

**INTERIM RESULTS FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 30 JUNE 2020**

The directors of Tai Yau Bank Limited (the “Bank”) are pleased to announce the unaudited results of the Bank for the six months ended 30 June 2020. The interim results are prepared on a basis consistent with the accounting policies adopted in the 2019 annual financial statements.

**A. STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

	<u>NOTES</u>	6 months ended <u>30/06/2020</u> HK\$ (Unaudited)	6 months ended <u>30/06/2019</u> HK\$ (Unaudited)
Interest income	1	18,273,549	22,280,201
Interest expense	2	(4,496,614)	(5,377,519)
Net interest income		13,776,935	16,902,682
Other income	3	23,276	191,847
Operating income		13,800,211	17,094,529
Operating expenses	4	(8,344,177)	(6,536,978)
Impairment (losses) write-back		(70,850)	203,000
Profit before taxation		5,385,184	10,760,551
Income tax expense	5	(888,000)	(1,832,000)
Profit and other comprehensive income for the period		4,497,184	8,928,551
Interim dividend		-	-

**B. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

		<u>30/06/2020</u> HK\$ (Unaudited)	<u>31/12/2019</u> HK\$ (Audited)
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Cash and balances with banks	6	364,016,431	321,255,238
Placements with banks	7	1,904,414,910	2,274,362,350
Advances to customers and other accounts receivable	8	4,526,791	8,037,703
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	9	3,400,000	3,400,000
Intangible asset		210,000	210,000
Equipment and leasehold improvements	10	605,394	706,685
Prepayment		45,484	76,667
Deferred tax assets		245,394	245,394
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<u>2,277,464,404</u>	<u>2,608,294,037</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Deposits from customers	11	1,447,592,710	1,791,132,579
Other accounts payable and provisions	12	12,978,291	4,153,239
Tax payable		2,113,986	1,225,986
		1,462,684,987	1,796,511,804
<b>CAPITAL RESOURCES</b>			
Share capital		300,000,000	300,000,000
Reserves		514,779,417	511,782,233
<b>SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS</b>		<u>814,779,417</u>	<u>811,782,233</u>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL RESOURCES</b>		<u>2,277,464,404</u>	<u>2,608,294,037</u>

**C. STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW**

	30/06/2020	30/06/2019
	HK\$	HK\$
	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
<b>OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Profit before tax	5,385,184	10,760,551
Adjustments for:		
Interest income	(18,273,549)	(22,280,201)
Interest expense	4,496,614	5,377,519
Depreciation expenses	181,318	-
Impairment losses / (write-back)	70,850	(203,000)
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital	(8,139,583)	(6,345,131)
Decrease in money at call and short notice with original maturity more than three months	361,895,504	299,750,000
(Increase) in placements with banks with original maturity more than three months	(312,442,922)	(21,926,172)
Decrease (increase) in advances to customers	173,500	(276,500)
Decrease in prepayment	31,183	-
Increase in lease right of use asset	-	(107,900)
(Decrease) in deposits from customers	(343,539,869)	(95,416,933)
Increase (decrease) in other accounts payable	7,776,946	(1,402,178)
Net cash generated (used in) from operations	(294,245,241)	174,275,186
Interest received	21,614,600	23,944,672
Interest paid	(4,948,509)	(5,916,239)
<b>NET CASH GENERATED FROM (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>(277,579,150)</b>	<b>192,303,619</b>
<b>INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Purchase of equipment	(80,028)	-
<b>FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Dividend paid to shareholders	-	(1,500,000)
<b>NET (DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	<b>(277,659,178)</b>	<b>190,803,619</b>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 1 JANUARY</b>	<b>1,744,338,885</b>	<b>1,228,935,056</b>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 30 JUNE</b>	<b>1,466,679,707</b>	<b>1,419,738,675</b>

**ANALYSIS OF THE BALANCES OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**

Cash and balances with banks and other financial institutions	364,053,452	108,208,529
Money at call and short notice with original maturity at or less than three months	295,836,584	667,368,239
Placements with banks with original maturity at or less than three months	806,789,671	644,161,907
	<u>1,466,679,707</u>	<u>1,419,738,675</u>

