



**INTERIM RESULTS FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 30 JUNE 2023 (unaudited)**

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 2023.

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

	<u>NOTES</u>	6 months ended 30/06/2023 HK\$ (Unaudited)	6 months ended 30/06/2022 HK\$ (Unaudited)
Interest income	3	30,003,096	3,054,153
Interest expense	4	(10,529,407)	(521,146)
Net interest income		19,473,689	2,533,007
Profit / (loss) gain on foreign exchange		186,018	(162,429)
Other operating income	5	21,121	20,462
Operating income		19,680,828	2,391,040
Operating expenses	6	(7,925,333)	(8,406,994)
Increase (decrease) in impairment allowance		19,693	(77,375)
Profit / (loss) before taxation		11,775,188	(6,093,329)
Profits tax expense	7	-	(4,471)
Profit / (loss) and other comprehensive income for the period		<u>11,775,188</u>	<u>(6,097,800)</u>
Interim dividend		-	-

**B. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

		At 30/06/2023 HK\$ (Unaudited)	At 31/12/2022 HK\$ (Audited)
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Cash and balances with banks	8	136,101,386	308,963,140
Placements with banks	8	1,746,981,469	1,587,156,071
Advances to customers and other accounts receivable	9	7,610,885	8,135,734
Prepayment		918,658	413,170
Financial assets at fair value through profits or loss	10	4,500,000	4,500,000
Equipment and leasehold improvements	11	20,400	-
Intangible asset		210,000	210,000
Deferred tax assets		245,394	245,394
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<u>1,896,588,192</u>	<u>1,909,623,509</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Deposits from customers	12	1,082,992,624	1,107,397,388
Other accounts payable and provisions	13	4,716,964	5,122,705
		<u>1,087,709,588</u>	<u>1,112,520,093</u>
<b>CAPITAL RESOURCES</b>			
Share capital		300,000,000	300,000,000
Reserves		508,878,604	497,103,416
<b>SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS</b>		<u>808,878,604</u>	<u>797,103,416</u>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL RESOURCES</b>		<u>1,896,588,192</u>	<u>1,909,623,509</u>



**C. STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**

	6 months ended <u>30/06/2023</u> HK\$ (Unaudited)	6 months ended <u>30/06/2022</u> HK\$ (Unaudited)
<b>OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Profit / (loss) before tax	11,775,188	(6,093,329)
Adjustments for:		
Interest income	(30,003,096)	(3,054,153)
Interest expense	10,529,407	521,146
Depreciation expenses	3,600	25,000
(Decrease) increase in impairment allowance	(19,693)	77,375
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital	(7,714,594)	(8,523,961)
Decrease in placements with banks due within one month with original maturity more than three months	9,659,536	186,349,981
Decrease in placements with banks due more than one month with original maturity more than three months	226,543,815	260,743,751
(Increase) decrease in advances to customers	(415,500)	224,500
Increase in prepayment	(505,488)	(555,176)
Increase in purchase of equipment	(24,000)	-
Decrease in tax recoverable	-	3,110,831
Decrease in deposits from customers	(24,404,764)	(169,819,674)
(Decrease) increase in other accounts payable	(76,568)	2,425,805
Cash generated from operations	203,062,437	273,956,057
Interest received	30,937,578	2,346,912
Interest paid	(10,858,580)	(396,382)
Hong Kong profits tax paid	-	(4,471)
<b>NET CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>	<u>223,141,435</u>	<u>275,902,116</u>
<b>NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	<u>223,141,435</u>	<u>275,902,116</u>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 1 JANUARY</b>	1,394,844,471	1,310,530,188
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 30 JUNE</b>	<u><u>1,617,985,906</u></u>	<u><u>1,586,432,304</u></u>
<b>ANALYSIS OF THE BALANCES OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>		
Cash and balances with banks	136,116,559	390,946,417
Placements with banks with original maturity less than three months	1,481,869,347	1,195,485,887
	<u><u>1,617,985,906</u></u>	<u><u>1,586,432,304</u></u>

**D. STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**

	Share capital HK\$	Retained profits HK\$	General reserve HK\$	Regulatory reserve HK\$	Capital reserve HK\$	Total HK\$
At 1 January 2023	300,000,000	445,546,357	46,000,000	50,000	5,507,059	797,103,416
Profit and other comprehensive income for the period	-	11,775,188	-	-	-	11,775,188
At 30 June 2023 (Unaudited)	<u><u>300,000,000</u></u>	<u><u>457,321,545</u></u>	<u><u>46,000,000</u></u>	<u><u>50,000</u></u>	<u><u>5,507,059</u></u>	<u><u>808,878,604</u></u>
At 1 January 2022	300,000,000	445,050,336	46,000,000	50,000	5,507,059	796,607,395
Loss and other comprehensive income for the period	-	(6,097,800)	-	-	-	(6,097,800)
At 30 June 2022 (Unaudited)	<u><u>300,000,000</u></u>	<u><u>438,952,536</u></u>	<u><u>46,000,000</u></u>	<u><u>50,000</u></u>	<u><u>5,507,059</u></u>	<u><u>790,509,595</u></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 general reserve and capital reserve comprised transfers from previous years' retained profits.



