

**INTERIM RESULTS FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (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 2025.

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

	<b>NOTES</b>	6 months ended 30/06/2025 HK\$ (Unaudited)	6 months ended 30/06/2024 HK\$ (Unaudited)
Interest income	3	33,683,039	41,985,279
Interest expense	4	(14,371,013)	(17,618,529)
Net interest income		19,312,026	24,366,750
Net exchange gains (losses) arising from foreign currencies position		558,369	(80,986)
Other operating income	5	23,569	20,457
Operating income		19,893,964	24,306,221
Operating expenses	6	(9,137,005)	(8,019,987)
Increase (decrease) in impairment allowance		134,493	(79,982)
Profit before taxation		10,891,452	16,206,252
Profits tax expense	7	(1,750,432)	(2,605,189)
Profit and other comprehensive income for the period		9,141,020	13,601,063
Interim dividend		-	-

**B. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

		At 30/06/2025 HK\$ (Unaudited)	At 31/12/2024 HK\$ (Audited)
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Cash and balances with banks	8	261,168,274	141,262,783
Placements with banks	8	1,913,582,917	1,804,983,950
Advances to customers and other accounts receivable	9	9,288,542	12,113,118
Prepayment		1,108,210	363,336
Tax recoverable		107,704	119,106
Financial assets at fair value through profits or loss	10	4,500,000	4,500,000
Equipment and leasehold improvements	11	29,008	36,824
Intangible asset		210,000	210,000
Deferred tax assets		387,085	387,085
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>2,190,381,740</b>	<b>1,963,976,202</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Deposits from customers	12	1,334,277,478	1,112,662,921
Other accounts payable and provisions	13	6,076,868	6,165,938
Tax payable		1,739,031	-
		1,342,093,377	1,118,828,859
<b>CAPITAL RESOURCES</b>			
Share capital		300,000,000	300,000,000
Reserves		548,288,363	545,147,343
<b>SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS</b>		<b>848,288,363</b>	<b>845,147,343</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL RESOURCES</b>		<b>2,190,381,740</b>	<b>1,963,976,202</b>

**C. STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**

	6 months ended 30/06/2025 HK\$ (Unaudited)	6 months ended 30/06/2024 HK\$ (Unaudited)
<b>OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Profit before tax	10,891,452	16,206,252
Adjustments for:		
Interest income	(33,683,039)	(41,985,279)
Interest expense	14,371,013	17,618,529
Depreciation expenses	7,816	4,004
(Decrease) increase in impairment allowance	(134,493)	79,982
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital	(8,547,251)	(8,076,512)
Decrease (increase) in placements with banks with original maturity more than three months	153,895,413	(388,416,710)
Decrease (increase) in advances to customers	102,000	(254,000)
Increase in prepayment	(744,874)	(592,431)
Increase in deposits from customers	221,614,557	27,958,129
(Decrease) increase in other accounts payable	(14,676)	1,073,824
Cash generated from (used in) operations	366,305,169	(368,307,700)
Interest received	36,408,115	41,706,462
Interest paid	(14,445,407)	(17,713,931)
<b>NET CASH GENERATED FROM (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>388,267,877</b>	<b>(344,315,169)</b>
<b>FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Dividend paid to shareholders	(6,000,000)	(6,000,000)
<b>NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	<b>382,267,877</b>	<b>(350,315,169)</b>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 1 JANUARY</b>	<b>1,075,709,659</b>	<b>1,403,955,411</b>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 30 JUNE</b>	<b>1,457,977,536</b>	<b>1,053,640,242</b>
<b>ANALYSIS OF THE BALANCES OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>		
Cash and balances with banks	261,190,919	129,667,933
Placements with banks with original maturity less than three months	1,196,786,617	923,972,309
	<b>1,457,977,536</b>	<b>1,053,640,242</b>