**D. STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**

	Share capital	Retained profits	General reserve	Regulatory reserve	Capital reserve	Total
	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$
At 1 January 2019	300,000,000	443,784,840	46,000,000	100,000	5,507,059	795,391,899
Final dividend for 2018	-	(1,500,000)	-	-	-	(1,500,000)
Profit and other comprehensive income for the period	-	8,928,551	-	-	-	8,928,551
At 30 June 2019 (Unaudited)	<u>300,000,000</u>	<u>451,213,391</u>	<u>46,000,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>	<u>5,507,059</u>	<u>802,820,450</u>
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>
At 1 January 2020	300,000,000	460,175,174	46,000,000	100,000	5,507,059	811,782,233
Transfer regulatory reserve to retained profits	-	50,000	-	(50,000)	-	-
Final dividend for 2019	-	(1,500,000)	-	-	-	(1,500,000)
Profit and other comprehensive income for the period	-	4,497,184	-	-	-	4,497,184
At 30 June 2020 (Unaudited)	<u>300,000,000</u>	<u>463,222,358</u>	<u>46,000,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>	<u>5,507,059</u>	<u>814,779,417</u>

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 regulatory reserve transfer to retained profits in 2020 was per requirement from HKMA.

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

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**Notes:**

1.	INTEREST INCOME	<u>30/06/2020</u> HK\$	<u>30/06/2019</u> HK\$
	Interests on placements with banks	18,272,964	22,279,479
	Interests on advances to customers	585	722
		<u>18,273,549</u>	<u>22,280,201</u>
2.	INTEREST EXPENSE	<u>30/06/2020</u> HK\$	<u>30/06/2019</u> HK\$
	Interests on deposits from customers	<u>4,496,614</u>	<u>5,377,519</u>
3.	OTHER INCOME	<u>30/06/2020</u> HK\$	<u>30/06/2019</u> HK\$
	Fees and commission income	20,754	21,125
	Net exchange gain arising from foreign currencies position	-	164,494
	Other income	2,522	6,228
		<u>23,276</u>	<u>191,847</u>
4.	OPERATING EXPENSES	<u>30/06/2020</u> HK\$	<u>30/06/2019</u> HK\$
	Directors' emoluments		
	- Fees	600,000	180,000
	- Other emoluments	570,000	570,000
	Other operating expenses	2,177,850	1,893,393
	Operating lease payments	682,158	664,540
	Net exchange loss arising from foreign currencies position	210,206	-
	Staff costs		
	- Salaries and bonus	3,993,624	3,114,279
	- Contribution to Mandatory Provident Fund	110,339	114,766
		<u>8,344,177</u>	<u>6,536,978</u>
5.	INCOME TAX EXPENSE	<u>30/06/2020</u> HK\$	<u>30/06/2019</u> HK\$
	Hong Kong Profits Tax		
	- Current period	888,000	1,832,000
	Deferred tax	-	-
		<u>888,000</u>	<u>1,832,000</u>
	The provision for Hong Kong profits tax is calculated at 16.5% (six months ended 30 June 2019: 16.5%) of the estimated assessable profits for the six months ended 30 June 2020.		
6.	CASH AND BALANCES WITH BANKS	<u>30/06/2020</u> HK\$	<u>31/12/2019</u> HK\$
	Cash in hand	2,878,710	2,259,597
	Balances with HKMA	348,065,301	305,718,728
	Balances with other banks	13,109,441	13,308,912
		<u>364,053,452</u>	<u>321,287,237</u>
	Less: Impairment allowances - Stage 1	(37,021)	(31,999)
		<u>364,016,431</u>	<u>321,255,238</u>
7.	PLACEMENTS WITH BANKS	<u>30/06/2020</u> HK\$	<u>31/12/2019</u> HK\$
	Placements with banks maturing		
	- within one month	435,836,584	1,193,505,518
	- after one month but within one year	1,469,232,593	1,081,441,632
		<u>1,905,069,177</u>	<u>2,274,947,150</u>
	Less: Impairment allowances - Stage 1	(654,267)	(584,800)
		<u>1,904,414,910</u>	<u>2,274,362,350</u>