**NOTES TO THE INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**Notes:**

1. The interim results are prepared on a basis consistent with the accounting policies adopted in the 2022 annual financial statements.

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

In preparing the interim results for the period ended 30 June 2023, the Bank has fully complied with the requirements set out in the Banking (Disclosure) Rules issued by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority.

3. INTEREST INCOME

	6 months ended <u>30/06/2023</u> HK\$	6 months ended <u>30/06/2022</u> HK\$
Interests on placements with banks	30,000,753	3,053,997
Interests on advances to customers	2,343	156
	<u>30,003,096</u>	<u>3,054,153</u>

4. INTEREST EXPENSE

	6 months ended <u>30/06/2023</u> HK\$	6 months ended <u>30/06/2022</u> HK\$
Interests on deposits from customers	<u>10,529,407</u>	<u>521,146</u>

5. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	6 months ended <u>30/06/2023</u> HK\$	6 months ended <u>30/06/2022</u> HK\$
Fees and commission income	18,125	18,125
Other income	2,996	2,337
	<u>21,121</u>	<u>20,462</u>

6. OPERATING EXPENSES

	6 months ended <u>30/06/2023</u> HK\$	6 months ended <u>30/06/2022</u> HK\$
Auditor's remuneration	385,713	378,000
Legal & professional fee	496,690	817,612
Depreciation of equipment	3,600	25,000
Directors' emoluments		
- fees	600,000	600,000
Other operating expenses	1,616,826	1,558,799
Operating lease payments	437,583	438,420
Staff costs		
- salaries and bonus	4,272,651	4,479,930
- contribution to Mandatory Provident Fund	112,270	109,233
	<u>7,925,333</u>	<u>8,406,994</u>

7. PROFITS TAX EXPENSE

	6 months ended <u>30/06/2023</u> HK\$	6 months ended <u>30/06/2022</u> HK\$
Hong Kong Profits Tax		
- Additional final tax assessed for year 2020/2021	<u>-</u>	<u>4,471</u>

The applicable Hong Kong profits tax rate is 16.5% (2022: 16.5%). No provision for Hong Kong profits tax has been made for the six months ended 30 June 2023 as the Bank has unused tax losses (HK\$14,878,257) brought forward from last year.



**TAI YAU BANK, LIMITED**  
(incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability)

8. CASH AND BALANCES AND PLACEMENTS WITH BANKS

	<u>At 30/06/2023</u> HK\$	<u>At 31/12/2022</u> HK\$
At amortised cost		
Cash and balances with banks		
- Cash	1,188,255	1,522,686
- Due from Hong Kong Monetary Authority ("HKMA") - on demand	122,397,251	293,898,710
- Interbank Clearing Account	-	475,643
- Due from foreign banks - on demand	10,618,072	10,502,847
- Due from local banks - on demand	1,912,981	2,595,918
Less: Impairment allowances - Stage 1	(15,173)	(32,664)
	<u>136,101,386</u>	<u>308,963,140</u>
Placements with banks maturing		
- within 1 month	544,032,465	662,769,895
- between 1-3 months	1,003,643,067	835,088,308
- between 3-6 months	200,000,000	90,000,000
Less: Impairment allowances - Stage 1	(694,063)	(702,132)
	<u>1,746,981,469</u>	<u>1,587,156,071</u>
Total	<u>1,883,082,855</u>	<u>1,896,119,211</u>

9. ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS AND OTHER ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

	<u>At 30/06/2023</u> HK\$	<u>At 31/12/2022</u> HK\$
The advances to customers and other accounts receivable comprise:		
Advances to staff	838,500	423,000
Less: Impairment allowance - Stage 1	(8,677)	(2,810)
	<u>829,823</u>	<u>420,190</u>
Interest receivable	6,781,062	7,715,544
	<u>7,610,885</u>	<u>8,135,734</u>

There was no impairment loan for the period ended 30 June 2023 and 31 December 2022.

As at 30 June 2023 and 31 December 2022, there were no overdue or rescheduled assets as per Banking (Disclosure) Rules.

10. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	<u>At 30/06/2023</u> HK\$	<u>At 31/12/2022</u> HK\$
Unlisted securities:		
- club membership (financial assets at fair value through profit or loss)	4,500,000	4,500,000

The unlisted securities is issued by a corporate entity in Hong Kong. As at 30 June 2023, the fair value of club membership was valued with reference to the quote from the club's official website.