**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 2025	300,000,000	493,590,284	46,000,000	50,000	5,507,059	845,147,343
Final dividend for 2024	-	(6,000,000)	-	-	-	(6,000,000)
Profit and other comprehensive income for the period	-	9,141,020	-	-	-	9,141,020
At 30 June 2025 (Unaudited)	<u>300,000,000</u>	<u>496,731,304</u>	<u>46,000,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>	<u>5,507,059</u>	<u>848,288,363</u>
At 1 January 2024	300,000,000	474,110,778	46,000,000	50,000	5,507,059	825,667,837
Final dividend for 2023	-	(6,000,000)	-	-	-	(6,000,000)
Profit and other comprehensive income for the period	-	13,601,063	-	-	-	13,601,063
At 30 June 2024 (Unaudited)	<u>300,000,000</u>	<u>481,711,841</u>	<u>46,000,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>	<u>5,507,059</u>	<u>833,268,900</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.

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**NOTES TO THE INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****Notes:**

1. The interim results are prepared on a basis consistent with the accounting policies adopted in the 2024 annual financial statements.

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

In preparing the interim results for the period ended 30 June 2025, 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 30/06/2025 HK\$	6 months ended 30/06/2024 HK\$
Interests on placements with banks	33,682,051	41,981,753
Interests on advances to customers	988	3,526
	<u>33,683,039</u>	<u>41,985,279</u>

4. INTEREST EXPENSE

	6 months ended 30/06/2025 HK\$	6 months ended 30/06/2024 HK\$
Interests on deposits from customers	<u>14,371,013</u>	<u>17,618,529</u>

5. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	6 months ended 30/06/2025 HK\$	6 months ended 30/06/2024 HK\$
Fees and commission income	18,125	18,125
Other income	5,444	2,332
	<u>23,569</u>	<u>20,457</u>

6. OPERATING EXPENSES

	6 months ended 30/06/2025 HK\$	6 months ended 30/06/2024 HK\$
Auditor's remuneration	435,000	420,020
Legal & professional fee	458,895	493,395
Depreciation of equipment	7,816	4,004
Directors' emoluments		
- fees	500,000	600,000
Other operating expenses	1,916,963	1,672,197
Operating lease payments	591,294	591,309
Staff costs		
- salaries and bonus	5,118,900	4,134,401
- contribution to Mandatory Provident Fund	108,137	104,661
	<u>9,137,005</u>	<u>8,019,987</u>

7. PROFITS TAX EXPENSE

	6 months ended 30/06/2025 HK\$	6 months ended 30/06/2024 HK\$
Hong Kong Profits Tax	<u>1,750,432</u>	<u>2,605,189</u>

In 2025 and 2024, 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.

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**8. CASH AND BALANCES AND PLACEMENTS WITH BANKS**

	<u>At 30/06/2025</u> HK\$	<u>At 31/12/2024</u> HK\$
At amortised cost		
Cash and balances with banks		
- Cash	1,570,157	1,517,818
- Due from Hong Kong Monetary Authority ("HKMA") - on demand	200,539,680	127,132,767
- Interbank Clearing Account	46,808,916	382,870
- Due from foreign banks - on demand	10,674,005	10,498,829
- Due from local banks - on demand	1,598,162	1,745,834
Less: Impairment allowances - Stage 1	(22,646)	(15,335)
	<u>261,168,274</u>	<u>141,262,783</u>
Placements with banks maturing		
- within 1 month	647,870,560	664,324,002
- between 1-3 months	1,166,246,740	1,041,333,635
- between 3-6 months	100,000,000	50,000,000
- between 6-12 months	-	50,000,000
Less: Impairment allowances - Stage 1	(534,383)	(673,687)
	<u>1,913,582,917</u>	<u>1,804,983,950</u>
Total	<u><u>2,174,751,191</u></u>	<u><u>1,946,246,733</u></u>

**9. ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS AND OTHER ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE**

	<u>At 30/06/2025</u> HK\$	<u>At 31/12/2024</u> HK\$
The advances to customers and other accounts receivable comprise:		
Advances to staff	764,000	866,000
Less: Impairment allowance - Stage 1	(8,456)	(10,956)
	<u>755,544</u>	<u>855,044</u>
Interest receivable	8,532,998	11,258,074
	<u><u>9,288,542</u></u>	<u><u>12,113,118</u></u>

There was no impairment loan for the period ended 30 June 2025 and 31 December 2024.

