來自以往年度之保留溢利。

大有銀行有限公司

現金流量表

截至 2019 年 12 月 31 日止年度

	<u>2019</u> 港幣	<u>2018</u> 港幣
經營業務		
稅前溢利	21,234,884	15,692,180
調整項目：		
利息收入	(47,497,041)	(38,866,593)
利息支出	11,045,838	8,524,924
折舊支出	316,525	51,365
減值（轉回）損失	(869,802)	300,000
營運資金變動前之經營業務現金流量	(15,769,596)	(14,298,124)
原定到期日逾三個月之即期及短期同業存放之 減少（增加）	167,854,496	(569,750,000)
原定到期日逾三個月之定期同業存放之減少（增加）	661,509,545	(54,361,712)
客戶貸款之增加	(103,000)	(249,000)
預付款項之增加	-	(76,667)
客戶存款之（減少）增加	(329,200,686)	53,480,054
其他應付賬項之（減少）增加	(53,383)	245,557
來自（用於）業務之現金淨額	484,237,376	(585,009,892)
已收利息	48,525,962	34,502,250
已支利息	(11,653,981)	(7,233,882)
已支付香港利得稅	(4,055,528)	(948,939)
來自（用於）經營業務之現金淨額	517,053,829	(558,690,463)
投資業務		
購買設備	(150,000)	(924,575)
籌資業務		
向股東支付之股息	(1,500,000)	-
淨現金及等同現金項目之增加（減少）	515,403,829	(559,615,038)
1 月 1 日的現金及等同現金項目	1,228,935,056	1,788,550,094
12 月 31 日的現金及等同現金項目	1,744,338,885	1,228,935,056
現金及等同現金項目分析		
庫存現金及與銀行及其他金融機構的結存	321,287,237	315,491,423
原定到期日至三個月或以下之即期及短期同業存放	691,610,015	521,668,048
原定到期日至三個月或以下之定期同業存放	731,441,633	391,775,585
	1,744,338,885	1,228,935,056

1. 一般事項

大有銀行有限公司（「本銀行」）是於香港註冊成立之私人有限公司，是一間根據香港銀行條例授權註冊的持牌銀行。本銀行之註冊地址及主要營業地點為香港灣仔菲林明道 8 號大同大廈 29 樓。

本銀行主要業務為客戶提供銀行與財務有關的服務及香港同業存放。

本銀行之財務報表是以港幣呈列，及主要交易項目亦均以港幣結算。

2. 採用新頒佈及經修訂香港財務報告準則

本年度採用新頒佈及經修訂的香港財務報告準則

本銀行已於本年度首次採用下列由香港會計師公會頒佈的新頒佈及經修訂之香港財務報告準則。

香港財務報告準則第16號	租賃
香港(國際)財務報告解釋公告第23號	所得稅處理的不確定性
香港財務報告準則第9號(修訂)	具有負補償的提前還款特性
香港會計準則第19號(修訂)	計劃修改、縮減或結算
香港會計準則第28號(修訂)	於聯營及合營企業之長期權益
香港財務報告準則修訂	2015-2017年週期香港財務報告準則年度改進

除下文所述以外，預期於本年度應用其他新訂或修訂香港財務報告準則對本銀行本年度及之前年度財務表現及狀況及/或本財務報表中列載之披露無重大影響。

香港財務報告準則第 16 號「租賃」

本銀行於本年首次應用香港財務報告準則第 16 號，香港財務報告準則第 16 號取代了香港會計準則第 17 號租賃及其相關解釋。

租賃的定義

本銀行已選擇以實務變通將香港財務報告準則第 16 號應用於此前應用香港會計準則第 17 號及香港(國際)財務報告解釋公告第 4 號「釐定一項安排是否包含租賃」時已識別為租賃的合約，且並未對此前未被識別為包含一項租賃的合約應用該準則。因此，本銀行並未對首次應用日之前已經存在的合約進行重新評估。

對於 2019 年 1 月 1 日或之後訂立或修訂的合約，本銀行根據香港財務報告準則第 16 號所載的租賃定義規定，以評估一份合約是否包含一項租賃。

2. 採用新頒佈及經修訂香港財務報告準則 - 續

香港財務報告準則第 16 號「租賃」- 續

作為承租人

於過渡期應用香港財務報告準則第 16 號項下之經修訂的追溯法時，對租賃期於首次應用日起 12 個月內結束的租賃，本銀行選擇不確認使用權資產和租賃負債。

已頒佈但尚未生效之新頒佈及經修訂準則及詮釋

本銀行並無提早採用以下已頒佈但尚未生效之新頒佈或經修訂香港財務報告準則：

香港財務報告準則第17號	保險合約 ¹
香港財務報告準則第3號(修訂)	業務定義 ²
香港財務報告準則第10號 及香港會計準則第28號(修訂)	投資者與其合營企業或聯營企業 之間的資產出售或投入 ³
香港會計準則第1號及 香港會計準則第8號(修訂)	重要性定義 ⁴
香港財務報告準則第9號， 香港會計準則第39號 及香港財務報告準則第7號	利率基準改革 ⁴

¹ 於 2021 年 1 月 1 日或以後開始之年度期間生效。

² 對收購日期於 2020 年 1 月 1 日或以後開始之年度期間發生的業務合併和資產收購生效。

³ 於將予釐定之日期或以後開始之年度期間生效。

⁴ 於 2020 年 1 月 1 日或以後開始之年度期間生效。

除以上新訂及經修訂香港財務報告準則，經修訂的財務報告概念框架於2018年頒佈。其後續修訂之“香港財務報告準則概念框架索引(修訂)”將於2020年1月1日當日或之後年度期間生效。

本銀行董事預期應用上述新訂及經修訂香港財務報告準則在可預見未來將不會對財務報表產生重大影響。

3. 主要會計政策

本財務報表乃按照香港會計師公會頒佈之香港財務報告準則中生效的條文編製，亦因應香港《公司條例》而作相關披露。

本財務報表乃按照歷史成本基準編製。歷史成本一般以交換貨品及服務時所付代價之公允價值為根據。

3. 主要會計政策 - 續

公允價值為市場參與者於計量日期在有序交易中出售資產可能收取或轉讓負債可能支付之價格，不論該價格是否直接可觀察或使用另一項估值方法估計。估計資產或負債之公允價值時，本銀行考慮了市場參與者在計量日期為該資產或負債進行定價時將會考慮的資產或負債特徵。在該等財務報表中計量和/或披露的公允價值均在此基礎上予以確定，即基於香港財務報告準則第 16 號（自 2019 年 1 月 1 日起）或香港會計準則第 17 號（應用香港財務報告準則第 16 號之前）對租賃交易進行核算，與公允價值類似但並非公允價值之計量，如於香港會計準則第 36 號資產減值中之使用價值。

對於以公允價值轉移的金融工具和採用不可觀察輸入資料計量以後期間公允價值的估值技術，通過校準估值技術，以使估值技術的結果等於交易價格。

此外，就財務報告而言，公允價值計量根據公允價值計量輸入資料的可觀察程度及輸入資料對公允價值計量之整體重要性分類為第一級，第二級或第三級，載述如下：

- 第一級輸入資料為實體在計量日可以存取的相同資產或負債在活躍市場之報價（未經調整）；
- 第二級輸入資料是就資產或負債直接或間接地可觀察之輸入資料（第一級內包括的報價除外）；及
- 第三級輸入資產或負債的不可觀察輸入資料。

主要會計政策如下：

利息收入及支出

除以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益的金融資產外，其他所有金融工具之利息收入及支出於損益及其他全面收益表中確認為利息收入和利息支出，並按實際利率乘以金融資產（隨後發生信貸減值的金融資產除外）之賬面值總額計算。對於隨後發生信貸減值的金融資產，按實際利率乘以下一報告期金融資產之攤銷成本，確認利息收入。倘信貸減值之金融工具的信貸風險得到改善，金融資產不再發生信貸減值，則自確定該資產不再發生信貸減值的報告期開始，按實際利率乘以金融資產賬面值總額，確認利息收入。

設備及租賃物業裝修

設備及租賃物業裝修乃以成本減相關累計折舊及攤銷及期後之累計減值虧損於財務狀況表內入賬。

根據設備及租賃物業裝修估計可使用年期扣減估計剩餘價值，確認折舊，並以直線法攤銷其成本。每逢報告期末時，銀行均會覆核估計可使用年期、剩餘價值及折舊的計算方法，以未來適用法核算估計變動之影響。

3. 主要會計政策 - 續

主要會計政策如下: - 續

設備及租賃物業裝修 - 續

設備及租賃物業裝修於出售時或當繼續使用該資產預期不會產生任何日後經濟利益時終止確認。出售或報銷任何物業及設備時，按該項目之出售款額及賬面值間之差額計算其損益。

無形資產

單獨收購具有有限可使用年期之無形資產按成本減累計攤銷及累計減值虧損列賬。攤銷按其估計可使用年期以直線法確認。估計可使用年期及攤銷方法會於每年報告期末回顧，以預期任何更改估計的理據。單獨收購具有無限可使用年期的無形資產按成本減累計減值虧損列賬。