11. EQUIPMENT AND LEASEHOLD IMPROVEMENTS

	<u>Leasehold</u>		
	<u>Improvements</u>	<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Total</u>
	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$
COST			
At 1 January 2022	1,472,938	1,813,499	3,286,437
Additions	-	-	-
At 31 December 2022	1,472,938	1,813,499	3,286,437
Additions	-	24,000	24,000
At 30 June 2023	1,472,938	1,837,499	3,310,437
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION			
At 1 January 2022	1,472,938	1,771,832	3,244,770
Additions	-	41,667	41,667
At 31 December 2022	1,472,938	1,813,499	3,286,437
Additions	-	3,600	3,600
At 30 June 2023	1,472,938	1,817,099	3,290,037
CARRYING AMOUNT			
At 30 June 2023	-	20,400	20,400
At 31 December 2022	-	-	-

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

12. DEPOSITS FROM CUSTOMERS

	<u>At 30/06/2023</u>	<u>At 31/12/2022</u>
	HK\$	HK\$
Current accounts	97,388,958	71,772,363
Savings deposits	334,293,336	383,764,054
Time, call and notice deposits	651,310,330	651,860,971
	<u>1,082,992,624</u>	<u>1,107,397,388</u>

13. OTHER ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND PROVISIONS

	<u>At 30/06/2023</u>	<u>At 31/12/2022</u>
	HK\$	HK\$
Interest payable to time, call and notice deposits	1,916,273	2,245,446
Provisions for long service payments	1,441,633	1,441,633
Other accounts payable:		
- Accounts payable	-	1,417,277
- Cashier orders	182,883	7,849
- Gift Cheques	8,500	10,500
- Others	1,145,775	-
- Interbank Clearing Account	21,900	-
	<u>1,359,058</u>	<u>1,435,626</u>
	<u>4,716,964</u>	<u>5,122,705</u>



**E. SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION**

**(1) SEGMENTAL AND SECTOR 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 amount. These loans are not covered by any collateral or other security.

	<u>At 30/06/2023</u>	<u>At 31/12/2022</u>
	HK\$	HK\$
Loans for use in Hong Kong		
Individuals - other private purposes	<u>838,500</u>	<u>423,000</u>

The loan borrowers are located in Hong Kong.

**(2) OFF-BALANCE SHEET EXPOSURES**

The Bank had the following outstanding contractual amounts of contingent liabilities and commitments:

	<u>At 30/06/2023</u>	<u>At 31/12/2022</u>
	HK\$	HK\$
Direct credit substitutes	<u>3,490,000</u>	<u>3,490,000</u>

As at 30 June 2023 and 31 December 2022, there were no credit risk weighted amount of contingent liabilities and commitments.

**(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 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.

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 three independent non-executive directors and one non-executive director.

The Executive Committee consists of at least three members of the Board including the Chairman and one Executive Director. 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 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 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 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 placement to other banks and therefore credit risk is a principal risk. Credit risk arises from advances to customers and placement with banks maturing between one to 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.
- 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 Bank's management sets internal target levels in respect of the daily liquidity maintenance ratios. The Accounts Department is responsible for monitoring these ratios and, where a liquidity position falls under the internal limits, informs the management that 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.





#### 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. 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.

#### Climate risk

Pursuant to the issuance of Supervisory Policy Manual GS-1 “Climate Risk Management” by the HKMA in December 2021, banks are required to make climate-related disclosures aligned with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosure (“TCFD”) recommendations on governance, strategy, risk management and metrics and targets to enhance transparency to all stakeholders at a minimum.

The classification of climate risk is broadly divided into physical risk and transition risk.

- Physical risks are resulted from the impact of climate, weather-related events and long-term shifts in climate patterns which can be detrimental to every person to a large extent where direct impact on the Bank through events may also lead to damage to property and reduced productivity.
- Transition risks to the Bank is identified as financial risk other than opportunity that results from the process of adjustment towards a lower-carbon economy, governmental climate policy, technologies advancements or responses in the market sentiment.

With regard to climate risk, the Bank has put in place a Climate Risk Management Policy which was approved by the Board in December 2022. The Board has the ultimate responsibility for the Bank's climate risk management and resilience. For the oversight of the Bank's approach to managing climate risks and opportunities, it has delegated authority to its Risk Committee with the prime responsibility for overseeing the development and implementation of climate risk policy and strategy. The Senior Management is responsible for the proper functioning of the Bank's risk management framework and for driving necessary changes in addressing climate-related issues. Other parties for the day-to-day management of climate risk include the Compliance Department, the Internal Audit Department and heads of various departments.



To manage the impact of climate-related risks which may occur over the medium and long terms, the management is well prepared for the followings:

- To have sufficient knowledge and understanding of global, regional and local developments to consider the impact on the Bank;
- To ensure that there are appropriate resources, processes, systems and controls to support the implementation of the strategy;
- To cultivate a risk culture from the top that embeds climate-related considerations into the business activities and decision-making process; and
- To promote staff awareness on carbon neutrality and the carbon footprint of the Bank's operations and adopted practices, products and equipment that are sustainable.

