

Dah Sing Group

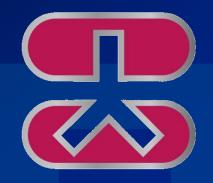
2019 Final Results



Performance highlights

- Operating profit from our banking business impacted by lower NIM. Fee income was stable, trading income down
- Modest volume growth and weaker credit quality, particularly in the second half, leading to higher ECL charges
- Net profit down 10%, but helped by a much lower impairment charge on BOCQ
- Non-banking businesses performed well, with robust growth in insurance premium income and investment returns
- Capital adequacy and liquidity remained strong: CET1: 13.4%, T1: 13.9%, Total: 17.9%, LMR: 46.4%





Financial Highlights



Dah Sing Banking Group (2356)

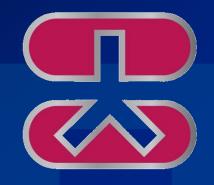
HK\$' million	2019	2018	Change
Net interest income	4,074	4,164	-2%
Net fee and commission income	1,147	1,161	-1%
Net trading income and other income	167	405	-59%
Total operating income	5,388	5,730	-6%
Operating expenses	(2,851)	(2,700)	+6%
Credit impairment losses	(356)	(233)	+53%
Operating profit after credit impairment losses	2,181	2,796	-22%
Profit shared from BOCQ	702	660	+6%
Impairment loss on investment in BOCQ	(287)	(633)	-55%
Profit attributable to shareholders	2,240	2,480	-10%
Basic earnings per share (\$)	1.59	1.77	
Dividend per share (\$)	0.48	0.48	



Dah Sing Financial Holdings (0440)

HK\$' million	2019	2018	Change
Net interest income	4,125	4,215	-2%
Net fee and commission income	1,136	1,151	-1%
Net trading income, net insurance premium and other operating income net of insurance claims and expenses	343	540	-37%
Total operating income net of insurance claims	5,604	5,906	-5%
Operating expenses	(2,984)	(2,812)	+6%
Credit impairment losses	(357)	(233)	+53%
Operating profit after credit impairment losses	2,264	2,860	-21%
Profit shared from BOCQ	702	660	+6%
Impairment loss on investment in BOCQ	(287)	(633)	-55%
Total profit attributable to shareholders	1,708	1,915	-11%
Basic earnings per share from continuing operations (\$)	5.28	5.72	
Dividend per share (\$)	1.47	1.47	