金融工具

當本銀行成為金融工具合約其中一方時，金融資產及金融負債便會在本銀行財務狀況表中確認。

所有從正常管道購買或出售的金融資產，均須於交易日確認或終止確認。從正常管道購買或出售之金融資產，須按法例或市場慣例訂立的期間內交付。

金融資產及金融負債按公允價值進行初步確認（按照香港財務報告準則第 15 號進行初始計量與客戶合約收入所產生的貿易應收賬項除外）。於初步確認時應直接計入收購或發行金融資產及金融負債之交易成本（除了以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益的金融資產或金融負債之外），適當地加入或從金融資產或金融負債之公允價值扣減。直接歸屬於以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益的金融資產或金融負債之交易費用會立即確認於損益賬。

實際利率法乃計算金融資產及金融負債之攤銷及於有關期間分配利息收入及支出之方法。實際利率乃對初步確認的賬面值用以準確折讓金融資產及金融負債之預計年期或適用之較短期間之預計未來現金收入（包括構成整體實際利率之一切已付或已收利率差價費用、交易成本及其他溢價及折讓）之利率。

3. 主要會計政策 - 續

金融工具 - 續

金融資產

金融資產的分類和後續計量

乎合下列條件之金融資產於其後應用攤銷成本計量：

- 業務模式內所持有以收取合約現金流量之金融資產；及
- 合約條款令於特定日期產生之現金流量僅為支付本金及未償還本金之利息的金融資產。

乎合下列條件之金融資產於其後按公允價值計量並計入其他綜合收益：

- 業務模式內所持有以同時收回和出售合約現金流量之金融資產；及
- 合約條款令於特定日期產生之現金流量僅為支付本金及未償還本金之利息的金融資產。

所有其他金融資產為其後按公允價值計量並計入損益賬。

(i) 攤銷成本和利息收入

就其後按攤銷成本計量的金融資產而言，利息收入乃採用實際利息法進行確認。除其後發生信貸減值的金融資產外，利息收入乃通過金融資產之賬面總值採用實際利率法計算。就其後信貸減值之金融資產，利息收入自下個報告期起通過金融資產的攤銷成本採用實際利率法進行確認。倘信貸減值的金融工具的信貸風險改善，使得金融資產不再發生信貸減值，則從確定該項資產不再發生信貸減值之後的報告期初起，利息收入通過金融資產的賬面總值採用實際利率法進行確認。

3. 主要會計政策 - 續

金融工具 - 續

金融資產 - 續

金融資產的分類和後續計量 - 續

(ii) 以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益的金融資產

不符合按攤銷成本或按公允價值計量並計入其他全面收益或指定為按公允價值計量並計入其他全面收益條件的金融資產按公允價值計量並計入損益。

以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益的金融資產按各報告期期末的公允價值計量，任何公允價值盈虧於損益中確認。

金融資產減值

本銀行根據香港財務報告準則第 9 號就按照預期信貸虧損("ECL")模式下的金融資產（包括庫存現金及與銀行及其他金融機構的結存、即期及短期同業存放、一至十二個月內到期之定期同業存放、客戶貸款及其他應收賬項）進行減值評估。預期信貸虧損的金額於各報告日期更新，以反映自初始確認後信貸風險的變化。

存續期預期信貸虧損指將相關工具的預期使用期內所有可能的違約事件產生之預期信貸虧損。相反，12 個月預期信貸虧損（「12 個月預期信貸虧損」）將預期於報告日期後 12 個月內可能發生的違約事件導致之存續期預期信貸虧損部分。評估乃根據本銀行過往的信貸虧損經驗進行，並根據債務人特有的因素、一般經濟狀況以及對報告日期當前狀況的評估以及對未來狀況的預測作出調整。

對於所有其他工具，本銀行計量的虧損撥備等於 12 個月預期信貸虧損，除非自初始確認後信貸風險顯著增加，本銀行確認存續期預期信貸虧損。是否應確認存續期預期信貸虧損的評估乃基於自初始確認以來發生違約之可能性或風險的顯著增加。

(i) 信貸風險之顯著增加

評估自初始確認以來信貸風險是否顯著增加時，本銀行將金融工具首次確認後金融工具發生違約之風險與當前報告日發生違約之風險加以比較。進行此評估時，本銀行根據過往經驗和參考專家信貸評估（包括前瞻性資訊），而無需額外付出不必要的費用。

3. 主要會計政策 - 續

金融工具 - 續

金融資產 - 續

金融資產減值 - 續

(i) 信貸風險之顯著增加 - 續

尤其是評估信貸風險有否顯著增加時會考慮下列資料：

- 金融工具外部(如有)或內部信用評級的實際或預期重大惡化；
- 信貸風險在外界市場指標的重大惡化，例如信用息差大幅增加，債務人的信用違約掉期價格大幅上升；
- 業務、財務或經濟狀況有即時或預測不利的變動，預期將導致債務人履行其債務責任的能力大幅下降；
- 債務人經營業績的實際或預期顯著惡化；
- 債務人監管、經濟或技術環境的實際或預期重大不利變動，導致債務人履行其債務責任的能力大幅下降。

不論上述評估結果如何，本銀行認為自合約規定確認起逾期 30 天以上，信貸風險已顯著增加，除非本銀行擁有合理且有依據的資訊，證明並非如此。

本銀行定期監控用於確定信貸風險是否大幅增加之準則的有效性，並進行適時修訂，以確保準則能夠識別逾期前的信貸風險顯著增加。

(ii) 違約之定義

對於內部信貸風險管理，內部或外部獲取的資訊表明債務人不太可能全額償付包括本銀行在內的債權人，本銀行將該情況視為違約事件。

無論上述分析結果如何，如果金融資產發生逾期超過90天，本銀行均認為已發生違約，除非本銀行有合理且有依據的資訊表明該等情況適用於更加寬鬆的違約標準。

3. 主要會計政策 - 續

金融工具 - 續

金融資產 - 續

金融資產減值 - 續

(iii) 信貸減值之金融資產

如果發生一項或多項事件對於金融資產的預期未來現金流量產生不利影響，則該金融資產發生了信貸減值。信貸減值的證據包括下列事項的可觀察資料：

- (a) 發行人或借貸人出現嚴重財務困難；
- (b) 違約，如無力支付或拖欠利息或本金；
- (c) 債權人出於經濟或合約等方面因素的考慮，對發生財務困難的債務人作出讓步(而在其他情況下不會作此讓步)；
- (d) 借貸人有可能破產或進行財務重組；或
- (e) 因財務困難而導致該金融資產的市場不再活躍。

(iv) 撇銷政策

當有資訊顯示借貸人處於嚴重的財務困難且沒有收回款項的實際可能時(例如：當交易對方已處於清算程序或已進入破產程序時)，本銀行將撇銷該金融資產。考慮到法律建議，在適當情況下，被撇銷的金融資產仍可能在本銀行的追償程序下受到強制執行。撇銷構成終止確認事件，後續收回的款項於損益中確認。

(v) 預期信貸虧損的計量及確認

預期信貸虧損通過違約率、違約虧損率(即違約虧損的程度)及違約風險敞口的函數進行計量。對於違約率和違約虧損率的評估，是基於過往資料和前瞻性信息進行調整。對預期信貸虧損的估計反映了無偏和概率加權金額，該金額以發生違約的風險為權重釐定。

一般而言，預期信貸虧損是本銀行根據合約應收的所有合約現金流量與本銀行預期收取的所有現金流量之間的差額，並按初始確認時確定的實際利率貼現。

3. 主要會計政策 - 續

金融工具 - 續

金融資產 - 續

金融資產減值 - 續

(v) 預期信貸虧損的計量及確認 - 續

如果以組合方式計量存續期預期信貸虧損，且針對個別工具層面信貸風險顯著增加的證據尚不可得，則金融工具按下述基準分組。

- 金融工具的性质
- 逾期狀況；
- 債務人性質、規模及行業；以及
- 可獲得的外部信用評級。

管理層定期對分組進行檢討，以確保各單獨組別之組成部分仍具有類似信貸風險特徵。

利息收入根據金融資產的帳面值總額計算，但金融資產發生信貸減值的情況除外，此時利息收入根據金融資產的攤銷成本計算。

本銀行通過調整所有金融工具的帳面值於損益中確認減值盈虧，貿易應收款除外（其相應調整通過虧損撥備帳戶確認）。

金融資產終止確認

僅於自資產獲得現金流的合約權利屆滿，或金融資產已轉讓而本銀行已將幾乎所有風險及回報擁有權同時轉讓另一實體時，本銀行方會終止確認該金融資產。如果本銀行既不轉讓同時也不保留所有風險及回報擁有權，但又繼續管有已轉讓資產，本銀行會確認其對該資產的留存權益及其可能支付的金額的相關負債。如果本銀行保留轉移金融資產的所有風險和報酬所有權，本銀行將繼續確認該金融資產，並確認所收到的收益為抵押借款。