As at 30 June 2025 and 31 December 2024, there were no overdue or rescheduled assets as per Banking (Disclosure) Rules.

**10. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS**

	<u>At 30/06/2025</u> HK\$	<u>At 31/12/2024</u> HK\$
Unlisted securities:		
- club membership (financial assets at fair value through profit or loss)	4,500,000	4,500,000
	<u><u>4,500,000</u></u>	<u><u>4,500,000</u></u>

The unlisted securities is issued by a corporate entity in Hong Kong. As at 30 June 2025, the fair value of club membership was valued with reference to the quote from secondary market.



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11. EQUIPMENT AND LEASEHOLD IMPROVEMENTS

	<u>Leasehold</u> <u>Improvements</u> HK\$	<u>Equipment</u> HK\$	<u>Total</u> HK\$
<b>COST</b>			
At 1 January 2024	1,472,938	1,837,499	3,310,437
Additions	-	37,296	37,296
At 31 December 2024	1,472,938	1,874,795	3,347,733
Additions	-	-	-
At 30 June 2025	1,472,938	1,874,795	3,347,733
<b>ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION</b>			
At 1 January 2024	1,472,938	1,827,899	3,300,837
Additions	-	10,072	10,072
At 31 December 2024	1,472,938	1,837,971	3,310,909
Additions	-	7,816	7,816
At 30 June 2025	1,472,938	1,845,787	3,318,725
<b>CARRYING AMOUNT</b>			
At 30 June 2025	-	29,008	29,008
At 31 December 2024	-	36,824	36,824

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 30/06/2025</u> HK\$	<u>At 31/12/2024</u> HK\$
Current accounts	67,003,829	58,706,868
Savings deposits	272,422,835	275,798,748
Time, call and notice deposits	994,850,814	778,157,305
	<u>1,334,277,478</u>	<u>1,112,662,921</u>

13. OTHER ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND PROVISIONS

	<u>At 30/06/2025</u> HK\$	<u>At 31/12/2024</u> HK\$
Interest payable to time, call and notice deposits	2,877,525	2,951,919
Provisions for long service payments	1,441,633	1,441,633
Other accounts payable:		
- Accounts payable	34,280	1,745,480
- Cashier orders	490,730	17,406
- Gift Cheques	9,500	9,500
- Provision for Expenses	1,223,200	-
	<u>1,757,710</u>	<u>1,772,386</u>
	<u>6,076,868</u>	<u>6,165,938</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 30/06/2025</u>	<u>At 31/12/2024</u>
	HK\$	HK\$
Loans for use in Hong Kong		
Individuals - other private purposes	764,000	866,000

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 30/06/2025</u>	<u>At 31/12/2024</u>
	HK\$	HK\$
Direct credit substitutes	3,490,000	3,490,000

As at 30 June 2025 and 31 December 2024, 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 two 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 two 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 two 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.



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The Nomination Committee is responsible for recommending to the Board on relevant matters 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 two 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.



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- 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 2023. 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.



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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:

At 30/6/2025				
(Equivalent in HK\$)				
	USD	GBP	CAD	Total
Spot assets	43,729,683	173,566,135	8,636,924	225,932,742
Spot liabilities	(35,292,336)	(169,069,725)	(7,255,047)	(211,617,108)
Net long position	8,437,347	4,496,410	1,381,877	14,315,634
Net structural position	-	-	-	-

  

At 31/12/2024				
(Equivalent in HK\$)				
	USD	GBP	CAD	Total
Spot assets	44,032,862	154,893,110	8,072,281	206,998,253
Spot liabilities	(34,665,176)	(150,246,951)	(6,788,977)	(191,701,104)
Net long position	9,367,686	4,646,159	1,283,304	15,297,149
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 2025</u>	
Developed countries	500,503
- of which: Japan	500,503
Offshore centres	684,300
- of which: Hong Kong	483,286
Singapore	201,014
Developing Asia and Pacific	741,555
- of which: China	504,391
Malaysia	101,139
Taiwan	136,025
<u>As at 31 December 2024</u>	
Developed countries	158,919
- of which: Japan	150,443
Offshore centres	1,001,636
- of which: Hong Kong	801,067
Singapore	200,569
Developing Asia and Pacific	803,421
- of which: China	355,306
Taiwan	387,919