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8. ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS AND OTHER ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE	<u>30/06/2020</u>	<u>31/12/2019</u>
	HK\$	HK\$
The advances to customers and other accounts receivable comprise:		
Advances to staff	1,096,000	1,269,500
Less: Impairment allowance - Stage 1	<u>(9,760)</u>	<u>(13,399)</u>
	1,086,240	1,256,101
Interest receivable	<u>3,440,551</u>	<u>6,781,602</u>
	<u>4,526,791</u>	<u>8,037,703</u>

There was no impairment loan for the period ended 30 June 2020 and 31 December 2019.

As at 30 June 2020 and 31 December 2019, there were no overdue or rescheduled loans and other assets.

9. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS	<u>30/06/2020</u>	<u>31/12/2019</u>
	HK\$	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 30 June 2020, the fair value of club membership remained unchanged with reference to the quote from secondary market.

10. EQUIPMENT AND LEASEHOLD IMPROVEMENTS		Leasehold	
	Equipment	Improvements	Total
	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$
COST			
At 1 January 2019	1,663,499	1,472,938	3,136,437
Additions	150,000	-	150,000
At 31 December 2019	<u>1,813,499</u>	<u>1,472,938</u>	<u>3,286,437</u>
Additions	80,028	-	80,028
At 30 June 2020	<u>1,893,527</u>	<u>1,472,938</u>	<u>3,366,465</u>
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION			
At 1 January 2019	790,289	1,472,938	2,263,227
Additions	316,525	-	316,525
At 31 December 2019	<u>1,106,814</u>	<u>1,472,938</u>	<u>2,579,752</u>
Additions	181,319	-	181,319
At 30 June 2020	<u>1,288,133</u>	<u>1,472,938</u>	<u>2,761,071</u>
CARRYING AMOUNT			
At 30 June 2020	<u>605,394</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>605,394</u>
At 31 December 2019	<u>706,685</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>706,685</u>

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

11. DEPOSITS FROM CUSTOMERS	<u>30/06/2020</u>	<u>31/12/2019</u>
	HK\$	HK\$
Current accounts	107,805,433	88,332,614
Savings deposits	320,029,082	781,323,120
Time, call and notice deposits	<u>1,019,758,195</u>	<u>921,476,845</u>
	<u>1,447,592,710</u>	<u>1,791,132,579</u>



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12. OTHER ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND PROVISIONS	<u>30/06/2020</u> HK\$	<u>31/12/2019</u> HK\$
Interest payable	544,408	996,302
Provision for long service payment	1,441,633	1,441,633
Others accounts payable	10,992,250	1,715,304
	<u>12,978,291</u>	<u>4,153,239</u>

## E. SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

### (1) 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 at gross.

	<u>30/06/2020</u> HK\$	<u>31/12/2019</u> HK\$
Loans for use in Hong Kong		
Individuals - other private purposes	1,096,000	1,269,500
	<u>1,096,000</u>	<u>1,269,500</u>

The loan borrowers are predominantly located in Hong Kong.

### (2) OFF-BALANCE SHEET EXPOSURES

As at 30 June 2020 and 31 December 2019, the Bank had the following outstanding contractual amounts of contingent liabilities and commitments:

	<u>30/06/2020</u> HK\$	<u>31/12/2019</u> HK\$
Direct credit substitutes	3,490,000	3,490,000
	<u>3,490,000</u>	<u>3,490,000</u>

The credit risk weighted amount of contingent liabilities and commitments is HK\$ Nil (2019: HK\$ Nil).

### (3) 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 Directors or any of his associates are involved in deciding his own remuneration and review at least annually of the Bank's remuneration system and its operation is carried out independently.



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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 comprises four members: three independent non-executive directors and one non-executive director. It identifies, selects, nominates and recommends 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 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.