當金融資產完全被終止確認，其賬面值及已收代價和之差額，而累計權益則於損益賬確認。

3. 主要會計政策 - 續

金融工具 - 續

金融負債及股本工具

債務或股本分類

由本銀行發行的債務及股本工具乃根據所訂合約安排的內容及金融負債及股本工具的定義分類為金融負債或權益。

股本工具

股本工具證明本銀行資產於削減其所有負債後之剩餘權益之任何合約，均為股本工具的證明。由本銀行發行的股本工具以已收得款項減除直接發行成本後記錄。

按攤銷成本計量的金融負債

金融負債（包括客戶存款、應付利息及應付賬項），以實際利率法按攤銷成本計量。

金融負債終止確認

本銀行終止確認金融負債，是指當有關合約指定本銀行承擔之債務被解除、註銷或已經屆滿時，終止確認金融負債賬面值與已付或應付代價之差額，於損益賬確認。

撥備

當本銀行因對過往事件須於當期承擔債項（法律或推定的），而且本銀行可能會被要求償還該債項，並能夠就該債項金額作出可靠預算，有關撥備則可予以確認。

撥備的計量是考慮過圍繞該債項之風險及不明朗因素，就履行當期還款責任於報告期末作出最佳預算撥備的估計。若撥備之計量乃利用估計現金流以償付當期債項，其賬面值則為該等現金流之現值（當資金的時間價值對本銀行產生重大影響）。

當結算撥備所需要的一些或所有經濟利益可從第三方收回，如該報銷的收入是幾乎肯定而且應收的金額能夠可靠地計量，應收賬項將被確認為一項資產。

3. 主要會計政策 - 續

稅項

稅項開支指當期應繳稅項及遞延稅項之總和。

當期應繳稅項乃按本年度應課稅溢利計算。由於隨後年期應課稅或可扣稅之收入或支出賬項及從未課稅或扣稅的項目之緣故，應課稅溢利/損失不同於「除稅前溢利」。本銀行之本期稅務負債乃採用於報告期末已頒佈或實際頒佈之稅率計算。

遞延稅項是指財務報表內的資產和負債賬面值與計算應課稅溢利所用之相應稅基的臨時差額。遞延稅項負債泛指所有應課稅的臨時差額。而遞延稅項資產一般指所有可扣減臨時差額，惟該差額不得超過將來可能用作抵銷可扣稅臨時差額的應課稅溢利。倘臨時差額乃因初次確認交易（業務合併除外）中之遞延稅項資產及負債所產生，且不會對應課稅溢利或會計溢利構成影響，則該等遞延稅項資產及負債將不予確認。

遞延稅項資產之賬面值會於每年報告期末回顧，並減低至預期沒有足夠應課稅溢利以扣減全部或部份相關資產的稅項。

遞延稅項資產和負債乃按照於償還負債或兌現資產時期間適用之稅率，以及報告期末已頒佈或實際頒佈之稅率（及稅法）計算。

遞延稅項負債及資產之計算反映本銀行預期於報告期末的稅務影響，以收回其資產或清償其負債之賬面值。

若本銀行擁有法定權利抵銷當前稅項資產及負債，而當前稅項資產及負債與同一稅收徵管部門徵收的所得稅相關，本銀行也以淨額結算當期所得稅資產和負債時，遞延稅項資產及負債會被抵銷。

當期及遞延稅項於損益賬內確認，惟當期與於其他全面收益確認或直接於權益確認之項目有關時，當期及遞延稅項亦會分別於其他全面收益確認或直接於權益確認。

3. 主要會計政策 - 續

租賃

租賃的定義(按附註 2 中的過渡條款採用香港財務報告準則第 16 號)

倘合約為換取對價轉讓已識別資產於一段時間內的控制使用權，則合約或已包含租賃。

對於首次應用日期或之後訂立或修訂的合約，本銀行根據香港財務報告準則第 16 號的定義於初始或修訂日期評估合約是否為租賃合約或包含租賃的合約。除非合約條款和條件隨後被更改，否則不會對此類合約進行重新評估。

作為承租人(按附註 2 中的過渡條款採用香港財務報告準則第 16 號)

將對價分攤至合約的組成部分

對於包含一個租賃組成部分及一個或多個額外租賃或非租賃組成部分的合約，本銀行根據租賃組成部分相對獨立的價格及非租賃組成部分獨立價格的總和將合約對價分攤至各租賃組成部分。

短期租賃和低價值資產租賃

本銀行對租賃期為 12 個月或更短期間及不包含購買選擇權的租賃應用針對短期租賃的確認豁免。本銀行還應用了針對低價值租賃的確認豁免。短期租賃和低價值資產的租賃付款額在租賃期內按直線法確認為支出。

使用權資產

使用權資產的成本包括：

- 租賃負債的初始計量金額；
- 租賃期開始日或之前支付的租賃付款，減去已收到的租賃激勵；
- 本銀行產生的任何初始直接成本；及
- 本銀行拆除和移除相關的資產、恢復其所在位置或將相關的資產恢復到租賃條款和條件所要求的狀態時所產生的成本估計。

3. 主要會計政策 - 續

租賃 - 續

作為承租人(按附註 2 中的過渡條款採用香港財務報告準則第 16 號) - 續

使用權資產 - 續

使用權資產按成本扣除任何累計折舊以及減值虧損計量，並根據租賃負債的任何重新計量進行調整。

本銀行合理確定在租賃期屆滿時取得相關的租賃資產所有權的使用權資產，自租賃期開始日至使用年限終止時計提折舊。否則，按估計使用年限和租賃期的較短者以直線法計提折舊。

租賃負債

於租賃期開始日，本銀行按照當日未支付的租賃付款額現值確認及計量租賃負債。在計算租賃付款額的現值時，如果租賃內含利率不能確定，本銀行則使用租賃期開始日的增量借款利率：

租賃付款額包括：

- 固定付款額（包括本質上固定的付款額），減應收租賃激勵；
- 取決於一項指數或價格的可變租賃付款額，於租賃開始日採用指數或價格進行初始計量；
- 預期應支付的保證金餘額；
- 本銀行合理地確定會行使購買選擇權的行使價格；及
- 若租賃期反映本銀行行使提前終止租賃的選擇權，則為提前終止租賃的罰款額。

租賃期開始日之後，租賃負債通過利息增量和租賃付款額進行調整。

在下列情況下，本銀行對租賃負債進行重新計量（並對相關使用權資產進行相應調整）：

- 租賃期已發生變化或購買選擇權的行使評估發生變化，在此情況下，相關的租賃負債通過使用重新評估日期的修改折現率折現修改後的租賃付款額進行重新計量。
- 租賃付款額因市場租金審查/預期支付擔保餘值後的市場租金變化而變化，在此情況下，相關的租賃負債通過使用初始折現率折現修改後的租賃付款額進行重新計量。

3. 主要會計政策 - 續

租賃 - 續

作為承租人(按附註 2 中的過渡條款應用香港財務報告準則第 16 號) - 續

租賃修改

如果出現以下情況，本銀行將租賃修改作為一項單獨租賃進行核算：

- 通過增加一項或多項相關的資產的使用權增加租賃範圍；及
- 對租金有所增長，增長金額等同於租賃範圍擴大的獨立價格，以及上述獨立價格的任何適當調整以反映特定合約的情況。

對於未作為單獨租賃進行核算的租賃修改，本銀行根據修改後的租賃期，通過使用修改生效日期的折現率折現修改後的租賃付款額重新計量租賃負債。

本銀行通過對相關使用權資產進行相應調整對租賃負債進行重新計量處理。當經修改的合約包含一個租賃組成部分以及一個或多個額外的租賃或非租賃組成部分，本銀行基於租賃組成部分的相關單獨價格與非租賃組成部分的單獨價格總和，將經修改合約中的代價分攤至每一租賃組成部分中。

作為出租人(2019 年 1 月 1 日以前)

經營租賃之租金支出乃按相關租賃期以直線法確認為支出，惟另有系統基準更能代表來自使用租賃資產的經濟效益之時間模式則除外。

倘若收到租賃優惠以達致經營租賃，該優惠措施確認為一項負債。優惠措施的利益總額應按直線法作為租金費用的抵減予以確認，惟另有系統基準更能代表來自使用租賃資產的經濟效益之時間模式則除外。

外幣

於編製本銀行之財務報表時，倘交易之貨幣並非本銀行之功能貨幣（外幣），均按交易日匯率換算為其功能貨幣入賬。以外幣為單位之貨幣資產及負債會於報告期末按當天之匯率重新折算。以公允價值計量的外幣非貨幣性項目，採用公允價值確定日的即期匯率折算，以歷史成本計量的外幣非貨幣性項目不再進行折算。

3. 主要會計政策 - 續

外幣 - 續

除以下情況，匯兌差額計入發生期間之當期損益賬：

- 折算匯兌差額用於對沖若干外匯風險；及
- 應向於可預見將來無意結算或不大可能進行結算的外國公司收取或支付之貨幣項目匯兌差額（結果形成於外國公司淨投資的一部分），應於其他全面收入中進行初始確認並從股權重分類至處置損或部分處置淨投資之損益。

退休福利成本

當僱員提供服務並享有供款時，強積金計劃之供款將確認為支出。

現金及現金等值項目

就現金流量表而言，現金及現金等值項目指由購入日起三個月內到期之款項，包括庫存現金及與銀行及其他金融機構的結存、即期及短期同業存放以及在銀行和原定到期三個月或以下之定期同業存放。

4. 利息收入

	<u>2019</u> 港幣	<u>2018</u> 港幣
同業存放之利息	47,495,470	38,865,802
客戶貸款之利息	1,571	791
	<u>47,497,041</u>	<u>38,866,593</u>

5. 利息支出

	<u>2019</u> 港幣	<u>2018</u> 港幣
客戶存款利息	<u>11,045,838</u>	<u>8,524,924</u>

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6. 其他經營收入

	<u>2019</u> 港幣	<u>2018</u> 港幣
收費及佣金收入	32,464	34,875
其他收入	262,367	8,445
	<u>294,831</u>	<u>43,320</u>