**(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>30/06/2025</u> %	6 months ended <u>30/06/2024</u> %
Average liquidity maintenance ratio for the period	<u>116.90</u>	<u>128.26</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 30/6/2025</u> %	<u>At 31/12/2024</u> %
Total capital ratio	<u>186.39</u>	<u>191.70</u>
Tier 1 capital ratio	<u>186.25</u>	<u>191.53</u>
Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio	<u>186.25</u>	<u>191.53</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 30/6/2025</u>	<u>At 31/12/2024</u>
	%	%
Leverage ratio	<u>38.65</u>	<u>42.94</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 30/6/2025</u>	<u>At 31/12/2024</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 30/6/2025</u>	<u>At 31/12/2024</u>
	%	%
Countercyclical capital buffer ratio	<u>0.50</u>	<u>0.50</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 2025 and 31 December 2024, the Bank had no non-bank exposures in the Mainland.

**(9) REVIEW AND PROSPECTS****FINANCIAL REVIEW****Financial Performance**

For the first six months of 2025, the Bank's net profit before tax amounted to HK\$10,891,452 (2024: profit HK\$16,206,252) showing a decrease of 33% from the results in the previous year. The net interest income of HK\$19,312,026 shows a decrease of 21% as compared with HK\$24,366,750 of the corresponding period last year. The net interest margin was 2.05% (30 June 2024: 2.69%). The annualised return on average assets is 0.89% (31 December 2024: 1.31%) and the annualised return on equity is 2.16% (31 December 2024: 3.01%).

**Financial Position**

Total assets stood at HKD2,190,381,740 at the end of Jun 2025, an increase of 12% when compared to HKD1,963,976,202 at the end of 2024.



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

The economy of Hong Kong grew 3.1% year-on-year in the second quarter of 2025, supported by an 11.5% jump in exports due to resilient demand and rush shipments after a temporary US tariff easing. Private consumption rose 1.9%, ended four quarters of decline, while inflation stayed mild at 1.4%.

The outlook for the second half of 2025 is influenced by growing expectations of a US Federal Reserve rate cut before year-end, although the timing and pace remain uncertain. The decline in HIBOR has compressed interbank lending spreads, putting pressure on margins for banks dependent on this funding channel. At the same time, net interest income may come under strain due to elevated deposit costs. Despite these headwinds, the bank enters the latter half of 2025 with cautious optimism.

By order of the Board  
Ko, Sai Kin Kenneth  
Chairman  
Hong Kong 23 September 2025



# 大有銀行有限公司

(於香港註冊成立之有限公司)

## 二零二五年度中期業績通告(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二零二五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30/06/2025 止六個月 港幣 (未經審核)	截至30/06/2024 止六個月 港幣 (未經審核)
利息收入	三	33,683,039	41,985,279
利息支出	四	(14,371,013)	(17,618,529)
淨利息收入		19,312,026	24,366,750
因持有外幣所產生的匯兌利潤(虧損)		558,369	(80,986)
其他經營收入	五	23,569	20,457
經營收入		19,893,964	24,306,221
經營支出	六	(9,137,005)	(8,019,987)
減值轉回/(損失)		134,493	(79,982)
除稅前溢利		10,891,452	16,206,252
利得稅支出	七	(1,750,432)	(2,605,189)
期內溢利及其他全面收益總額		9,141,020	13,601,063
中期股息		-	-

### 乙. 財務狀況表

		於30/06/2025 港幣 (未經審核)	於31/12/2024 港幣 (經審核)
資產			
庫存現金及銀行結存	八	261,168,274	141,262,783
同業存放	八	1,913,582,917	1,804,983,950
客戶貸款及其他應收賬項	九	9,288,542	12,113,118
預付款項		1,108,210	363,336
可收回稅款		107,704	119,106
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	29,008	36,824
無形資產		210,000	210,000
遞延稅項資產		387,085	387,085
資產總額		2,190,381,740	1,963,976,202
負債			
客戶存款	十二	1,334,277,478	1,112,662,921
其他應付賬項及撥備	十三	6,076,868	6,165,938
應付稅款		1,739,031	-
		1,342,093,377	1,118,828,859
資本來源			
股本		300,000,000	300,000,000
儲備		548,288,363	545,147,343
股東權益		848,288,363	845,147,343
負債及資本來源總額		2,190,381,740	1,963,976,202