## **(4) QUALITATIVE INFORMATION ON MANAGEMENT OF RISK**

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 the Terms of Reference 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 and 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.

### 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.

### 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.



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- 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.

### 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.

The 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, after consultation with members of the CALCO, decides the appropriate corrective actions to be taken.

### 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 minimis exemption criteria for calculation of market risk as set out in Banking (Capital) Rules issued by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority.



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## 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.

## 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.

## 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) CURRENCY RISK

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

	30/06/2020			
	(Equivalent in HK\$)			
	USD	GBP	CAD	Total
Spot assets	51,241,882	160,806,633	7,932,605	219,981,120
Spot liabilities	(37,285,281)	(158,557,326)	(6,503,375)	(202,345,982)
Net long position	13,956,601	2,249,307	1,429,230	17,635,138
Net structural position	-	-	-	-
	31/12/2019			
	(Equivalent in HK\$)			
	USD	GBP	CAD	Total
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	14,824,577	2,150,497	1,567,000	18,542,074
Net structural position	-	-	-	-





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## (6) 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 30 June 2020</u>	
Developed countries	404,124
- of which: Japan	395,319
Offshore centres	167,312
- of which: Hong Kong	167,312
Developing Asia and Pacific	960,940
- of which: China	622,999
Taiwan	337,941
<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

## (7) 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>30/06/2020</u>	<u>30/06/2019</u>
	%	%
Average liquidity maintenance ratio for the period	<u>114.54</u>	<u>75.45</u>

### (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 Hong Kong Monetary Authority. 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>30/06/2020</u>	<u>31/12/2019</u>
	%	%
Total capital ratio	<u>182.77</u>	<u>156.21</u>
Tier 1 capital ratio	<u>182.76</u>	<u>156.19</u>
Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio	<u>182.76</u>	<u>156.19</u>

The details required by the Banking (Disclosure) Rules are disclosed under "Regulatory Disclosures" on the website of the Bank ([www.tybhk.com.hk](http://www.tybhk.com.hk)).



# **TAI YAU BANK, LIMITED**

(incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability)

(c) Leverage ratio

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

	<u>30/6/2020</u>	<u>31/12/2019</u>
	%	%
Leverage ratio	<u>35.71</u>	<u>31.07</u>

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

(d) Capital conservation buffer ratio

The capital conservation buffer ratio for calculating the Bank's buffer level in accordance with the Capital Rules.

	<u>30/6/2020</u>	<u>31/12/2019</u>
	%	%
Capital conservation buffer ratio	<u>2.50</u>	<u>2.50</u>

(e) Countercyclical capital buffer ratio

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

	<u>30/6/2020</u>	<u>31/12/2019</u>
	%	%
Countercyclical capital buffer ratio	<u>0.99</u>	<u>2.00</u>

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

## **(8) MAINLAND ACTIVITIES**

As at 30 June 2020 and 31 December 2019, the Bank had no non-bank exposures in the Mainland.

## **(9) REVIEW AND PROSPECTS**

For the six months ended 30 June 2020, the bank's profit before tax was HK\$5,385,184 (30 June 2019: HK\$10,760,551) showing a decrease of 50% from 2019. The net interest income of HK\$13,776,935 shows a decrease of 18% as compared with HK\$16,902,682 of the corresponding period last year. Total assets as at 30 June 2020 have decreased by HK\$330,829,633 or 13% to HK\$2,277,464,404 (31 December 2019: HK\$2,608,294,037). The net interest margin was 1.28% (30 June 2019: 1.30%) showing a decrease of 2% of the corresponding period. Return on average total assets is 0.44% (31 December 2019: 0.64%), decreased by 31%. Return on equities is 1.32% (31 December 2019: 2.20%) representing a decrease of 40%.

The first six months of 2020 were extremely challenging for all businesses. The economic and social impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic remain a reality both here and in economies around the world. In addition, Hong Kong will continue to grapple with the adverse effects of longer-term issues such as international trade tensions and the social situation at home.