7. 經營支出

	<u>2019</u> 港幣	<u>2018</u> 港幣
核數師酬金	780,000	650,000
設備及租賃物業裝修折舊及攤銷	316,525	51,365
因持有外幣所產生的匯兌損失	-	74,462
董事酬金		
- 袍金	880,000	450,000
- 其他酬金	1,330,000	1,288,000
其他經營支出	4,191,895	3,254,813
經營租賃付款	1,347,376	1,321,752
員工費用		
- 薪金及花紅	7,304,199	7,077,428
- 強積金供款	230,957	224,989
	<u>16,380,952</u>	<u>14,392,809</u>

8. 減值轉回（損失）

	<u>2019</u> 港幣	<u>2018</u> 港幣
庫存現金及與銀行及其他金融機構的結存	30,799	(557)
即期及短期同業存放	132,485	(12,605)
一至十二個月內到期之定期同業存放	699,917	(276,123)
客戶貸款	6,601	(10,715)
	<u>869,802</u>	<u>(300,000)</u>

9. 利得稅支出

稅項支出為：

	<u>2019</u> 港幣	<u>2018</u> 港幣
香港利得稅：		
- 本年度應課稅	3,338,756	2,508,318
- 以往年度準備過剩	-	(59,223)
- 其他	5,794	-
	<u>3,344,550</u>	<u>2,449,095</u>

根據本年度損益及其他全面收益表與稅前溢利調節如下：

	<u>2019</u> 港幣	<u>2018</u> 港幣
稅前溢利	<u>21,234,884</u>	<u>15,692,180</u>
按香港利得稅稅率計算之稅項（附註）	3,338,756	2,508,318
以往年度準備過剩	-	(59,223)
其他	5,794	-
	<u>3,344,550</u>	<u>2,449,095</u>

附註：於 2018 年 3 月 21 日，香港立法會通過了《2017 年稅務（修訂）（第 7 號）條例草案》（簡稱「條例草案」），引入了收益稅兩級稅制。條例草案於 2018 年 3 月 28 日簽署通過並於次日通過憲報刊登。根據收益稅兩級稅制，合資格實體之首個 2,000,000 港幣溢利將按 8.25% 徵稅，超過 2,000,000 港幣之溢利部分按 16.5% 徵稅。

2018 及 2019 年度之香港利得稅，年度預計溢利低於 2,000,000 港幣的部分，以年度之預計溢利，按 8.25% 之稅率計算；年度預計溢利高於 2,000,000 港幣的部分，以年度之預計溢利，則按 16.5% 之稅率計算。

10. 庫存現金及與銀行的結存

	<u>2019</u> 港幣	<u>2018</u> 港幣
按攤銷成本		
庫存現金及與銀行及其他金融機構的結存		
- 庫存現金	2,259,597	4,056,631
- 香港金融管理局 (“金管局”)之應收款		
- 即時	305,555,980	298,615,119
- 銀行間結算賬項	162,747	352,492
- 外國銀行之應收款- 即時	10,540,528	9,676,490
- 本地銀行之應收款- 即時	2,768,385	2,790,691
減：減值虧損 - 第一階段	(31,999)	(62,798)
	<u>321,255,238</u>	<u>315,428,625</u>
即期及短期同業存放 ¹	1,193,505,517	1,191,418,048
減：減值虧損 - 第一階段	(154,106)	(286,592)
	<u>1,193,351,411</u>	<u>1,191,131,456</u>
於下列期間到期之定期同業存放		
- 1 至 3 個月	1,031,441,633	1,313,285,130
- 3 至 6 個月	50,000,000	80,000,000
- 6 至 12 個月	-	10,000,000
減：減值虧損 - 第一階段	(430,694)	(1,130,610)
	<u>1,081,010,939</u>	<u>1,402,154,520</u>
合計	<u><u>2,595,617,588</u></u>	<u><u>2,908,714,601</u></u>

¹ 一個月內到期的同業存放。

11. 客戶貸款及其他應收賬項

客戶貸款及其他應收賬項包括：

	<u>2019</u> 港幣	<u>2018</u> 港幣
員工貸款	1,269,500	1,166,500
減：減值撥備金 - 第一階段	(13,399)	(20,000)
	<u>1,256,101</u>	<u>1,146,500</u>
應收利息	6,781,602	7,810,521
	<u><u>8,037,703</u></u>	<u><u>8,957,021</u></u>

12. 以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益的金融資產

	<u>2019</u> 港幣	<u>2018</u> 港幣
非上市證券：		
- 會所會員身份（以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益的金融資產）	<u>3,400,000</u>	<u>3,400,000</u>

非上市證券由香港商營機構發行。於 2019 年 12 月 31 日，會所會員身份的公允價值參考二手市場的報價，仍保持不變。

13. 遞延稅項資產

以下為本銀行確認之主要遞延稅項資產與遞延稅項負債。

	<u>加速</u> <u>稅務折舊</u> 港幣	<u>長期服務</u> <u>金撥備</u> 港幣	<u>合計</u> 港幣
於 2018 年 1 月 1 日、2018 年 12 月 31 日 及 2019 年 12 月 31 日	<u>(1,391)</u>	<u>246,785</u>	<u>245,394</u>

董事會認為本年度和過往年度期間遞延稅項資產與負債的變動並不顯著。

14. 設備及租賃物業裝修

	租賃物業 裝修 港幣	設備 港幣	合計 港幣
成本			
於 2018 年 1 月 1 日	1,472,938	738,924	2,211,862
購置	-	924,575	924,575
於 2018 年 12 月 31 日	1,472,938	1,663,499	3,136,437
購置	-	150,000	150,000
於 2019 年 12 月 31 日	1,472,938	1,813,499	3,286,437
累計折舊及攤銷			
於 2018 年 1 月 1 日	1,472,938	738,924	2,211,862
購置	-	51,365	51,365
於 2018 年 12 月 31 日	1,472,938	790,289	2,263,227
購置	-	316,525	316,525
於 2019 年 12 月 31 日	1,472,938	1,106,814	2,579,752
賬面值			
於 2019 年 12 月 31 日	-	706,685	706,685
於 2018 年 12 月 31 日	-	873,210	873,210

上述折舊及攤銷乃按設備以直線法計算，每年折舊率為 33.3%。

15. 客戶存款

	2019 港幣	2018 港幣
往來賬戶	88,332,614	133,364,537
儲蓄存款	781,323,120	795,608,901
定期、即期及通知存款	921,476,845	1,191,359,827
	1,791,132,579	2,120,333,265

16. 其他應付賬項及撥備

	<u>2019</u> 港幣	<u>2018</u> 港幣
定期、即期及通知存款應付利息	996,302	1,604,445
長期服務金撥備	1,441,633	1,441,633
其他應付賬項：		
- 應付賬項	1,616,240	1,480,590
- 本票	75,965	261,251
- 禮券	14,500	18,500
- 其他	8,599	8,346
	<u>1,715,304</u>	<u>1,768,687</u>
	<u>4,153,239</u>	<u>4,814,765</u>

17. 股本

	<u>2019</u>		<u>2018</u>	
	<u>發行的</u> <u>股份數目</u>	<u>金額</u> 港幣	<u>發行的</u> <u>股份數目</u>	<u>金額</u> 港幣
發行及繳足股本：				
於年度之首尾普通股	<u>3,000,000</u>	<u>300,000,000</u>	<u>3,000,000</u>	<u>300,000,000</u>

於本年度和過往年度期間，本銀行之股份數目並無變動。

18. 金融工具

金融工具分類

	<u>2019</u> 港幣	<u>2018</u> 港幣
金融資產		
攤銷成本	2,603,655,291	2,917,671,622
按公允價值計量並計入損益	3,400,000	3,400,000
	<u>2,607,055,291</u>	<u>2,921,071,622</u>
金融負債		
攤銷成本	1,793,844,185	2,123,706,397
	<u>1,793,844,185</u>	<u>2,123,706,397</u>

18. 金融工具 - 續

財務風險管理目標及政策

本銀行面對各種財務風險，主要涉及分析、評估接受和管理相當程度的風險或組合風險之承擔及管理。本銀行目標旨在適當地平衡風險與回報，並減低對本銀行財務業績潛在的不良影響。

本銀行的風險管理政策旨在識別並分析風險，設定合適的風險規限及控制，以及利用可靠及先進的資訊系統監察風險並嚴守規限。本銀行會定期審核其風險管理政策及系統，以反映市場、產品及最佳慣例之變化。

風險管理乃遵循董事會批准之政策，由風險委員會執行。風險委員會與本銀行的營運部門緊密合作，認明、評估及對沖金融風險。董事會提供書面準則涵蓋指定範疇，例如外匯風險、利率風險、信貸風險及應用非衍生金融工具。另外，內部審核負責對風險管理及環境控制作獨立審核。應用金融工具而產生的最主要風險類別為信貸風險、市場風險和流動資金風險。市場風險包括外匯風險、利率風險和其他定價風險。