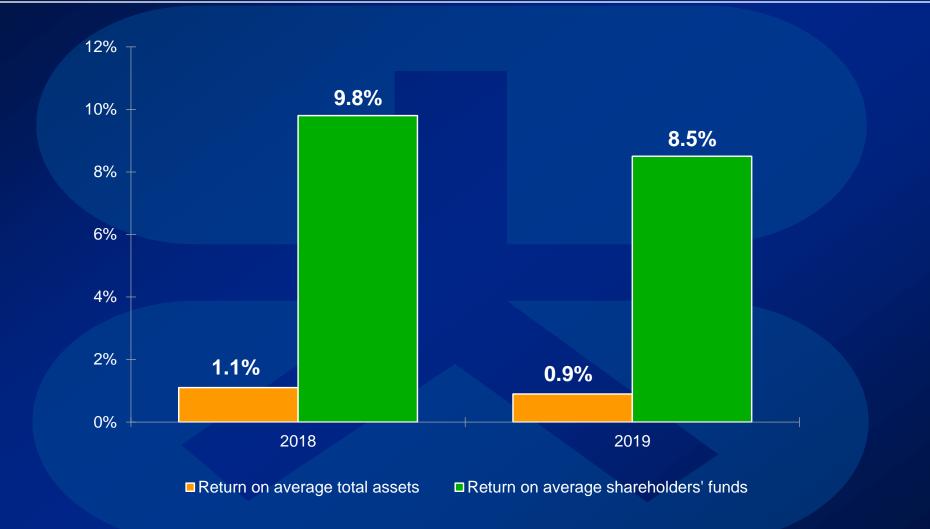




Dah Sing Banking Group

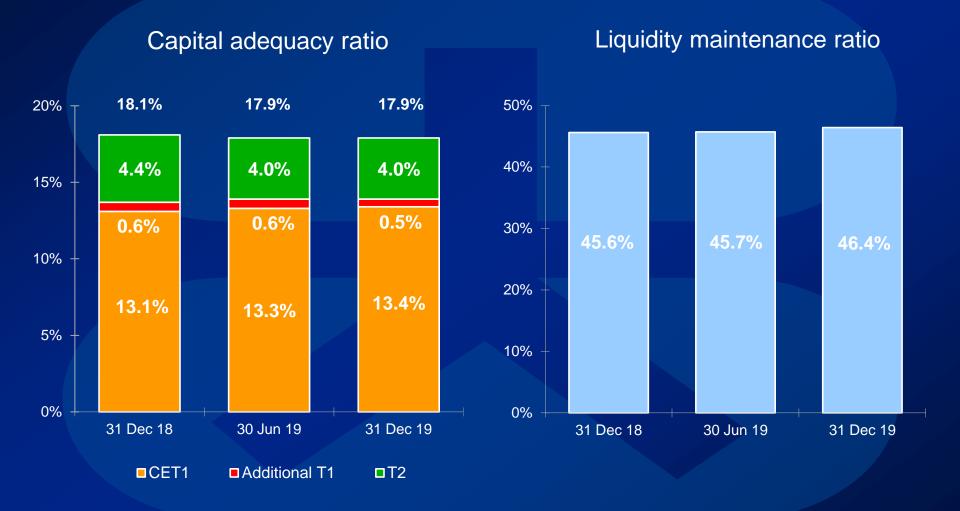


Key return indicators





Capital adequacy and liquidity



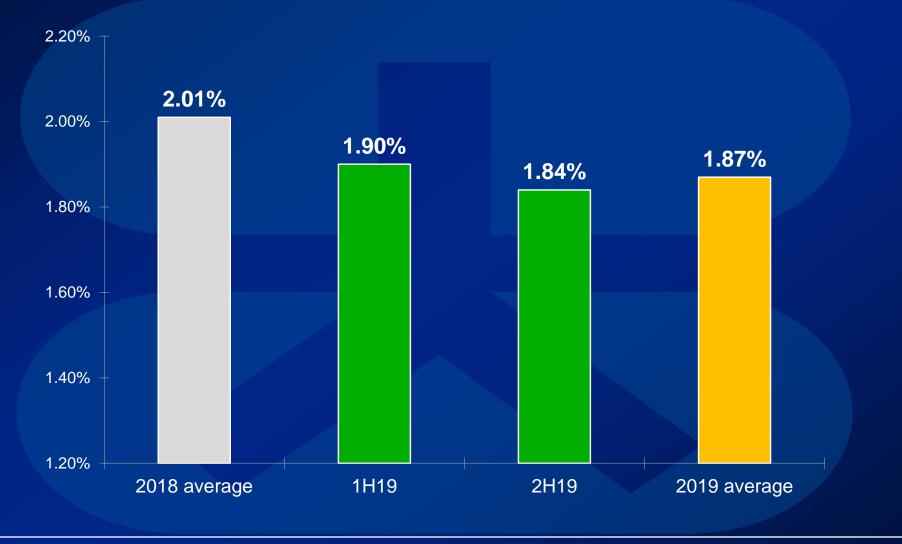


Gross advances to customers and trade bills



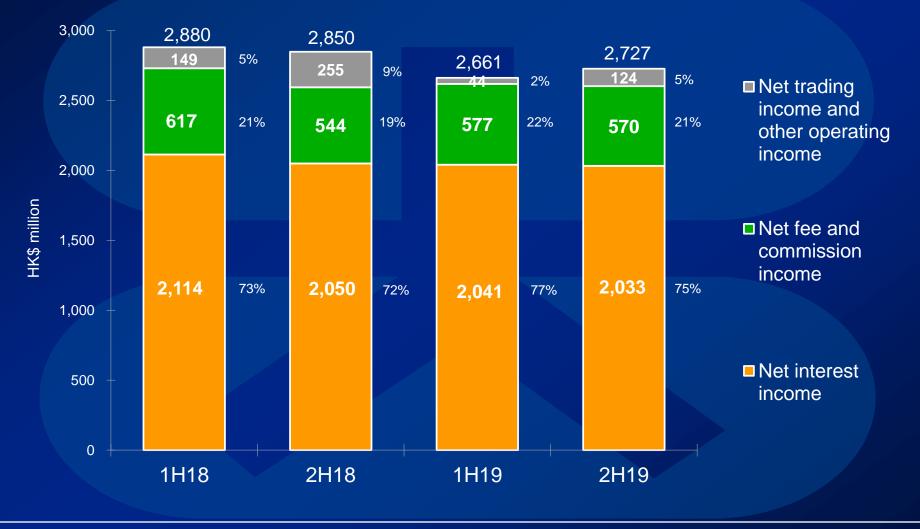


Net interest margin





Income from core businesses





Credit quality





Commercial banking

- Steady NII but softer NIM, with loan growth of 6.5% driven by commercial and corporate loans. Trade finance and bills business dropped
- ECL mildly increased whilst credit quality under control
- Treasury and wealth management service fee income growth offset by credit and trade related fee income drop, resulting in subdued non-interest income
- Achieved 6.7% deposit growth
- Enhancing transactional banking capability with upgraded digital and mobile platform for customers



Personal banking

- 6.4% deposit growth with focus on funding cost control to manage higher fixed deposit rates
- Moderate loan growth cushioning impact from lower NIM, led by residential mortgages
- Bancassurance, FX related and private banking businesses performed well, helping to compensate for lower brokerage commission income
- Stable credit quality and overall low credit cost
- Continued development of digital customer services, including mobile payment platforms, mobile applications for deposit accounts, credit cards and personal loans





- Much improved profit with higher NII and trading income
- Focus on services to customers led to an increase in fee income, particularly FX
- Conservative liquidity management average Liquidity Maintenance Ratio at 46.4%, well above statutory requirement