The Bank does not provide green financing to customers at the moment. Our customer base does not fall into the TCFD which has identified sectors and industries with the highest likelihood of climate-related impacts based on greenhouse gas emissions, energy usage and water usage.

The Bank has started preparing strategies to assess and identify potential impacts on current business operations involving money market placement with counterparties. Apart from the embedded counterparty credit risk, the Bank has also envisaged the risk of business disruption, costs associated with property repairs and compliance with new rules. Furthermore, it is aware that inadequate management of climate risk will adversely affect the reputation of the Bank eventually.

Simple metrics will be adopted by the Bank to periodically measure and report climate risks. Annual stress-tests on financial impacts are to be performed on severe but plausible scenarios of physical risk cases where climate changes may result in business disruption to the Bank's operations.

## (5) CURRENCY RISK

Foreign currency exposure arising from non-trading and structural position of the total net position in all foreign currencies are as follows:

	<u>At 30/6/2023</u>			
	(Equivalent in HK\$)			
	<u>USD</u>	<u>GBP</u>	<u>CAD</u>	<u>Total</u>
Spot assets	43,436,993	147,263,430	8,349,778	199,050,201
Spot liabilities	(33,477,178)	(144,148,464)	(7,040,925)	(184,666,567)
Net long position	<u>9,959,815</u>	<u>3,114,966</u>	<u>1,308,853</u>	<u>14,383,634</u>
Net structural position	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

  

	<u>At 31/12/2022</u>			
	(Equivalent in HK\$)			
	<u>USD</u>	<u>GBP</u>	<u>CAD</u>	<u>Total</u>
Spot assets	43,556,332	137,423,235	7,992,999	188,972,566
Spot liabilities	(32,856,931)	(135,139,954)	(6,745,593)	(174,742,478)
Net long position	<u>10,699,401</u>	<u>2,283,281</u>	<u>1,247,406</u>	<u>14,230,088</u>
Net structural position	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>



**(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 2023</u>	
Developed countries	299,718
- of which: Japan	291,123
Offshore centres	686,375
- of which: Hong Kong	536,330
Singapore	150,045
Developing Asia and Pacific	911,194
- of which: China	534,822
Taiwan	376,372
<u>As at 31 December 2022</u>	
Developed countries	199,490
- of which: Japan	190,915
Offshore centres	1,029,978
- of which: Hong Kong	838,507
Singapore	191,471
Developing Asia and Pacific	680,418
- of which: China	495,012
Taiwan	185,406

**(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.

	6 months ended <u>30/06/2023</u>	6 months ended <u>30/06/2022</u>
	%	%
Average liquidity maintenance ratio for the period	<u>118.74</u>	<u>89.95</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 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>At 30/6/2023</u>	<u>At 31/12/2022</u>
	%	%
Total capital ratio	<u>208.94</u>	<u>227.06</u>
Tier 1 capital ratio	<u>208.74</u>	<u>226.84</u>
Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio	<u>208.74</u>	<u>226.84</u>

For detailed disclosures required by the Banking (Disclosure) Rules, please refer to the "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 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>At 30/6/2023</u>	<u>At 31/12/2022</u>
	%	%
Leverage ratio	<u>42.56</u>	<u>41.65</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>At 30/6/2023</u>	<u>At 31/12/2022</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 Banking (Capital) Rules.

	<u>At 30/6/2023</u>	<u>At 31/12/2022</u>
	%	%
Countercyclical capital buffer ratio	<u>1.00</u>	<u>1.00</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 2023 and 31 December 2022, the Bank had no non-bank exposures in the Mainland.

**(9) REVIEW AND PROSPECTS**

**FINANCIAL REVIEW**

**Financial Performance**

For the first six months of 2023, the Bank's net profit before tax reached HKD11.78MN indicating a significant rebound when compared to the HKD6.09MN loss the same period in 2022. Net interest income also increased by HKD16.94MN to HKD19.47MN (2022 June: HKD2.53MN) mainly due to the continuous interest rates increase in the United States. Hence, net interest margin is increased to 2.39% (30 June 2022: 0.32%). The annualised return on average assets increased considerably to 1.25% (31 December 2022: 0.03%) and the annualised return on equity increased tremendously to 2.91% (31 December 2022: 0.06%).

**Financial Position**

Total assets stood at HKD1,896MN at the end of Jun 2023, a slight decrease of 0.7% when compared to HKD1,909MN at the end of 2022.



**TAI YAU BANK, LIMITED**  
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### **ECONOMIC OUTLOOK**

The economy of Hong Kong improved visibly in the first quarter of 2023, led by the strong recovery of inbound tourism and domestic demand. The continued improvement of the labor market, the disbursement of consumption vouchers, and a series of “Happy Hong Kong” events will provide additional support to private consumption. Visitor arrivals should recover further as transportation and handling capacity continue to catch up. Looking ahead, Hong Kong domestic consumption will likely be the key driver of economic recovery as the external environment is still very challenging with the city’s exports continuing to fall.