應用金融工具之策略

本銀行活動主要與應用金融工具有關。本銀行接受客戶在不同週期的存款，並利用該資金投放於高質素資產以賺取息差。本銀行保持足夠流動資金應付所有到期之提取。

信貸風險

信貸風險為客戶或交易對手會違反起約定義務從而給本銀行帶來財務虧損的風險。為本銀行帶來主要收入的業務活動乃向客戶提供貸款及向其他銀行提供同業存放，因此信貸風險為主要風險。信貸風險主要來自客戶貸款、其他應收款項、庫存現金及與銀行及其他金融機構的結存、即期及短期同業存放及一至十二個月內到期之定期同業存放。為進行風險管理，本銀行將對手違約風險、地域風險及行業風險等信貸風險因素考慮在內。

信貸風險管理

本銀行之風險管理委員會負責透過下列方式管理信貸風險：

- 確保本銀行擁有恰當的信貸風險實操（如有效的內控系統）一貫根據本銀行聲明的政策和程序、香港財務報告準則及相關監督指引釐定足夠的撥備。
- 從個別工具至組合層面，識別、評估及計量本銀行全部信貸風險。
- 為免遭已識別的風險，本銀行設定信貸政策：如從債務人取得抵押品、對債務人執行穩健不斷的信貸評估及持續監控風險抵禦內部風險額度等規定。
- 通過資產類型、交易對手、行業、信貸評級、地域分佈等現值風險集中程度。

18. 金融工具 - 續

信貸風險管理 - 續

- 建立穩健的控制架構以便信用額度之批核和續期。
- 根據違約風險程度，設立並維護風險評級對本銀行風險進行分類。定期覆核風險等級。
- 設立並維護本銀行之預期信貸損失計量流程，如監控信貸風險、形成前瞻性資料及預期信貸損失計量方法等。
- 確保本銀行的政策和程序準備就緒妥當維護評估和計量預期信貸損失的模型並使該等模型行之有效。
- 建立完善的信貸風險會計評估和計量流程，對評估信貸風險及對預期信貸損失進行會計處理的普通系統、工具及資料提供有力基礎。向業務單元提供意見、指引及專家技術促進本銀行管理信貸風險之最佳實務操作。

內部審核職能部門執行定期審核以保證充分設計和執行了已確立的控制和程序。

信貸風險之顯著增加

如附註 3 所述，本銀行監控應遵守減值規定的所有金融資產，以評估自初始確認以來信貸風險是否已顯著增加。倘若信貸風險已顯著增加，本銀行將根據存續期而非 12 個月的預期信貸損失計算預期信貸損失準備金。

本銀行使用不同標準確定各資產組合之信貸風險是否顯著增加。所採用之標準既有違約概率及信貸違約互換利差之定量變動，也有外部信貸評級、監管、經濟或技術環境之重大不利變化，業務及財務狀況之不利變化及債務人或組合表現行為之變化等定性指標。

本銀行假定，倘付款逾期超過約定時間 30 日以上，則自初始確認以來金融資產之信貸風險已顯著增加，除非本銀行有合理有據的資訊證明並非如此。

本銀行的監控程序已就緒，以確保用於識別信貸風險顯著增加的標準有效，在風險違約前或資產逾期 30 日時識別信貸風險是否已顯著增加。

本銀行的控制和程序已就緒，以識別何時資產之信貸風險改善及何時已不符合信貸風險顯著增加的定義，如：根據迄今支付的款項及債務人未來及時付款的能力，資產可能從第一階段轉回第二階段。

預期信貸損失之計量

計量預期信貸損失使用之關鍵輸入值如下：

- 違約概率；及
- 違約虧損率。

18. 金融工具 - 續

預期信貸損失之計量

如上所述，該等資料主要源自於統計模型及其他歷史外部資料，且對其進行調整以反映概率加權前瞻性資訊。

違約概率為對給定時間範圍內違約可能性的估計，在某時點及時進行估計。根據統計評級模型，使用按照各類交易對手及風險定制的評級工具評估和計算違約概率。該等統計模型乃基於市場資料、包含定量及定性因素之內部資料。考慮風險之約定期限及估計預付款率，估計違約概率。估計乃基於當前條件，並考慮將影響違約概率的未來條件之估計後進行調整。

違約虧損率為對違約導致的損失的估計，為到期合約現金流量與（考慮抵押品產生的現金流量後）貸方預期收到的現金流量之差額。擔保資產之違約虧損率模型考慮對未來抵押品價值的預測，該預測亦須考慮銷售折扣、兌現抵押品的時間、交叉抵押和債權年資、兌現抵押品的成本及恢復率（如：退出不良狀態）。無擔保資產之違約虧損率模型考慮回收時間、回收率及債權年資。根據折現現金流量計算違約虧損率，該現金流量乃根據貸款之原始實際利率折現。

本銀行考慮最大合約期間（包括展期期權）之違約風險後計量預期信貸損失，即便合約展期或續約乃商業慣例，企業乃在前述期間（而不是更長期間內）存在信貸風險。

信貸質素

本銀行監控各類金融工具之信貸風險。下表概括了已識別的種類、財務報表單列項目和附注，且附注就財務報表單列項目之財務工具種類進行了分析。

<u>財務工具種類</u>	<u>財務報表單列</u>	<u>附注</u>
按攤銷成本計量之銀行貸款	庫存現金及與銀行及其他金融機構結存 即期及短期同業存放	10
按攤銷成本計量之客戶貸款	一至十二個月內到期之定期同業存放 客戶貸款及其他應收賬項	11

下表陳述了各類金融資產信貸風險集中性分析。就金融資產而言，表中所列金額代表賬面值總額。按攤銷成本計量之銀行貸款為庫存現金及與銀行及其他金融機構結存、即期及短期同業存放和一至十二個月內到期之定期同業存放，而按攤銷成本計量之客戶貸款代表本銀行批予僱員之定期貸款。

18. 金融工具 - 續

	<u>2019</u> 港幣	<u>2018</u> 港幣
按攤銷成本計量之銀行貸款		
按部門劃分之風險集中性		
- 香港金融管理局	305,555,980	298,615,119
- 外國銀行	10,540,528	9,676,490
- 本地銀行	2,277,715,536	2,597,493,870
	<u>2,593,812,044</u>	<u>2,905,785,479</u>
按地區劃分之風險集中性		
- 香港	2,583,271,516	2,896,108,989
- 美國	9,042,522	8,362,185
- 英國	1,071,733	829,783
- 加拿大	426,273	484,522
	<u>2,593,812,044</u>	<u>2,905,785,479</u>
按攤銷成本計量之客戶貸款	<u>1,269,500</u>	<u>1,166,500</u>

於 2018 年 12 月 31 日及 2019 年 12 月 31 日，並無過期、重組及收回資產。

以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益的金融資產

於 2019 年 12 月 31 日，以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益的金融資產之最大信貸風險承擔賬面值為 3,400,000 港幣（於 2018 年 12 月 31 日：3,400,000 港幣）。

作擔保之抵押品

本銀行未持有與金融資產相關之抵押品或其他提高信譽之物品作擔保（2018 年：無）。

市場風險

本銀行所面對之市場風險乃因市場價格變動而導致金融工具的公允價值或未來現金流波動之風險。市場風險來自利率及貨幣產品的未平盤額，所有承受的風險為一般及指定市場變動與市場因數的波動水準，如外匯、利率、信貸溢價、股權價格及商品價格。

本銀行面對之市場風險主要來自利率風險及外匯風險。

18. 金融工具 - 續

市場風險管理

市場風險管理主要按照董事會批准的風險限制執行財資活動。本銀行致力遵照準則、政策及程序以控制並監察市場風險。經營業務所引起的市場風險均由信貸、資產及債務管理委員會監督下作評估及管理。本銀行符合香港金融管理局頒佈之銀行業（資本）規則低額豁免下計算市場風險的所有條件。

外匯風險

由於本銀行若干交易以外幣為主要貨幣，因而導致本銀行須面對匯價波動的風險。匯率風險受限於董事會利用遠期外匯合約批准的政策參數。董事會就所面對的貨幣風險以及每天監察的隔夜及日內所維持的匯率總和，均設定限制。

下表列明本銀行以外幣計值資產和負債之賬面值，且顯示報告期末的集中貨幣風險：

	港幣 港幣千元	美元 港幣千元	英鎊 港幣千元	加幣 港幣千元	合計 港幣千元
<u>2019</u>					
<u>資產</u>					
庫存現金及與銀行及 其他金融機構結存	310,716	9,042	1,071	426	321,255
即期及短期同業存放 一至十二個月內到期之 定期同業存放	1,074,865	31,742	78,770	7,974	1,193,351
客戶貸款及其他應收賬項 以公允價值計量且其變動 計入損益的金融資產	979,610	11,072	90,329	-	1,081,011
	7,796	88	153	1	8,038
	3,400	-	-	-	3,400
	<u>2,376,387</u>	<u>51,944</u>	<u>170,323</u>	<u>8,401</u>	<u>2,607,055</u>
<u>負債</u>					
客戶存款	1,579,075	37,083	168,139	6,835	1,791,132
其他應付賬項	2,582	45	85	-	2,712
	<u>1,581,657</u>	<u>37,128</u>	<u>168,224</u>	<u>6,835</u>	<u>1,793,844</u>
資產負債表內持倉淨額	<u>794,730</u>	<u>14,816</u>	<u>2,099</u>	<u>1,566</u>	<u>813,211</u>