We shall continue to maintain a liquid balance sheet, with relatively high levels of short term liquid assets. Under the uncertain economic outlook and low interest rates condition around the world, our Bank's income level may decrease considerably in the second half year of 2020.

## **(10) STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE**

In preparing the interim results for the period ended 30 June 2020, the Bank has fully complied with the requirements set out in the Banking (Disclosure) Rules issued by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority.

By order of the Board  
Ko, Arthur Sai Chun  
Managing Director & Chief Executive  
Hong Kong 22 September 2020



# 大有銀行有限公司

(於香港註冊成立之有限公司)

## 二零二零年度中期業績通告

大有銀行有限公司（「本銀行」）董事會欣然宣佈本銀行截至二零二零年六月三十日止六個月未經審核的業績。這中期業績編製的基礎跟二零一九年度財務報表所採納的會計政策一致。

### 甲. 損益及其他全面收益表

	附註	截至30/06/2020止	截至30/06/2019止
		六個月 港幣 (未經審核)	六個月 港幣 (未經審核)
利息收入	一	18,273,549	22,280,201
利息支出	二	(4,496,614)	(5,377,519)
淨利息收入		13,776,935	16,902,682
其他收入	三	23,276	191,847
經營收入		13,800,211	17,094,529
經營支出	四	(8,344,177)	(6,536,978)
減值（損失）轉回		(70,850)	203,000
除稅前溢利		5,385,184	10,760,551
利得稅支出	五	(888,000)	(1,832,000)
期內溢利及其他全面收益總額		4,497,184	8,928,551
中期股息		-	-

### 乙. 財務狀況表

		30/06/2020	31/12/2019
		港幣 (未經審核)	港幣 (經審核)
資產			
庫存現金及銀行結存	六	364,016,431	321,255,238
同業存放	七	1,904,414,910	2,274,362,350
客戶貸款及其他應收賬項	八	4,526,791	8,037,703
以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益的金融資產	九	3,400,000	3,400,000
無形資產		210,000	210,000
設備及租賃物業裝修	十	605,394	706,685
預付款項		45,484	76,667
遞延稅項資產		245,394	245,394
資產總額		2,277,464,404	2,608,294,037
負債			
客戶存款	十一	1,447,592,710	1,791,132,579
其他應付賬項及撥備	十二	12,978,291	4,153,239
應付稅款		2,113,986	1,225,986
		1,462,684,987	1,796,511,804
資本來源			
股本		300,000,000	300,000,000
儲備		514,779,417	511,782,233
股東權益		814,779,417	811,782,233
負債及資本來源總額		2,277,464,404	2,608,294,037



# 大有銀行有限公司

(於香港註冊成立之有限公司)

## 丙. 現金流量表

30/06/2020

30/06/2019

港幣

港幣

(未經審核)

(未經審核)

### 經營業務

稅前溢利	5,385,184	10,760,551
調整項目：		
利息收入	(18,273,549)	(22,280,201)
利息支出	4,496,614	5,377,519
折舊支出	181,318	-
減值損失(轉回)	70,850	(203,000)
營運資金變動前之經營業務現金流量	(8,139,583)	(6,345,131)
原定到期日逾三個月之即期及短期同業存放之減少	361,895,504	299,750,000
原定到期日逾三個月之定期同業存放之(增加)	(312,442,922)	(21,926,172)
客戶貸款之減少(增加)	173,500	(276,500)
預付款項之增加	31,183	-
租賃使用權資產增加	-	(107,900)
客戶存款之(減少)	(343,539,869)	(95,416,933)
其他應付賬項之增加(減少)	7,776,946	(1,402,178)
來自(用於)業務之現金淨額	(294,245,241)	174,275,186
已收利息	21,614,600	23,944,672
已支利息	(4,948,509)	(5,916,239)
來自(用於)經營業務之現金淨額	(277,579,150)	192,303,619
投資業務		
購買設備	(80,028)	-
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(減少)增加	(277,659,178)	190,803,619
一月一日的現金及等同現金項目	1,744,338,885	1,228,935,056
六月三十日的現金及等同現金項目	1,466,679,707	1,419,738,675