- Prudent treasury portfolio with high average credit rating and relatively short duration to manage credit and interest rate risk



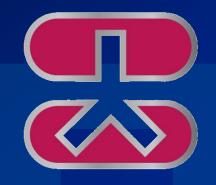
Macau:

- Achieved modest loan growth and benign credit quality amid soft credit demand
- Profit under pressure due to narrower NIM and lower fee income in a difficult market

<u>PRC</u>:

- DSB (China): Decent loan growth, but NIM under pressure. Credit quality was well managed with low impairment charge
- BOCQ contributed improved profit with lower impairment charge



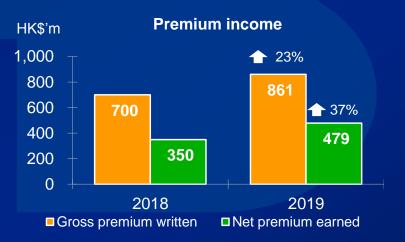


Dah Sing Financial Holdings



Insurance

- Our insurance business had a good year with strong growth in both gross and net premium income
- Employee compensation, motor (non-taxi) and reinsurance inward treaties were key premium contributors
- Claims were well managed, with loss ratio under control



- The strong premium income growth, well managed expenses and claims led to an improved combined ratio
- The net profit of our general insurance business, including both our Hong Kong and Macau operations doubled in the year to HK\$73 million
- We continue to focus on improving underwriting performance, strengthening distribution and diversifying lines of business





Conclusions



Conclusions

- Moderate balance sheet growth with robust capital and liquidity positions
- Asset quality generally benign amidst uncertain market conditions despite higher ECL charges
- Profit dampened due mainly to lower NIM and subdued fee and commission income
- Lower impairment charge on investment in BOCQ
- Risk management a critical focus in view of slow recovery of global economy and fast development of Covid-19 pandemic
- Development of Greater Bay Area and digitalisation of banking and insurance businesses offer long term prospects