18. 金融工具 - 續

外匯風險 - 續

	港幣 港幣千元	美元 港幣千元	英鎊 港幣千元	加幣 港幣千元	合計 港幣千元
<u>2018</u>					
<u>資產</u>					
庫存現金及與銀行及 其他金融機構結存	305,754	8,361	830	484	315,429
即期及短期同業存放 一至十二個月內到期之 定期同業存放	1,019,756	78,924	84,650	7,801	1,191,131
客戶貸款及其他應收賬項 以公允價值計量且其變動 計入損益的金融資產	1,298,941	14,814	88,399	-	1,402,154
	8,413	366	177	1	8,957
	3,400	-	-	-	3,400
	<u>2,636,264</u>	<u>102,465</u>	<u>174,056</u>	<u>8,286</u>	<u>2,921,071</u>
<u>負債</u>					
客戶存款	1,854,043	87,330	172,410	6,550	2,120,333
其他應付賬項	3,047	230	96	-	3,373
	<u>1,857,090</u>	<u>87,560</u>	<u>172,506</u>	<u>6,550</u>	<u>2,123,706</u>
資產負債表內持倉淨額	<u>779,174</u>	<u>14,905</u>	<u>1,550</u>	<u>1,736</u>	<u>797,365</u>

18. 金融工具 - 續

外匯風險 - 續

外幣敏感度

本銀行主要面對美元的外匯風險，但由於管理層認為在聯繫匯率下沒有明顯影響，所以沒有準備其敏感度之分析。

此外，下表詳列本銀行面對港幣兌英鎊及加幣時上升及下降5%之敏感度。高級管理人員彙報管理層對以外幣匯率可能變動進行評估時採用之影響率為5%。敏感度分析僅包括以外幣列值之未償貨幣項目及於年末以外幣匯率5%之變動進行換算調整。至於港幣兌換相關貨幣處於5%弱勢/強勢時，對稅後利潤之影響詳列如下：

	影響	
	2019 港幣千元	2018 港幣千元
除稅後溢利		
英鎊	88/(88)	65/(65)
加幣	65/(65)	72/(72)

利率風險

現金流利率風險為因市場利率改變而導致金融工具未來現金流波動產生的風險。公允價值利率風險為因市場利率改變而導致金融工具價值波動產生的風險。本銀行的現金流量風險因應市場利率現行水準波動之影響而承擔風險。息差可能會因變動而上升，但亦可因產生預計以外之波動而減少或造成虧損。管理層就可能承擔之重訂利率錯配水準設定限制，並定期監控。

本銀行量度其資產及負債在利率波動下所面對的風險時，主要以差距分析，以提供本銀行之該等狀況的到期情況及重訂價格特點的靜態資料。到期還款數據日報表把所有資產和負債按根據合約到期日或預計重新定價日期兩者較早者，以各時期分類。於任何時期類別之到期或重新定價的資產及負債的金額差別，均可指示出本銀行在淨利息收入之潛在改變時所面對的風險。

18. 金融工具 - 續

利率風險 - 續

下表概括本銀行面對之利率風險，包括本銀行的金融資產及金融負債的賬面值，以合約重新訂價或到期日兩者中較前者分類。

	1 個月 或以下 港幣千元	1 個月 至 3 個月 港幣千元	3 個月 至 12 個月 港幣千元	1 年 至 5 年 港幣千元	5 年以上 港幣千元	不計利息 港幣千元	合計 港幣千元
<u>於 2019 年 12 月 31 日</u>							
<u>資產</u>							
庫存現金及與銀行及 其他金融機構結存	-	-	-	-	-	321,255	321,255
即期及短期同業存放 一至十二個月內到期之	1,193,351	-	-	-	-	-	1,193,351
定期同業存放	-	1,031,045	49,966	-	-	-	1,081,011
客戶貸款及其他應收賬項 以公允價值計量且其變動 計入損益的金融資產	4,560	2,257	291	809	121	-	8,038
	-	-	-	-	-	3,400	3,400
	<u>1,197,911</u>	<u>1,033,302</u>	<u>50,257</u>	<u>809</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>324,655</u>	<u>2,607,055</u>
<u>負債</u>							
客戶存款	1,077,190	625,610	-	-	-	88,332	1,791,132
其他應付賬項	-	-	-	-	-	2,712	2,712
	<u>1,077,190</u>	<u>625,610</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>91,044</u>	<u>1,793,844</u>
利息敏感差距合計	<u>120,721</u>	<u>407,692</u>	<u>50,257</u>	<u>809</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>233,611</u>	<u>813,211</u>
<u>於 2018 年 12 月 31 日</u>							
<u>資產</u>							
庫存現金及與銀行及 其他金融機構結存	-	-	-	-	-	315,429	315,429
即期及短期同業存放 一至十二個月內到期之	1,191,131	-	-	-	-	-	1,191,131
定期同業存放	-	1,312,264	89,890	-	-	-	1,402,154
客戶貸款及其他應收賬項 以公允價值計量且其變動 計入損益的金融資產	4,036	3,298	753	771	99	-	8,957
	-	-	-	-	-	3,400	3,400
	<u>1,195,167</u>	<u>1,315,562</u>	<u>90,643</u>	<u>771</u>	<u>99</u>	<u>318,829</u>	<u>2,921,071</u>
<u>負債</u>							
客戶存款	1,365,145	621,824	-	-	-	133,364	2,120,333
其他應付賬項	-	-	-	-	-	3,373	3,373
	<u>1,365,145</u>	<u>621,824</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>136,737</u>	<u>2,123,706</u>
利息敏感差距合計	<u>(169,978)</u>	<u>693,738</u>	<u>90,643</u>	<u>771</u>	<u>99</u>	<u>182,092</u>	<u>797,365</u>

18. 金融工具 - 續

利率風險 - 續

利率敏感度

下列敏感度分析乃基於報告期末面對的浮動利率風險，並假設於報告期末未償金融工具於整個年度內一直尚未償還。利用增加 25 基點（2018：25 基點），對利率風險假設所得的結果，管理層作內部報告及評估利率之可能變動。

若利率增加 25 基點（2018：25 基點）並假設其它因素不變，因客戶存款的浮動利率而對稅後利潤之影響詳列如下：

	<u>影響</u>	
	<u>2019</u> 港幣千元	<u>2018</u> 港幣千元
除稅後溢利	(1,628)	(1,658)

流動資金風險

流動資金風險為本銀行缺乏充足財務資源依期履行其責任或是依期履行其責任需要付出過高代價之風險。以上風險乃由於現金流量時點的錯配導致，該錯配乃銀行業營運之固有風險且受整個市場上一系列事件的影響。

流動性風險管理

管理層負責監控本銀行之流動資金狀況，並通過定期覆核法定流動性維持比率、資產和負債之到期還款資料、貸款與存款比例以及同業交易以監控情況。流動資金政策由管理層監察，並由風險委員會與本銀行董事會覆核。本銀行之政策旨在每天維持保守程度的流動資金，使本銀行可以隨時履行其在正常業務運作中到期之責任，並符合法定流動性維持比率要求，需要時亦可以處理任何資金危機。可應用到期資金的限制設於最低比例，以應付所有現金資源回收，例如隔夜存款、往來賬戶；並以最低水平的同業和其他借款工具，補充預料以外的提款。

本銀行管理層就每日和每月之平均流動性維持比率，設定內部目標水平。本銀行會計主管負責監察該等比率，並當流動資金少於內部限額時，會計主管會向管理層作彙報，而管理層諮詢信貸、資產及債務管理委員會後，便會決定採取合適的行動以作修正。

18. 金融工具 - 續

流動資金表

下表詳列本銀行非衍生金融負債之餘下合約到期期限。乃根據金融負債之合約期限的未折現還款額而制定，包括該等負債可能導致的利息，惟本銀行已享有的利息和其打算在期限前還款所採用利息除外。

金融負債	1個月以下 港幣千元	1個月以上 至3個月 港幣千元	3個月以上 至1年 港幣千元	1年以上 至5年 港幣千元	5年以上 港幣千元	合計 港幣千元	賬面值 港幣千元
<u>於2019年12月31日</u>							
客戶存款	1,166,041	627,295	-	-	-	1,793,336	1,791,132
其他應付款項	2,079	633	-	-	-	2,712	2,712
	<u>1,168,120</u>	<u>627,928</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,796,048</u>	<u>1,793,844</u>
<u>於2018年12月31日</u>							
客戶存款	1,499,949	623,338	-	-	-	2,123,287	2,120,333
其他應付款項	2,885	488	-	-	-	3,373	3,373
	<u>1,502,834</u>	<u>623,826</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,126,660</u>	<u>2,123,706</u>

資產負債表外項目

下表概述本銀行資產負債表外向客戶承諾延長信貸的合約金額日期，以及其他融資和財務擔保（按最早之合約期滿日計算）總結如下：

	1年以內 港幣千元	1年至5年 港幣千元	合計 港幣千元
<u>於2019年12月31日及2018年12月31日</u>			
擔保、承兌及其他財務工具	<u>3,490</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,490</u>