### 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	364,053,452	108,208,529
原定到期日至三個月或以下之即期及短期同業存放	295,836,584	667,368,239
原定到期日至三個月或以下之定期同業存放	806,789,671	644,161,907
	1,466,679,707	1,419,738,675

## 丁. 股東權益變動表

	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	合共 港幣
於二零一九年一月一日	300,000,000	443,784,840	46,000,000	100,000	5,507,059	795,391,899
二零一八年末期股息	-	(1,500,000)	-	-	-	(1,500,000)
期內溢利及其他全面收益總額	-	8,928,551	-	-	-	8,928,551
於二零一九年六月三十日(未經審核)	300,000,000	451,213,391	46,000,000	100,000	5,507,059	802,820,450
於二零一九年十二月三十一日	300,000,000	460,175,174	46,000,000	100,000	5,507,059	811,782,233
於二零二零年一月一日	300,000,000	460,175,174	46,000,000	100,000	5,507,059	811,782,233
法定儲備轉撥至保留溢利	-	50,000	-	(50,000)	-	-
二零一九年末期股息	-	(1,500,000)	-	-	-	(1,500,000)
期內溢利及其他全面收益總額	-	4,497,184	-	-	-	4,497,184
於二零二零年六月三十日(未經審核)	300,000,000	463,222,358	46,000,000	50,000	5,507,059	814,779,417

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。2020年度法定儲備轉撥至保留溢利是根據香港金融管理局之要求。

一般儲備和法定儲備來自以往年度的保留溢利。



# 大有銀行有限公司

(於香港註冊成立之有限公司)

附註：

一. 利息收入	30/06/2020	30/06/2019
	港幣	港幣
同業存款之利息	18,272,964	22,279,479
客戶貸款之利息	585	722
	<u>18,273,549</u>	<u>22,280,201</u>
二. 利息支出	30/06/2020	30/06/2019
	港幣	港幣
客戶存款利息	<u>4,496,614</u>	<u>5,377,519</u>
三. 其他收入	30/06/2020	30/06/2019
	港幣	港幣
收費及佣金收入	20,754	21,125
因持有外幣所產生的匯兌收入	-	164,494
其他收入	2,522	6,228
	<u>23,276</u>	<u>191,847</u>
四. 經營支出	30/06/2020	30/06/2019
	港幣	港幣
董事酬金		
- 袍金	600,000	180,000
- 其他酬金	570,000	570,000
其他經營支出	2,177,850	1,893,393
租賃費用	682,158	664,540
因持有外幣所產生的匯兌損失	210,206	-
員工費用		
- 薪金及花紅	3,993,624	3,114,279
- 強積金供款	110,339	114,766
	<u>8,344,177</u>	<u>6,536,978</u>
五. 利得稅支出	30/06/2020	30/06/2019
	港幣	港幣
香港利得稅		
- 期內應課稅	888,000	1,832,000
遞延稅項	-	-
	<u>888,000</u>	<u>1,832,000</u>
香港利得稅款是以截至2020年6月30日止6個月預計應課稅溢利按稅率16.5% (截至2019年6月30日止6個月：16.5%) 計算。		
六. 庫存現金及在銀行結存	30/06/2020	31/12/2019
	港幣	港幣
庫存現金	2,878,710	2,259,597
香港金融管理局之應收款項	348,065,301	305,718,728
其他金融機構的結存	13,109,441	13,308,912
	<u>364,053,452</u>	<u>321,287,237</u>
減：減值虧損 - 第一階段	(37,021)	(31,999)
	<u>364,016,431</u>	<u>321,255,238</u>
七. 同業存放	30/06/2020	31/12/2019
於下列期間到期之定期同業存放	港幣	港幣
- 1個月內	435,836,584	1,193,505,518
- 超過1個月但不超過1年	1,469,232,593	1,081,441,632
	<u>1,905,069,177</u>	<u>2,274,947,150</u>
減：減值虧損 - 第一階段	(654,267)	(584,800)
	<u>1,904,414,910</u>	<u>2,274,362,350</u>