US inflation grew at a slower pace of 4% in May from a year ago, supporting the US Federal Reserve officials to pause interest-rate hike in June following more than a year of increases. Stock markets are expected to be under pressure as major central banks in the world including the US Federal Reserve and the Bank of England plan to further raise the interest rates to tackle inflation. As the interest rate may be maintained at the current level or raised one more time in the rest of the year, the Bank may report a good profit this year.

By order of the Board  
Ko, Sai Kin Kenneth  
Chairman  
Hong Kong 19 September 2023



# 大有銀行有限公司

(於香港註冊成立之有限公司)

## 二零二三年中期業績通告(未經審核)

大有銀行有限公司(「本銀行」)董事會欣然宣佈本銀行截至二零二三年六月三十日止六個月未經審核的業績。

### 甲. 損益及其他全面收益表

	附註	截至30/06/2023 止六個月 港幣 (未經審核)	截至30/06/2022 止六個月 港幣 (未經審核)
利息收入	三	30,003,096	3,054,153
利息支出	四	(10,529,407)	(521,146)
淨利息收入		19,473,689	2,533,007
外幣匯兌收入(損失)		186,018	(162,429)
其他經營收入	五	21,121	20,462
經營收入		19,680,828	2,391,040
經營支出	六	(7,925,333)	(8,406,994)
減值轉回/(損失)		19,693	(77,375)
除稅前溢利(虧損)		11,775,188	(6,093,329)
利得稅支出	七	-	(4,471)
期內溢利(虧損)及其他全面收益總額		11,775,188	(6,097,800)
中期股息		-	-

### 乙. 財務狀況表

		於30/06/2023 港幣 (未經審核)	於31/12/2022 港幣 (經審核)
資產			
庫存現金及銀行結存	八	136,101,386	308,963,140
同業存放	八	1,746,981,469	1,587,156,071
客戶貸款及其他應收賬項	九	7,610,885	8,135,734
預付款項		918,658	413,170
以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益的金融資產	十	4,500,000	4,500,000
設備及租賃物業裝修	十一	20,400	-
無形資產		210,000	210,000
遞延稅項資產		245,394	245,394
資產總額		1,896,588,192	1,909,623,509
負債			
客戶存款	十二	1,082,992,624	1,107,397,388
其他應付賬項及撥備	十三	4,716,964	5,122,705
		1,087,709,588	1,112,520,093
資本來源			
股本		300,000,000	300,000,000
儲備		508,878,604	497,103,416
股東權益		808,878,604	797,103,416
負債及資本來源總額		1,896,588,192	1,909,623,509



# 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

	截至30/06/2023 止六個月 港幣 (未經審核)	截至30/06/2022 止六個月 港幣 (未經審核)
<b>經營業務</b>		
稅前溢利(虧損)	11,775,188	(6,093,329)
調整項目：		
利息收入	(30,003,096)	(3,054,153)
利息支出	10,529,407	521,146
折舊支出	3,600	25,000
減值撥備金之(減少)增加	(19,693)	77,375
營運資金變動前之經營業務現金流量	(7,714,594)	(8,523,961)
原定到期日逾三個月之一個月內到期同業存放之減少	9,659,536	186,349,981
原定到期日逾三個月之超過一個月到期同業存放之減少	226,543,815	260,743,751
客戶貸款之(增加)減少	(415,500)	224,500
預付款項之增加	(505,488)	(555,176)
設備及租賃物業裝修之增加	(24,000)	-
可收回稅款之減少	-	3,110,831
客戶存款之減少	(24,404,764)	(169,819,674)
其他應付賬項之(減少)增加	(76,568)	2,425,805
來自業務之現金	203,062,437	273,956,057
已收利息	30,937,578	2,346,912
已支利息	(10,858,580)	(396,382)
支付香港利得稅	-	(4,471)
來自經營業務之現金淨額	223,141,435	275,902,116
淨現金及等同現金項目之增加	223,141,435	275,902,116
一月一日的現金及等同現金項目	1,394,844,471	1,310,530,188
六月三十日的現金及等同現金項目	1,617,985,906	1,586,432,304
<b>現金及等同現金項目分析</b>		
庫存現金及銀行結存	136,116,559	390,946,417
原定到期日少於三個月之同業存放	1,481,869,347	1,195,485,887
	1,617,985,906	1,586,432,304

## 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
於二零二三年一月一日	300,000,000	445,546,357	46,000,000	50,000	5,507,059	797,103,416
期內溢利及其他全面收益總額	-	11,775,188	-	-	-	11,775,188
於二零二三年六月三十日 (未經審核)	300,000,000	457,321,545	46,000,000	50,000	5,507,059	808,878,604
於二零二二年一月一日	300,000,000	445,050,336	46,000,000	50,000	5,507,059	796,607,395
期內虧損及其他全面收益總額	-	(6,097,800)	-	-	-	(6,097,800)
於二零二二年六月三十日 (未經審核)	300,000,000	438,952,536	46,000,000	50,000	5,507,059	790,509,595