18. 金融工具 - 續

以餘下到期還款分析資產及負債

根據香港金融管理局頒佈的指引，基於在報告期末前餘下之合約期限到期還款作以下分析：

	即時還款 港幣千元	1個月 或以下 港幣千元	到期期限				無注明 日期 港幣千元	賬面值 港幣千元
			1個月 以上至 3個月 或以下 港幣千元	3個月 以上至 1年 或以下 港幣千元	1年 以上至 5年 或以下 港幣千元	5年 以上 港幣千元		
於 2019 年 12 月 31 日								
資產								
庫存現金及與銀行及其他 金融機構結存	321,255	-	-	-	-	-	-	321,255
即期及短期同業存放 一至十二個月內到期之 定期同業存放	-	1,193,351	-	-	-	-	-	1,193,351
客戶貸款及其他應收賬項 以公允價值計量且其變動計入當期 損益的金融資產	-	-	1,031,045	49,966	-	-	-	1,081,011
客戶貸款及其他應收賬項 以公允價值計量且其變動計入當期 損益的金融資產	-	4,560	2,257	291	809	121	-	8,038
無形資產	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,400	3,400
遞延稅項資產	-	-	-	-	-	-	210	210
預付款項	-	-	-	77	-	-	245	245
設備及租賃物業裝修	-	-	-	-	707	-	-	707
	<u>321,255</u>	<u>1,197,911</u>	<u>1,033,302</u>	<u>50,334</u>	<u>1,516</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>3,855</u>	<u>2,608,294</u>
負債								
客戶存款	869,655	295,867	625,610	-	-	-	-	1,791,132
其他應付賬項及撥備	1,715	363	633	-	-	-	1,442	4,153
應付稅款	-	-	-	1,226	-	-	-	1,226
	<u>871,370</u>	<u>296,230</u>	<u>626,243</u>	<u>1,226</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,442</u>	<u>1,796,511</u>
流動資金差距	<u>(550,115)</u>	<u>901,681</u>	<u>407,059</u>	<u>49,108</u>	<u>1,516</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>2,413</u>	<u>811,783</u>
於 2018 年 12 月 31 日								
資產								
庫存現金及與銀行及其他 金融機構結存	315,429	-	-	-	-	-	-	315,429
即期及短期同業存放 一至十二個月內到期之 定期同業存放	-	1,191,131	-	-	-	-	-	1,191,131
客戶貸款及其他應收賬項 以公允價值計量且其變動計入當期 損益的金融資產	-	-	1,312,264	89,890	-	-	-	1,402,154
客戶貸款及其他應收賬項 以公允價值計量且其變動計入當期 損益的金融資產	-	4,036	3,298	753	771	99	-	8,957
無形資產	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,400	3,400
遞延稅項資產	-	-	-	-	-	-	210	210
預付款項	-	-	-	77	-	-	245	245
設備及租賃物業裝修	-	-	-	-	873	-	-	873
	<u>315,429</u>	<u>1,195,167</u>	<u>1,315,562</u>	<u>90,720</u>	<u>1,644</u>	<u>99</u>	<u>3,855</u>	<u>2,922,476</u>
負債								
客戶存款	928,973	569,536	621,824	-	-	-	-	2,120,333
其他應付賬項及撥備	1,769	1,116	488	-	-	-	1,442	4,815
應付稅款	-	-	-	1,937	-	-	-	1,937
	<u>930,742</u>	<u>570,652</u>	<u>622,312</u>	<u>1,937</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,442</u>	<u>2,127,085</u>
流動資金差距	<u>(615,313)</u>	<u>624,515</u>	<u>693,250</u>	<u>88,783</u>	<u>1,644</u>	<u>99</u>	<u>2,413</u>	<u>795,391</u>

18. 金融工具 - 續

金融資產及負債的公允價值

其他金融資產與其他金融負債的公允價值，是根據折現現金使用分析一般採納的價格模式所釐定。

董事會認為以攤銷成本記錄於財務報表內的金融資產及金融負債之賬面值與其公允價值相約。

資本管理

本銀行採納維持充足資金基礎的政策以：

- 符合銀行業條例的銀行業（資本）規則要求；及
- 維持本銀行之穩定以提供合理回報予股東。

按法定資本與風險加權性資產比例作計算的資本充足比率均保持在法定下限比例以上。

資本充足狀況與法定資本的使用，均由本銀行管理層運用以銀行業（資本）規則為基礎的技巧緊密監察。所需資料會以統計表形式於每季定期呈交香港金融管理局。

本銀行已制定商業計劃程序以評估其資本是否足夠應付現時和未來之銀行活動。該程序按其策略重點與商業計劃，訂出本銀行與風險相關的充足資本目標。

金融工具的公允價值

本附註提供有關本銀行如何確定各種金融資產和金融負債的公允價值的資訊。

為了財務報告的目的，銀行的部分金融工具以公允價值計量。在估計公允價值時，本銀行在可獲得的範圍內使用市場可觀察資料。當一級輸入資料不可用時，本銀行參考二手市場的報價計量公允價值。

18. 金融工具 - 續

公允價值計量在財務狀況表中確認

下表提供了按初始確認後以公允價值計量的金融工具分析，根據公允價值可觀察程度分為一至三級。

	公允價值			合計 公允價值 港幣
	一級 港幣	二級 港幣	三級 港幣	
<u>於 2019 年 12 月 31 日及 2018 年 12 月 31 日</u>				
以公允價值計量且其變動計入當期 損益的金融資產				
- 會所會員身份	-	3,400,000	-	3,400,000

於本年度，金融工具在一級和二級之間沒有轉移。

在評估分類為第二級的會所會員身份的公允價值時，公允價值是參考二手市場的報價得出的。於 2018 年 12 月 31 日及 2019 年 12 月 31 日，以公允價值計量且其變動計入當期損益的金融資產，按市場價值計量。

19. 關聯人士的交易

本銀行與關聯人士（包括主要管理人員與其直系親屬，以及由其控制或具有重大影響力的公司）進行多項交易，當中主要為接受其存款。

本銀行於本年度與關聯人士進行之交易如下：

	2019 港幣	2018 港幣
客戶存款利息支出	10,735,526	8,375,123
租金及其他相關支出	1,347,376	1,321,752

本銀行於報告期末尚有與關聯人士的餘額如下：

	2019 港幣	2018 港幣
往來賬戶	73,992,933	120,294,447
儲蓄存款	706,709,957	711,384,489
定期、即期及通知存款	904,828,116	1,174,817,037
	<u>1,685,531,006</u>	<u>2,006,495,973</u>

19. 關聯人士的交易 - 續

往來賬戶存款結餘為非付利息計算及需應要求即時付還。儲蓄存款結餘年利率為 0.10% (2018 年: 0.125%) 及需應要求即時付還。定期、即期及通知存款結餘年利率為介乎 0.20% 至 1.80% (2018 年: 0.01% 至 2.20%) 及於一至三個月內到期。

此類交易按與適用於與非關聯人士交易類似的條款進行。

本銀行向一家關連公司發出保證書，主要對像是公用事業公司，金額為 3,490,000 港幣 (2018 年: 3,490,000 港幣)。本銀行及其董事均為該關連公司的股東。

主要管理人員酬金

	<u>2019</u> 港幣	<u>2018</u> 港幣
薪金及津貼 (包括董事袍金)	6,016,560	5,378,380

截至 2019 年 12 月 31 日，本銀行並無提供簽約獎金和遣散費 (2018 年: 0 港幣)。

20. 資產負債表外之風險

於報告期末，本銀行尚有下列或有負債及承付款項之重要的合約金額：

	<u>2019</u> 港幣	<u>2018</u> 港幣
直接信貸替代項目	3,490,000	3,490,000

21. 退休福利計劃

本銀行參與一個根據職業退休計劃條例註冊之退休計劃，保障所有合資格僱員。計劃的資產與本銀行資產分開處理，以基金形式受託管人管核。本銀行向計劃提供有關薪金之百分之五供款，僱員亦以相同數目向計劃供款。

本銀行本年度的有關計劃供款為 230,957 港幣 (2018 年: 224,989 港幣)，該款項已列入損益及其他全面收益表內。

22. 經營租賃承擔

根據不可撤銷之經營租賃合約，下列為本銀行於報告期末未來有關租賃承擔所有所須支付之最低租金：

	<u>2019</u> 港幣	<u>2018</u> 港幣
一年以內	<u>1,186,900</u>	<u>521,300</u>

經營租賃付款即本銀行租用其辦公處所應繳租金。現行租賃於 2020 年 11 月到期，而租賃期內租金維持不變。

23. 股息

於報告期末後，本銀行董事會宣告就截至 2019 年 12 月 31 日止年度派發每普通股 0.50 港幣（2018 年：0.50 港幣），合共 1,500,000 港幣（2018 年：1,500,000 港幣）之年末股息。

大有銀行有限公司

截至 2019 年 12 月 31 日止年度之
未經審核補充財務資料

以下為有關企業管治及依據香港金融管理局頒佈的《銀行業（披露）規則》披露的其他資訊，這些補充財務資料未經審核：

1. 企業管治

審核委員會、薪酬委員會、風險委員會、提名委員會、執行委員會及信貸、資產及債務管理委員會在企業管治事情上協助董事會。

審核委員會成員包括三名獨立非執行董事、及一名非執行董事，並向董事會定期匯報。審核委員會監察經董事會通過之政策及其他內部與法定規條的遵守。並監察本銀行內部及外聘核數師工作，從而就本銀行之財務匯報程序及內部管控系統的效益向董事會提供獨立意見。