# 大有銀行有限公司

(於香港註冊成立之有限公司)

八. 客戶貸款及其他應收賬項	30/06/2020	31/12/2019
	港幣	港幣
客戶貸款及其他應收賬項包括：		
員工貸款	1,096,000	1,269,500
減：減值準備金 - 第一階段	(9,760)	(13,399)
	1,086,240	1,256,101
應收利息	3,440,551	6,781,602
	<u>4,526,791</u>	<u>8,037,703</u>

於二零二零年六月三十日及二零一九年十二月三十一日，本銀行並無已減值貸款。

九. 以公允價值計量且其變動計入當期損益的金融資產	30/06/2020	31/12/2019
	港幣	港幣
非上市證券：		
- 會所會籍(以公允價值計量且其變動計入當期損益的金融資產)	3,400,000	3,400,000
	<u>3,400,000</u>	<u>3,400,000</u>

非上市證券由香港商營機構發行。於二零二零年六月三十日，會所會籍的公允價值經參考二手市場的報價，仍保持不變。

十. 設備及租賃物業裝修	設備	租賃物業裝修	合共
	港幣	港幣	港幣
成本			
於二零一九年一月一日	1,663,499	1,472,938	3,136,437
購置	150,000	-	150,000
於二零一九年十二月三十一日	1,813,499	1,472,938	3,286,437
購置	80,028	-	80,028
於二零二零年六月三十日	<u>1,893,527</u>	<u>1,472,938</u>	<u>3,366,465</u>
累計折舊及攤銷			
於二零一九年一月一日	790,289	1,472,938	2,263,227
購置	316,525	-	316,525
於二零一九年十二月三十一日	1,106,814	1,472,938	2,579,752
購置	181,319	-	181,319
於二零二零年六月三十日	<u>1,288,133</u>	<u>1,472,938</u>	<u>2,761,071</u>
賬面淨值			
於二零二零年六月三十日	<u>605,394</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>605,394</u>
於二零一九年十二月三十一日	<u>706,685</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>706,685</u>

上述設備的折舊及攤銷乃按直線法計算，每年折舊率為33.3%。

十一. 客戶存款	30/06/2020	31/12/2019
	港幣	港幣
往來賬戶	107,805,433	88,332,614
儲蓄存款	320,029,082	781,323,120
定期、即期及通知存款	1,019,758,195	921,476,845
	<u>1,447,592,710</u>	<u>1,791,132,579</u>



# 大有銀行有限公司

(於香港註冊成立之有限公司)

十二. 其他應付賬項及撥備	30/06/2020	31/12/2019
	港幣	港幣
應付利息	544,408	996,302
長期服務金撥備	1,441,633	1,441,633
其他應付賬項	10,992,250	1,715,304
	<u>12,978,291</u>	<u>4,153,239</u>

## 戊. 補充財務資料

### (一) 分部資料

#### (甲) 按地區劃分

本銀行所有業務皆在香港運作。

#### (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。

	30/06/2020	31/12/2019
	港幣	港幣
在本港使用的貸款		
個人 - 其他私人用途	1,096,000	1,269,500
	<u>1,096,000</u>	<u>1,269,500</u>

貸款客戶主要位於香港。

### (二) 資產負債表外之風險

於二零二零年六月三十日及二零一九年十二月三十一日，本銀行尚有下列或有負債及承付款項之重要的合約金額：

	30/06/2020	31/12/2019
	港幣	港幣
直接信貸替代項目	3,490,000	3,490,000
	<u>3,490,000</u>	<u>3,490,000</u>

或有負債及承付款項之信貸風險加權金額為港幣零元（二零一九年：港幣零元）。

### (三) 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獨立運作。



# 大有銀行有限公司

(於香港註冊成立之有限公司)

風險委員會是本銀行董事會之下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。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。

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。

## (四) 風險管理之描述性資料

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。

### 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。





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- 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。
- 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。