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)

## 中期財務報表附註

### 附註：

一. 這中期業績編製的基礎跟二零二二年度財務報表所採納的會計政策一致。

### 二. 符合指引

在編製二零二三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》。

### 三. 利息收入

	截至30/06/2023 止六個月 港幣	截至30/06/2022 止六個月 港幣
同業存款之利息	30,000,753	3,053,997
客戶貸款之利息	2,343	156
	<u>30,003,096</u>	<u>3,054,153</u>

### 四. 利息支出

	截至30/06/2023 止六個月 港幣	截至30/06/2022 止六個月 港幣
客戶存款利息	<u>10,529,407</u>	<u>521,146</u>

### 五. 其他經營收入

	截至30/06/2023 止六個月 港幣	截至30/06/2022 止六個月 港幣
收費及佣金收入	18,125	18,125
其他收入	2,996	2,337
	<u>21,121</u>	<u>20,462</u>

### 六. 經營支出

	截至30/06/2023 止六個月 港幣	截至30/06/2022 止六個月 港幣
核數師酬金	385,713	378,000
法律及專業費用	496,690	817,612
設備折舊	3,600	25,000
董事酬金		
- 袍金	600,000	600,000
其他經營支出	1,616,826	1,558,799
租賃費用	437,583	438,420
員工費用		
- 薪金及花紅	4,272,651	4,479,930
- 強積金供款	112,270	109,233
	<u>7,925,333</u>	<u>8,406,994</u>

### 七. 利得稅支出

	截至30/06/2023 止六個月 港幣	截至30/06/2022 止六個月 港幣
香港利得稅		
- 追加2020/2021應課稅	-	4,471
	<u>-</u>	<u>4,471</u>

香港利得稅課稅率為 16.5% (2022: 16.5%)。本銀行去年約有(14,878,257港元)未使用的稅務損失，因此截至2023年6月30日止六個月並無就香港利得稅計提撥備。





# 大有銀行有限公司

(於香港註冊成立之有限公司)

## 八. 庫存現金及銀行結存

	於30/06/2023 港幣	於31/12/2022 港幣
按攤銷成本		
庫存現金及銀行結存		
- 庫存現金	1,188,255	1,522,686
- 來自香港金融管理局之應收款- 即時	122,397,251	293,898,710
- 銀行間結算賬項	-	475,643
- 來自外國銀行之應收款- 即時	10,618,072	10,502,847
- 來自本地銀行之應收款- 即時	1,912,981	2,595,918
減: 減值準備 - 第一階段	(15,173)	(32,664)
	<u>136,101,386</u>	<u>308,963,140</u>
於下列期間到期之同業存放		
- 1個月之內	544,032,465	662,769,895
- 1至3個月	1,003,643,067	835,088,308
- 3至6個月	200,000,000	90,000,000
減: 減值準備 - 第一階段	(694,063)	(702,132)
	<u>1,746,981,469</u>	<u>1,587,156,071</u>
合計	<u>1,883,082,855</u>	<u>1,896,119,211</u>

## 九. 客戶貸款及其他應收賬項

	於30/06/2023 港幣	於31/12/2022 港幣
客戶貸款及其他應收賬項包括:		
員工貸款	838,500	423,000
減: 減值準備 - 第一階段	(8,677)	(2,810)
	<u>829,823</u>	<u>420,190</u>
應收利息	6,781,062	7,715,544
	<u>7,610,885</u>	<u>8,135,734</u>

於二零二三年六月三十日及二零二二年十二月三十一日，本銀行並無已減值貸款。

於二零二三年六月三十日及二零二二年十二月三十一日，本銀行並無《銀行業(披露)規則》內提及的過期或經重組資產。

## 十. 以公允價值經損益表入帳的金融資產

	於30/06/2023 港幣	於31/12/2022 港幣
非上市證券:		
- 會所會籍(以公允價值經損益表入帳的金融資產)	4,500,000	4,500,000

非上市證券由香港商營機構發行。於二零二三年六月三十日，會所會籍的公允價值是參考會所官方網站的。



# 大有銀行有限公司

(於香港註冊成立之有限公司)

## 十一. 設備及租賃物業裝修

	租賃 物業裝修 港幣	設備 港幣	合共 港幣
成本			
於二零二二年一月一日	1,472,938	1,813,499	3,286,437
購置	-	-	-
於二零二二年十二月三十一日	1,472,938	1,813,499	3,286,437
購置	-	24,000	24,000
於二零二三年六月三十日	1,472,938	1,837,499	3,310,437
累計折舊			
於二零二二年一月一日	1,472,938	1,771,832	3,244,770
購置	-	41,667	41,667
於二零二二年十二月三十一日	1,472,938	1,813,499	3,286,437
購置	-	3,600	3,600
於二零二三年六月三十日	1,472,938	1,817,099	3,290,037
賬面淨值			
於二零二三年六月三十日	-	20,400	20,400
於二零二二年十二月三十一日	-	-	-