本銀行成立薪酬委員會，並以書面列明其職權範圍，釐清其權力及職責。薪酬委員會由三名獨立非執行董事與一名非執行董事組成，並定期向董事會匯報。薪酬委員會負責向董事會就本銀行所有董事和高級管理人員的薪酬政策、慣例及架構提出建議，以釐定其薪酬待遇。本銀行會確保任何董事或其下屬均不得參與其個人的薪酬制定，並且每年最少有一次覆核本銀行之薪酬系統及其運作。在 2019 年間，薪酬委員會召開兩次會議，所有薪酬委員會成員均有出席。

薪酬委員會獲充足資源以履行其職責。於 2019 年薪酬委員會之工作概述如下：

- (i) 檢討本銀行薪酬制度及其運作；
- (ii) 檢討年度薪金支付情況；
- (iii) 檢討高級管理層、主要人員及其他員工的薪酬；及
- (iv) 檢討薪酬政策

本銀行已審核本銀行全體員工的薪酬政策。該政策涵蓋與本銀行業務相稱的指引和程序，同時支援本銀行的道德價值、目標、策略和控制環境。薪酬架構的設計旨在鼓勵員工支援本銀行風險管理架構和財政長遠穩健。本銀行之薪酬政策於年內並無任何改變。

1. 企業管治 - 續

本銀行之薪酬待遇中僅包含以現金支付之固定薪酬，本銀行因應員工之職級、職務、職責及負責業務和促進員工以支援本銀行的風險管理及長期財政健全之需要，以制定有關薪酬架構。

本銀行以有系統的評估方法定立每個僱員的適當薪酬。通過每年或定期檢討員工的表現，評估每個僱員在工作上的要求和工作表現的目標是否已經達到。本銀行將以薪酬作為獎勵員工的成就。表現不佳的員工，其來年的薪酬遞增標準可能會受到影響。

本銀行的高級管理人員為 10 人，以及另外 4 人被視為本銀行之關鍵人員，並以固定薪酬支薪。本年內以現金支付酬金金額分別為 4,120,580 港幣及 1,895,980 港幣，共 6,016,560 港幣（2018 年: 5,378,380 港幣）。本銀行於年內並無提供任何保證獎金、簽約獎金及遣散費。

風險委員會處於董事會之下本銀行風險管治體系的最高層級，由三名獨立非執行董事和一名非執行董事組成。風險委員會直接監督本銀行風險偏好之形成，且確保銀行政策和程序中反映了該風險偏好。風險委員會亦定期審核本銀行之風險管理架構並確保根據已定政策使用恰當人力資源執行所有重要風險相關任務。

提名委員會負責就識別、挑選、提名及推薦合適的董事及高級管理人員相關事宜向董事會提供建議。提名委員會亦對董事會之表現及董事對董事會效力之貢獻進行評價。

提名委員會有四人，其中三人為獨立非執行董事，另外一人為非執行董事。

執行委員會由不少於三位董事組成，其中一位為執行董事，包括董事會主席在內。該委員會確保銀行在董事會會議之間的業務和事務之連續性，並擁有董事會的授權及享有同等權力以批核事項或採取合適行動。

信貸、資產及債務管理委員會之成員包括本銀行之行政總裁、副總裁、總經理、經理、司庫和會計及營運主管。該委員會旨在執行及維持有關信貸、流動資金狀況、現金流量、到期項目、利率及匯率趨勢以及法規遵守職能的整體風險管理架構。該委員會亦會支援薪酬委員會。

本銀行董事會認為本銀行已完全遵守香港金融管理局監管政策手冊的《本地註冊認可機構的企業管治》。

2. 分部資料

(甲) 按地區劃分

本銀行所有業務皆於香港運作。

(乙) 按業務劃分

本銀行主要經營商業銀行業務。

(丙) 客戶貸款—以行業劃分

客戶貸款的行業類別是按該等貸款用途分類，未減除任何撥備。

	<u>2019</u> 港幣	<u>2018</u> 港幣
在香港使用的貸款		
個人—其他私人用途	1,269,500	1,166,500

貸款客戶主要位於香港。

3. 其他財務資料

(甲) 流動資金狀況

按照《銀行業(流動性)規則》計算，平均流動性維持比率是每月平均流動性維持比率的簡單平均數，每月平均流動性維持比率按平均流動資產與經作出相關扣除後之平均限定負債之比例計算。

	<u>2019</u> %	<u>2018</u> %
平均流動性維持比率	74.33	75.66

3. 其他財務資料 - 續

(乙) 資本充足

資本充足比率是按照香港金融管理局頒佈的《銀行業（資本）規則》以獨立基礎計算。該比率乃根據《巴塞爾資本協定 III》而修訂的《銀行業（資本）規則》所編製。本銀行採納基本方法以計算信貸風險的風險加權資產，並以基本指標方法計算營運風險。

	<u>2019</u> %	<u>2018</u> %
總資本比率	<u>156.21</u>	<u>139.10</u>
一級資本比率	<u>156.19</u>	<u>139.08</u>
普通股權一級資本比率	<u>156.19</u>	<u>139.08</u>

本銀行於本網站內設立「監管披露」一節以披露《銀行業（披露）規則》有關資本的資料。以上資料可見於本銀行網站 (www.tybhk.com.hk)。

(丙) 槓桿比率

槓桿比率是按照香港金融管理局頒佈的《銀行業（資本）規則》以獨立基礎計算。該比率之披露乃根據《銀行業（披露）規則》所編制。

	<u>31.12.2019</u> %	<u>31.12.2018</u> %
槓桿比率	<u>31.07</u>	<u>27.18</u>

槓桿比率的資料披露可於本銀行網站(www.tybhk.com.hk)之「監管披露」內瀏覽。

(丁) 防衛緩衝資本比率

於 2019 年 12 月 31 日，本銀行的防衛緩衝資本比率為 2.5%（2018 年: 1.875%）乃按照《銀行業（資本）規則》計算。

3. 其他財務資料 - 續

(戊) 逆週期緩衝資本比率

逆週期緩衝資本比率是按照《銀行業（資本）規則》計算。

	<u>31.12.2019</u> %	<u>31.12.2018</u> %
逆週期緩衝資本比率	<u>2.000</u>	<u>1.875</u>

逆週期緩衝資本比率的資料披露可於本銀行網站 (www.tybhk.com.hk) 之「監管披露」內瀏覽。

(己) 營運風險的資本支出

報告期末之營運風險的資本支出按基本指標方法計算如下：

	<u>2019</u> 港幣千元	<u>2018</u> 港幣千元
營運風險的資本支出	<u>4,399</u>	<u>3,459</u>

4. 營運風險

營運風險涉及人為錯誤、系統失靈、欺詐、或內部監控及程序不善所引致的不可預見之損失。

依照董事會批核的政策，風險管理是由信貸、資產及債務管理委員會負責。該委員會透過妥善的人力資源政策、授權、權責劃分和最新準確的資訊，以管理營運風險。

一旦業務受到任何干預，現有一套全面的應變計劃，確保重要業務繼續運作，日常營運亦可以及時有效地回復正常。

5. 國際債權

國際債權資料披露對交易對手風險額最終風險的所在地，並已顧及轉移風險因素。一般而言，在以下所述的情況下才轉移風險，有關貸款的債權獲得並非交易對手所在地的國家的一方擔保。或該債權的履行對像是某銀行的海外分行，而該銀行的總辦事處並非設於交易對手的所在地。當某一國家的風險額佔總風險額 10%或以上，該國家的風險額便予以披露。

	銀行 港幣千元
<u>於 2019 年 12 月 31 日</u>	
發達國家	581,688
- 其中： 日本	572,219
離岸中心	177,279
- 其中： 香港	177,279
發展中的亞洲和太平洋地區	857,436
- 其中： 中國	433,784
臺灣	333,449
馬來西亞	90,203
<u>於 2018 年 12 月 31 日</u>	
發達國家	680,617
- 其中： 日本	471,751
加拿大	200,504
離岸中心	281,180
- 其中： 香港	181,125
新加坡	100,055
發展中的亞洲和太平洋地區	989,077
- 其中： 中國	483,710
臺灣	244,764
馬來西亞	260,603

6. 貨幣風險

下表列明因非買賣及結構性倉盤而承受的外匯風險額，而該等外匯淨額佔所持有外匯淨盤總額的 10%或以上者：

	於 2019 年 12 月 31 日 (港幣同值)			合計
	美元	英鎊	加幣	
現貨資產	51,952,519	170,374,989	8,402,504	230,730,012
現貨負債	(37,127,942)	(168,224,492)	(6,835,504)	(212,187,938)
長盤淨額	<u>14,824,577</u>	<u>2,150,497</u>	<u>1,567,000</u>	<u>18,542,074</u>
結構性倉盤淨額	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	於 2018 年 12 月 31 日 (港幣同值)			合計
	美元	英鎊	加幣	
現貨資產	102,483,992	174,151,272	8,288,570	284,923,834
現貨負債	(87,560,425)	(172,505,696)	(6,549,815)	(266,615,936)
長盤淨額	<u>14,923,567</u>	<u>1,645,576</u>	<u>1,738,755</u>	<u>18,307,898</u>
結構性倉盤淨額	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

7. 逾期及重整貸款和其他資產

於報告期末，本銀行並無逾期及重整貸款和其他資產。

8. 中國內地活動

於報告期末，本銀行並無對中國內地非銀行風險承擔。

9. 遵守資訊披露規定

本銀行擬定截至 2019 年 12 月 31 日止年度之財務報表時，完全遵守香港金融管理局的《銀行業（披露）規則》所載之規定。