# 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30/06/2025 止六個月 港幣 (未經審核)	截至30/06/2024 止六個月 港幣 (未經審核)
<b>經營業務</b>		
稅前溢利	10,891,452	16,206,252
調整項目：		
利息收入	(33,683,039)	(41,985,279)
利息支出	14,371,013	17,618,529
折舊支出	7,816	4,004
減值撥備金之(減少)增加	(134,493)	79,982
營運資金變動前之經營業務現金流量	(8,547,251)	(8,076,512)
原定到期日逾三個月之超過一個月內到期同業存放之減少(增加)	153,895,413	(388,416,710)
客戶貸款之減少(增加)	102,000	(254,000)
預付款項之增加	(744,874)	(592,431)
客戶存款之增加	221,614,557	27,958,129
其他應付賬項之(減少)增加	(14,676)	1,073,824
來自(用於)業務之現金	366,305,169	(368,307,700)
已收利息	36,408,115	41,706,462
已支利息	(14,445,407)	(17,713,931)
來自(用於)經營業務之現金淨額	388,267,877	(344,315,169)
<b>籌資業務</b>		
向股東支付之股息	(6,000,000)	(6,000,000)
淨現金及等同現金項目之增加(減少)	382,267,877	(350,315,169)
一月一日的現金及等同現金項目	1,075,709,659	1,403,955,411
六月三十日的現金及等同現金項目	1,457,977,536	1,053,640,242
<b>現金及等同現金項目分析</b>		
庫存現金及銀行結存	261,190,919	129,667,933
原定到期日少於三個月之同業存放	1,196,786,617	923,972,309
	1,457,977,536	1,053,640,242

## 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
於二零二五年一月一日	300,000,000	493,590,284	46,000,000	50,000	5,507,059	845,147,343
二零二四年末期股息	-	(6,000,000)	-	-	-	(6,000,000)
期內溢利及其他全面收益總額	-	9,141,020	-	-	-	9,141,020
於二零二五年六月三十日 (未經審核)	300,000,000	496,731,304	46,000,000	50,000	5,507,059	848,288,363
於二零二四年一月一日	300,000,000	474,110,778	46,000,000	50,000	5,507,059	825,667,837
二零二三年末期股息	-	(6,000,000)	-	-	-	(6,000,000)
期內溢利及其他全面收益總額	-	13,601,063	-	-	-	13,601,063
於二零二四年六月三十日 (未經審核)	300,000,000	481,711,841	46,000,000	50,000	5,507,059	833,268,900

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二零二四年度財務報表所採納的會計政策一致。

### 二. 符合指引

在編製二零二五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30/06/2025 止六個月 港幣	截至30/06/2024 止六個月 港幣
同業存款之利息	33,682,051	41,981,753
客戶貸款之利息	988	3,526
	<u>33,683,039</u>	<u>41,985,279</u>

### 四. 利息支出

	截至30/06/2025 止六個月 港幣	截至30/06/2024 止六個月 港幣
客戶存款利息	<u>14,371,013</u>	<u>17,618,529</u>

### 五. 其他經營收入

	截至30/06/2025 止六個月 港幣	截至30/06/2024 止六個月 港幣
收費及佣金收入	18,125	18,125
其他收入	5,444	2,332
	<u>23,569</u>	<u>20,457</u>

### 六. 經營支出

	截至30/06/2025 止六個月 港幣	截至30/06/2024 止六個月 港幣
核數師酬金	435,000	420,020
法律及專業費用	458,895	493,395
設備折舊	7,816	4,004
董事酬金		
– 袍金	500,000	600,000
其他經營支出	1,916,963	1,672,197
租賃費用	591,294	591,309
員工費用		
– 薪金及花紅	5,118,900	4,134,401
– 強積金供款	108,137	104,661
	<u>9,137,005</u>	<u>8,019,987</u>