上述設備的折舊乃按直線法計算，每年折舊率為33.3%。

## 十二. 客戶存款

	於30/06/2023 港幣	於31/12/2022 港幣
往來賬戶	97,388,958	71,772,363
儲蓄存款	334,293,336	383,764,054
定期、即期及通知存款	651,310,330	651,860,971
	<u>1,082,992,624</u>	<u>1,107,397,388</u>

## 十三. 其他應付賬項及撥備

	於30/06/2023 港幣	於31/12/2022 港幣
定期、即期及通知存款應付利息	1,916,273	2,245,446
長期服務金撥備	1,441,633	1,441,633
其他應付賬項：		
- 應付賬項	-	1,417,277
- 本票	182,883	7,849
- 禮券	8,500	10,500
- 其他	1,145,775	-
- 銀行間結算賬項	21,900	-
	<u>1,359,058</u>	<u>1,435,626</u>
	<u>4,716,964</u>	<u>5,122,705</u>



# 大有銀行有限公司

(於香港註冊成立之有限公司)

## 戊. 補充財務資料

### (一) 分部及分類資料

#### (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以毛額列示。該貸款均沒有抵押品或其他抵押。

	於30/06/2023	於31/12/2022
	港幣	港幣
在本港使用的貸款		
個人 - 其他私人用途	838,500	423,000

貸款客戶均位於香港。

### (二) 資產負債表外之風險

本銀行尚有下列或然負債及承付款項之重要的合約金額：

	於30/06/2023	於31/12/2022
	港幣	港幣
直接信貸替代項目	3,490,000	3,490,000

於二零二三年六月三十日及二零二二年十二月三十一日，沒有或然負債及承付款項之信貸風險加權額。

### (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定期向董事會匯報。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及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。

風險委員會處於董事會之下對風險管治體系的最高層級，由三名獨立非執行董事及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資源執行所有重要風險相關任務。



# 大有銀行有限公司

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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。

提名委員會由三名獨立非執行董事及一名非執行董事組成。

執行委員會由包括主席與一名執行董事在內的至少三名董事會成員組成。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、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信息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。信貸風險來自客戶貸款及一至十二個月內到期之同業存放。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：

- 確保本銀行擁有適當的信貸風險運作，包括有效的內部監控系統，在本銀行的政策和程序、香港財務報告準則及相關監督指引下，一致地釐定足夠的撥備。
- 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。
- 為使本銀行免遭已識別的風險，設定信貸政策，如從債務人取得抵押品、對債務人執行強健持續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。
- 就信貸融資的批准和續期，建立強健的授權結構控制架構。



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- 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關連系統、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，以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間的錯配導致，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。

## **流動資金風險管理**

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；並以同業最低水平和其他借款額，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。會計部負責監察該等比率，並當流動資金少於內部限額時向管理層作彙報，以決定採取合適的行動作修正。

## **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平，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風險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數，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。

本銀行衡量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，風險管理是由風險委員會負責。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信息，以管理營運風險。

一旦業務受到任何中斷，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。

## 氣候風險

根據金管局於 2021年12月發布的監管政策手冊 GS-1"氣候風險管理"，銀行必須按照氣候相關財務披露工作組("TCFD")的建議進行氣候相關披露、管治、策略、風險管理以及指標和目標，至少可提高對所有持份者的透明度。

氣候風險的分類大致分為實體風險和轉型風險。

- 實體風險是由氣候、天氣相關事件和氣候模式長期變化的影響造成的，這些風險在很大程度上對每個人都有損害，事件對銀行的直接影響也可能導致財產損失和生產力下降。
- 本行面臨的轉型風險被認為是低碳經濟調整過程、政府氣候政策、技術進步或市場情緒反應帶來的機遇以外的金融風險。

在氣候風險方面，本行製定了氣候風險管理政策，並於2022年12月獲得董事會批准。董事會對本行的氣候風險管理和抵禦能力負有最終責任。為了監督本行管理氣候風險和機遇的方法，本行已將權力授予其風險委員會，主要負責監督氣候風險政策和策略的製定和實施。高級管理層負責本行風險管理框架的正常運作，並推動解決氣候相關問題的必要變革。氣候風險日常管理的其他參與者包括合規部、內部審計部以及各部負責人。



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為管理中長期可能發生的氣候相關風險的影響，管理層已做好以下準備：

- 對全球、區域和地方發展有足夠的了解和理解，以考慮對本行的影響；
- 確保有適當的資源、流程、系統和控制來支持策略的實施；
- 培養由上而下的風險文化，將氣候相關因素納入業務活動和決策過程；和
- 提高員工對碳中和和銀行業務碳足跡的認識，並採用可持續的做法、產品和設備。