## 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。

## 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。

## 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。



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## 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。

## 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。

## 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。

## (五) 貨幣風險

下表表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：

	二零二零年六月三十日 (港幣同值)			
	美元	英鎊	加元	合共
現貨資產	51,241,882	160,806,633	7,932,605	219,981,120
現貨負債	(37,285,281)	(158,557,326)	(6,503,375)	(202,345,982)
長盤淨額	<u>13,956,601</u>	<u>2,249,307</u>	<u>1,429,230</u>	<u>17,635,138</u>
結構性倉盤淨額	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	二零一九年十二月三十一日 (港幣同值)			
	美元	英鎊	加元	合共
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>



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## (六) 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>於二零二零年六月三十日</u>	
發達國家	404,124
其中：日本	395,319
離岸中心	167,312
其中：香港	167,312
發展中的亞洲和太平洋地區	960,940
其中：中國	622,999
台灣	337,941
<u>於二零一九年十二月三十一日</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
台灣	333,449
馬來西亞	90,203

## (七) 其他財務資料

### (甲) 流動資金狀況

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，根據《銀行業（流動性）規則》，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>30/06/2020</u>	<u>30/06/2019</u>
	%	%
期內平均流動性維持比率	<u>114.54</u>	<u>75.45</u>

### (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。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>30/06/2020</u>	<u>31/12/2019</u>
	%	%
總資本比率	<u>182.77</u>	<u>156.21</u>
一級資本比率	<u>182.76</u>	<u>156.19</u>
普通股權一級資本比率	<u>182.76</u>	<u>156.19</u>

本銀行之網站內設立了「監管披露」一節以披露《銀行業（披露）規則》有關資本的資料。以上資料可見於該網站 ([www.tybhk.com.hk](http://www.tybhk.com.hk))。



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## (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》所編製。

	30/06/2020	31/12/2019
	%	%
槓桿比率	35.71	31.07

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) 防護緩衝資本比率

防護緩衝資本比率乃按照《銀行業（資本）規則》計算。

	30/06/2020	31/12/2019
	%	%
防護緩衝資本比率	2.50	2.50

## (戊) 逆周期緩衝資本比率

逆周期緩衝資本比率乃按照《銀行業（資本）規則》計算。

	30/06/2020	31/12/2019
	%	%
逆周期緩衝資本比率	0.99	2.00

逆周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。

## (八) 中國內地活動

於二零二零年六月三十日及二零一九年十二月三十一日，本銀行並無對中國內地非銀行風險承擔。

## (九) 業績回顧及展望

截至2020年6月30日止的六個月，本銀行除稅前獲得之盈利為港幣5,385,184元(2019年6月30日：港幣10,760,551元)較2019年下降50%。淨利息收入為港幣13,776,935元，較去年同期的港幣16,902,682元下降18%。2020年6月30日資產總值下降港幣330,829,633元或13%至港幣2,277,464,404元(2019年12月31日：港幣2,608,294,037元)。淨利息收益率為1.28% (2019年6月30日：1.30%)，較去年同期下降2%。平均資產回報率為0.44% (2019年12月31日：0.64%)下降31%。股本回報率為1.32% (2019年12月31日：2.2%)下降40%。

2020年首六個月對所有企業而言乃極具挑戰。2019冠狀病毒病疫情繼續對本地以至世界各地之經濟及社會帶來影響。另一方面，香港仍要繼續面對若干長遠問題，例如國際貿易之緊張局勢，以及本地社會狀況所帶來之負面影響。

本銀行會繼續保持相對較高水平之短期流動資產，以維持資產負債表之流動性。在不明朗的經濟前景和全球低利率的情況下，本銀行的收入水平在2020年下半年勢將有所下調。

## (十) 符合指引

在編製二零二零年上半年的中期業績時，本銀行已完全遵守香港金融管理局頒佈之《銀行業(披露)規則》。

承董事會命  
高世準  
常務董事及行政總裁  
二零二零年九月二十二日 香港

【本財務報表之中英文版本若有歧義概以英文版為準】