### 七. 利得稅支出

	截至30/06/2025 止六個月 港幣	截至30/06/2024 止六個月 港幣
香港利得稅	<u>1,750,432</u>	<u>2,605,189</u>

2025及2024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。





# 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30/06/2025 港幣	於31/12/2024 港幣
按攤銷成本		
庫存現金及銀行結存		
– 庫存現金	1,570,157	1,517,818
– 來自香港金融管理局之應收款- 即時	200,539,680	127,132,767
– 銀行間結算賬項	46,808,916	382,870
– 來自外國銀行之應收款- 即時	10,674,005	10,498,829
– 來自本地銀行之應收款- 即時	1,598,162	1,745,834
減：減值準備 – 第一階段	(22,646)	(15,335)
	<u>261,168,274</u>	<u>141,262,783</u>
於下列期間到期之同業存放		
– 1個月之內	647,870,560	664,324,002
– 1至3個月	1,166,246,740	1,041,333,635
– 3至6個月	100,000,000	50,000,000
– 6至12個月	-	50,000,000
減：減值準備 – 第一階段	(534,383)	(673,687)
	<u>1,913,582,917</u>	<u>1,804,983,950</u>
合計	<u>2,174,751,191</u>	<u>1,946,246,733</u>

## 九. 客戶貸款及其他應收賬項

	於30/06/2025 港幣	於31/12/2024 港幣
客戶貸款及其他應收賬項包括：		
員工貸款	764,000	866,000
減：減值準備 – 第一階段	(8,456)	(10,956)
	<u>755,544</u>	<u>855,044</u>
應收利息	8,532,998	11,258,074
	<u>9,288,542</u>	<u>12,113,118</u>

於二零二五年六月三十日及二零二四年十二月三十一日，本銀行並無已減值貸款。

於二零二五年六月三十日及二零二四年十二月三十一日，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30/06/2025 港幣	於31/12/2024 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)	<u>4,500,000</u>	<u>4,500,000</u>

非上市證券由香港商營機構發行。於二零二五年六月三十日，會所會籍的公允價值經參考二手市場的報價。



# 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			
於二零二四年一月一日	1,472,938	1,837,499	3,310,437
購置	-	37,296	37,296
於二零二四年十二月三十一日	1,472,938	1,874,795	3,347,733
購置	-	-	-
於二零二五年六月三十日	1,472,938	1,874,795	3,347,733
累計折舊			
於二零二四年一月一日	1,472,938	1,827,899	3,300,837
折舊	-	10,072	10,072
於二零二四年十二月三十一日	1,472,938	1,837,971	3,310,909
折舊	-	7,816	7,816
於二零二五年六月三十日	1,472,938	1,845,787	3,318,725
賬面淨值			
於二零二五年六月三十日	-	29,008	29,008
於二零二四年十二月三十一日	-	36,824	36,824

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30/06/2025 港幣	於31/12/2024 港幣
往來賬戶	67,003,829	58,706,868
儲蓄存款	272,422,835	275,798,748
定期、即期及通知存款	994,850,814	778,157,305
	<u>1,334,277,478</u>	<u>1,112,662,921</u>

## 十三. 其他應付賬項及撥備

	於30/06/2025 港幣	於31/12/2024 港幣
定期、即期及通知存款應付利息	2,877,525	2,951,919
長期服務金撥備	1,441,633	1,441,633
其他應付賬項：		
- 應付賬項	34,280	1,745,480
- 本票	490,730	17,406
- 禮券	9,500	9,500
- 預提費用	1,223,200	-
	<u>1,757,710</u>	<u>1,772,386</u>
	<u>6,076,868</u>	<u>6,165,938</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30/06/2025	於31/12/2024
	港幣	港幣
在本港使用的貸款		
個人 - 其他私人用途	764,000	866,000
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30/06/2025	於31/12/2024
	港幣	港幣
直接信貸替代項目	3,490,000	3,490,000

於二零二五年六月三十日及二零二四年十二月三十一日，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二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。薪酬委員會由二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，由二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