本行目前不向客戶提供綠色融資服務。TCFD根據溫室氣體排放、能源使用和用水確定了最有可能受到氣候相關影響的部門和行業，而我們的客戶群並不屬於TCFD的範圍。

本行已開始制定策略，以評估和識別對涉及與交易對手進行貨幣市場存放的當前業務運營的潛在影響。除了嵌入的交易對手信用風險外，銀行還預見到了業務中斷、物業維修相關的成本及遵守新規則的風險。此外，意識到氣候風險管理不善最終將對銀行的聲譽產生不利影響。

本行將採用簡單的指標定期衡量和報告氣候風險。每年對財務影響的壓力測試將針對氣候變化可能導致本行業務中斷的嚴重但合理的實體風險情況進行。

## (五) 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：

	於二零二三年六月三十日 (港幣同值)			
	美元	英鎊	加元	合共
現貨資產	43,436,993	147,263,430	8,349,778	199,050,201
現貨負債	(33,477,178)	(144,148,464)	(7,040,925)	(184,666,567)
長盤淨額	<u>9,959,815</u>	<u>3,114,966</u>	<u>1,308,853</u>	<u>14,383,634</u>
結構性倉盤淨額	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	於二零二二年十二月三十一日 (港幣同值)			
	美元	英鎊	加元	合共
現貨資產	43,556,332	137,423,235	7,992,999	188,972,566
現貨負債	(32,856,931)	(135,139,954)	(6,745,593)	(174,742,478)
長盤淨額	<u>10,699,401</u>	<u>2,283,281</u>	<u>1,247,406</u>	<u>14,230,088</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>於二零二三年六月三十日</u>	
發達國家	299,718
其中：日本	291,123
離岸中心	686,375
其中：香港	536,330
新加坡	150,045
發展中的亞洲和太平洋地區	911,194
其中：中國	534,822
台灣	376,372
<u>於二零二二年十二月三十一日</u>	
發達國家	199,490
其中：日本	190,915
離岸中心	1,029,978
其中：香港	838,507
新加坡	191,471
發展中的亞洲和太平洋地區	680,418
其中：中國	495,012
台灣	185,406

## (七) 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。

	截至30/06/2023 止六個月 %	截至30/06/2022 止六個月 %
期內平均流動性維持比率	<u>118.74</u>	<u>89.95</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。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。

	於30/06/2023 %	於31/12/2022 %
總資本比率	<u>208.94</u>	<u>227.06</u>
一級資本比率	<u>208.74</u>	<u>226.84</u>
普通股權一級資本比率	<u>208.74</u>	<u>226.84</u>

有關《銀行業(披露)規則》詳細的披露資料，請參閱本銀行網站(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。

	於30/06/2023	於31/12/2022
	%	%
槓桿比率	42.56	41.65

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。

	於30/06/2023	於31/12/2022
	%	%
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。

	於30/06/2023	於31/12/2022
	%	%
逆周期緩衝資本比率	1.00	1.00

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

於二零二三年六月三十日及二零二二年十二月三十一日，本銀行並沒有對中國內地非銀行風險承擔。

## (九) 業績回顧及展望

### 財務回顧

#### 財務表現

2023年首六個月，本行稅前淨利潤達到1,178萬港元，較2022年同期虧損609萬港元大幅反彈。淨利息收入亦增加1,694萬港元至1,947萬港元（2022年6月：253萬港元）主要由於美國利率持續攀升。因此，淨息差增至2.39%（2022年6月30日：0.32%），年化平均總資產回報率大幅上升至1.25%（2022年12月31日：0.03%），年化平均股本回報率大幅增至2.91%（2022年12月31日：0.06%）。

#### 財務狀況

截至2023年6月底，總資產為18.96億港元，較2022年底的19.09億港元微跌0.7%。



# 大有銀行有限公司

(於香港註冊成立之有限公司)

## 經濟前景

受入境旅遊及內需強勁復甦帶動，香港經濟於2023年第一季明顯改善。勞動力市場持續改善、消費券發放以及一系列“開心香港”活動將為私人消費提供額外支持。隨著交通和處理能力的不斷提高，旅客入境量應該會進一步恢復。展望未來，由於外圍環境仍充滿挑戰，香港出口持續下跌，本地消費或將成為經濟復甦的主要動力。

美國5月份通脹增速較去年同期放緩至4%，遂使美國聯儲官員在經歷了一年多的加息後於6月份暫停加息。美國聯儲和英國央行等全球主要央行若計劃進一步加息以應對通脹，股票市場將持續受壓。受惠於年內利率可能會維持現有水平或再次上調，本行今年也許會獲得不俗的盈利。

承董事會命

高世堅

主席

二零二三年九月十九日 香港

【本財務報表之中英文版本若有歧義概以英文版為準】