

UNAUDITED SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

for the year ended 31 December 2002

2. RISK MANAGEMENT - continued

(i) Capital management

The Group has adopted a policy of maintaining a strong capital base to support its business growth. Capital adequacy ratio has remained at over 20% for the past five financial years, well above the statutory minimum ratio of 8%.

(ii) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a customer or counter-party may fail to meet a commitment when it falls due.

The Group's lending policy sets out in detail the credit approval and monitoring mechanism, the loan classification system and provisioning policy, which is established in accordance with the requirements and provisions of the Banking Ordinance and the guidelines issued by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority.

Day-to-day credit management is performed by the Loans Committee with reference to the creditworthiness, and concentration risk of and the collateral pledged by the counterparties. Decisions made by the Loans Committee are reviewed regularly by the Executive Loans Committee comprising executive directors.

(iii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group is unable to meet its current obligations when they fall due.

The Group has laid down liquidity policy which is reviewed regularly by the full Board, and the ALCO. This policy requires the Group to maintain a conservative level of liquid funds on a daily basis to ensure the availability of adequate liquid funds to meet all obligations, and the compliance with the statutory liquidity ratio requirement. The liquidity position is monitored through statutory liquidity ratio, loan-to-deposit ratio, maturity profile of assets and liabilities, and inter-bank transactions undertaken by the Group.

(iv) Market risk

Market risk is the risk of losses in assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet positions arising from movement in market rates and price.

Market risk arising from the trading book is considered immaterial, as the Group does not maintain significant positions of financial instruments leading to foreign exchange, interest rate, commodity and equity exposures. Structural foreign exchange exposure is explained further under (v) foreign exchange risk.

2. RISK MANAGEMENT - continued

(v) Foreign exchange risk

The Group does not have any significant foreign exchange risk as foreign exchange dealing is minimal. Structural foreign exchange exposure arising from investments in foreign branches, subsidiaries and associate is accounted for in the reserves account. Day-to-day foreign exchange management is performed by the Treasury Management Department within approved limits.

(vi) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the Group's position may be adversely affected by the change in market interest rate.

The Group does not carry interest rate positions on its trading book. Interest rate risk arises primarily from the timing differences in the re-pricing of, and the different bases of pricing interest-bearing assets, liabilities and commitments, and from positions of non-interest bearing balances. Interest rate risk is monitored by regular sensitivity analyses of the net re-pricing gap and of different scenarios of pricing bases of assets and liabilities grouped with reference to their next contractual repricing date or maturity date.

(vii) Operational and legal risk

Operational risk is the risk of unexpected losses attributable to human error, systems failures, fraud, or inadequate internal controls and procedures.

Executive directors, department heads, in-house legal counsels, and internal auditors collaborate to manage operational and legal risks through proper human resources policies, delegation of authorities, segregation of duties, and timely and accurate management information. Senior management and the Audit Committee are accountable to the full Board for maintaining a strong and disciplined control environment to provide reasonable assurance that the operational and legal risks are prudently managed.

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.

(viii) Reputation risk

Reputation risk is the risk to earnings or capital rising from negative public opinion.

Reputation risk is managed by ensuring proper and adequate communications and public relation efforts to foster the reputation of the Group. A risk management mechanism guided by the senior management including executive directors and senior managers has been established to manage the media exposure, handle customers' and other relevant parties' complaints and suggestions, and to ensure that new business activities and agents acting on our behalf do not jeopardise our reputation.