(於香港註冊成立之有限公司)

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。

提名委員會由二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2023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制定和實施。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。

本銀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。

本銀行已開始製定策略，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。

本銀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：

於二零二五年六月三十日 (港幣同值)				
	美元	英鎊	加元	合共
現貨資產	43,729,683	173,566,135	8,636,924	225,932,742
現貨負債	(35,292,336)	(169,069,725)	(7,255,047)	(211,617,108)
長盤淨額	<u>8,437,347</u>	<u>4,496,410</u>	<u>1,381,877</u>	<u>14,315,634</u>
結構性倉盤淨額	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
於二零二四年十二月三十一日 (港幣同值)				
	美元	英鎊	加元	合共
現貨資產	44,032,862	154,893,110	8,072,281	206,998,253
現貨負債	(34,665,176)	(150,246,951)	(6,788,977)	(191,701,104)
長盤淨額	<u>9,367,686</u>	<u>4,646,159</u>	<u>1,283,304</u>	<u>15,297,149</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
於二零二五年六月三十日	
發達國家	500,503
其中：日本	500,503
離岸中心	684,300
其中：香港	486,286
新加坡	201,014
發展中的亞洲和太平洋地區	741,555
其中：中國	504,391
馬來西亞	101,139
臺灣	136,025
於二零二四年十二月三十一日	
發達國家	158,919
其中：日本	150,443
離岸中心	1,001,636
其中：香港	801,067
新加坡	200,569
發展中的亞洲和太平洋地區	803,421
其中：中國	355,306
臺灣	387,919

## (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30/06/2025	截至30/06/2024
	止六個月	止六個月
	%	%
期內平均流動性維持比率	116.90	128.26

### (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30/06/2025	於31/12/2024
	%	%
總資本比率	186.39	191.70
一級資本比率	186.25	191.53
普通股權一級資本比率	186.25	191.53

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](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。

	於30/06/2025	於31/12/2024
	%	%
槓桿比率	<u>38.65</u>	<u>42.94</u>

槓桿比率的資料披露可於本銀行網站 ([www.tybhk.com.hk](http://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30/06/2025	於31/12/2024
	%	%
防護緩衝資本比率	<u>2.50</u>	<u>2.50</u>

## (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30/06/2025	於31/12/2024
	%	%
逆周期緩衝資本比率	<u>0.50</u>	<u>0.50</u>

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](http://www.tybhk.com.hk)) 之「監管披露」內瀏覽。

## (八) 中國內地活動

於二零二五年六月三十日及二零二四年十二月三十一日，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

2025年首六個月，本行稅前淨利潤達到10,891,452港幣（2024年：利潤16,206,252港幣），較2024年下降33%。淨利息收入為港幣19,312,026元，較去年同期的港幣24,366,750元下降21%。淨利息收益率為2.05%（2024年6月30日：2.69%）。年化平均總資產回報率0.89%（2024年12月31日：1.31%），年化平均股本回報率2.16%（2024年12月31日：3.01%）。

#### 財務狀況

截至2025年6月底，總資產為2,190,381,740港幣，較2024年底的1,963,976,202港幣增長12%。



# 大有銀行有限公司

(於香港註冊成立之有限公司)

## 經濟前景

香港經濟在2025年第二季按年增長3.1%，主要受到強韌的外部貨品需求，以及因美國暫時放寬關稅，貨物搶先付運，使出口上升11.5%所帶動。私人消費錄得1.9%升幅，結束連續四個季度的跌勢，而通脹則維持溫和上升1.4%。

展望2025年下半年，市場愈來愈預期美國聯儲局會在年底前減息，但時間和幅度仍存在不確定性。港元拆息下降壓縮了銀行同業拆借息差，對依賴此融資渠道的銀行邊際利潤帶來壓力。同時，由於存款成本上升，淨利息收入可能面臨壓力。儘管面臨這些不利因素，本銀行仍以謹慎樂觀的態度迎接2025年下半年。

承董事會命

高世堅

主席

二零二五年九月二十三日 香港

【本財務報表之中英文版本若有歧義概以英文版為準】