

MALAYAN BANKING BERHAD - HONG KONG BRANCH
馬來亞銀行 - 香港分行
Section C - LIQUIDITY
丙部 - 流動資金風險管理

Pursuant to section 13 of the HKMA Supervisory Policy Manual LM-2 Sound Systems and Controls for Liquidity Risk Management issued by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority (“HKMA”), the following disclosures are made:

I. Liquidity Risk Management Framework

The Malayan Banking Berhad Group (“the Group”) has taken Bank Negara Malaysia’s Liquidity Framework and leading practices as a foundation to manage and measure its liquidity risk exposure. The Group also uses a range of tools to monitor and control liquidity risk exposure such as liquidity gap, early warning signals, liquidity indicators and stress testing. The liquidity positions of the Group are monitored regularly against the established policies, procedures and limits.

Liquidity policies and frameworks are reviewed annually and endorsed by Asset Liability Management Committee (“ALCO”) and approved by Risk Management Committee (“RMC”) prior to implementation. The Group’s liquidity risk position is actively discussed and managed at the ALCO and RMC on a monthly basis in line with the approved guidelines and policies. For more information of the Group’s liquidity risk management framework, please refer to our Group’s Annual Report 2015 page 196 to 207.

For the operations of the Branch, there is a Liquidity Policy Statement (“LPS”) which encompasses information on aspects of the local liquidity risk management framework and management process.

The ALCO team of the Branch is responsible to ensure compliance with the guidelines or policies set by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority and Head Office. Liquidity is managed on a daily basis by the Branch’s treasury functions.

To manage liquidity risk, the Branch adopts the following key measures:

- Implementation of liquidity controls is based on three levels: (1) Regulatory Compliance; (2) Internal Liquidity Measures; and (3) Trigger Level/Early Warning Signal.
- Maintaining liquidity and liquidity cushion in the form of holdings of unencumbered and high quality liquid assets that can be easily and quickly converted to cash, or to use as collateral for repo transactions to meet financial obligations. Internal liquidity ratio and Loan-To-Deposit ratio are set to manage and monitor the Branch liquidity position.
- Have secure, stable and medium/long term funds through issuance of negotiable Certificates of Deposit and Group Medium Term funding.
- Proper mix of funding is essential to avoid potential concentration in a particular funding source and tenor that may increase liquidity risk. Internal wholesale borrowing limits are also set to control and monitor, among other things, the Branch’s interbank and intragroup funding exposure.
- Conduct liquidity stress testing under different scenarios and cashflow projection as part of prudent liquidity control. Shortfall calculated from the worst stress test scenario is covered by liquidity cushion.
- Managing short and long-term cash flow via cash flow projection reports.
- Maintaining a contingency funding plan that included a standby line from Head Office.

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根據香港金融管理局發出監管政策手冊穩健流動資金風險管理的系統及管控第 13 段作出以下的披露：

I. 流動資金風險管理制度

馬來亞銀行集團(“本集團”)採用馬來亞中央銀行的流動資金風險管理制度為基礎，以管理本集團的流動資金風險。本集團已制定多項管理流動資金風險的標準，如流動資金缺口，預警指標，流動資金指標及壓力測試。本集團已制定政策，程序及管控限額以定期監控流動資金狀況。

流動資金風險管理制度須經過資產負債委員會每年一度的審閱及認可，並且獲得風險評估管理委員會的批准才正式執行。同時，資產負債委員會和風險評估管理委員會會就其資金流動狀況作出每月審查，以確保符合本集團的指引及政策。如需更多本集團流動資金風險管理制度的資料，請參閱二零一五年十二月三十一日集團年報第196頁至207頁。

本分行的流動資金政策已包含有關香港分行的流動資金風險管理制度及管理程序。

本分行的資產負債小組負責監督本分行每日的流動資金風險管理，以確保符合由香港金融管理局和本總行給予的指引及政策。

本分行採用以下的評核標準以管理流動資金風險：

- 制定三級制的流動資金管理水平：(1)法定要求，(2)內部流動資金標準和(3)觸發點水平/預警指標。
- 持有未作抵押及高質素的流動性資產以保持資產的流動性及儲備金額，使本分行能夠快捷及簡易地將流動性資產轉售成現金或用在回購交易的抵押品以應付資金的承擔。本分行制定內部的流動資金比率及貸存比率以管理和監控資金狀況。
- 通過發行可轉讓存款證計劃及集團提供的中期資金以確保本分行擁有穩定的中長期資金來源。
- 合適的資金來源組合以避免可能過度依賴或集中於某面的資金來源和還款期使之增加流動資金風險。集團內部設有批發借款上限以管理本分行的同業和同集團內部的資金風險承擔。
- 進行不同假設情況的壓力測試及現金流量預算用作穩健的流動資產控制及操作。
- 通過現金流預算報表管理短期及長期的現金流。
- 設有備用資金計劃(包括本總行給予的備用借款額)。

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II. Liquidity Risk Exposures

流動資金風險類

a) Liquidity Maintenance Ratio

流動性維持比率

The average liquidity maintenance ratio (“LMR”) for the 12 months ended 31 December 2015 was 47.79% (the average liquidity ratio for 12 months ended 31 Dec 2014: 57.83). The average LMR/average liquidity ratio is computed in accordance with the guidelines of Hong Kong Monetary Authority and the Hong Kong Banking Ordinance.

截至二零一五年十二月三十一日止之十二個月平均流動性維持比率是47.79% (截至二零一四年十二月三十一日止之十二個月平均流動資產比率為57.83%)。平均流動性維持比率/平均流動資產比率之計算是按照香港金融管理局之指引，及香港銀行業條例。

b) Loan-To-Deposit Ratio (“LDR”)

貸存比率

The LDR for the Branch at 31 December 2015 was 81.62% (30 Jun 2015: 118.40%) and is calculated based on adjusted basis. It is the ratio of customer loans and advances to customer deposits (deposits include non-bank customer deposits and certificates of deposit issued).

本分行的貸存比率計算方法以調整後貸存比率為準則，於二零一五年十二月三十一日的貸存比率為81.62% (二零一五年六月三十日為118.40%)。計算方法以客戶貸款除以客戶存款 (包括一般客戶存款及已發行的可轉讓存款證)。

c) Maturity Profile and Liquidity Gaps

所需資金淨額及流動資金缺口

The analyses of the assets and liabilities of the Group and the Bank in the relevant maturity tenures and the resultant liquidity gaps are outlined in the relevant sections of our Group’s Annual Report 2015.

本集團的資產及負債的所需資金淨額及流動資金缺口分析的相關資料請參閱本集團二零一五年十二月三十一日的年報。