

Company No. 295400 W



OCBC Bank (Malaysia) Berhad
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

Basel II Pillar 3 Market Disclosures 31 December 2013

The disclosure in this section refers to OCBC Bank (M) Berhad Group position. OCBC Bank (M) Berhad Group consists of OCBC Bank (Malaysia) Berhad and OCBC Al-Amin Bank Berhad which are members of the Overseas-Chinese Banking Corporation Group in Singapore.

BASEL II PILLAR 3 MARKET DISCLOSURES – 31 DECEMBER 2013

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OCBC Bank (Malaysia) Berhad
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

**ATTESTATION BY CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER PURSUANT TO RISK WEIGHTED
CAPITAL ADEQUACY FRAMEWORK (BASEL II) – DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS
(PILLAR 3)**

The risk disclosures set out in the Risk Management Chapter and Basel II Pillar 3 Market Disclosure are generally in conformance with the Bank Negara Malaysia Risk Weighted Capital Adequacy Framework (Basel II) – Disclosure Requirements (Pillar 3) and Capital Adequacy Framework for Islamic Banks (CAFIB-Basel II) – Disclosure Requirements (Pillar 3) for the Group as at 31 December 2013.

CHEW SUN TEONG, JEFFREY
DIRECTOR & CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Kuala Lumpur

Risk Management

OCBC (M) Group (hereinafter referred as the “Group”) consists of OCBC Bank (Malaysia) Berhad (“OCBC Bank”) and OCBC Al-Amin Bank Berhad (“OCBC Al-Amin”) which are members of the Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation Group (“OCBC Group”) in Singapore.

RISK MANAGEMENT IN OCBC GROUP

OCBC Group believes that sound risk management is paramount to the success of our risk-taking activities. Our philosophy is to ensure that risks and returns remain consistent with our risk appetite. To achieve this, we proactively identify any emerging portfolio threats and credit concentrations at an early stage in order to develop timely risk-response strategies.

The key elements of OCBC Group’s enterprise-wide risk management strategy are:

- ***Risk appetite*** – The Board of Directors approves the OCBC Group’s risk appetite, and that all risks are managed in alignment with the risk appetite. Risk-taking decisions must be consistent with strategic business goals and returns should compensate for the risk taken.
- ***Risk frameworks*** – The OCBC Group’s risk management frameworks for all risk types are documented, comprehensive, and consistent.
- ***Holistic risk management*** – Risks are managed holistically, with a view to understand the potential interactions among risk types.
- ***Qualitative and quantitative evaluations*** – Risks are evaluated both qualitatively and with appropriate quantitative analyses and robust stress testing. Risk models are regularly reviewed to ensure they are appropriate and effective.

The Board of Directors and senior management provide the direction to OCBC Group’s effective risk management that emphasises on well-considered risk-taking and proactive risk management. This is reinforced with appropriate risk management staff, on-going investments in risk infrastructure, regular review and enhancement of risk management policies and procedures, overlaid with a strong internal control environment throughout OCBC Group. Accountability for managing risks is jointly owned among customer-facing and product business units, dedicated functional risk management units, as well as other support units such as Operations and Technology. Group Audit also provides independent assurance that OCBC Group’s risk management system, control and governance processes are adequate and effective. Rigorous portfolio management tools such as stress testing and scenario analyses identify possible events or market conditions that could adversely affect OCBC Group. These results are taken into account in OCBC Group’s capital adequacy assessment and setting of risk limits.

RISK GOVERNANCE AND ORGANISATION

At OCBC (M) Group, the Board of Directors establishes the Group’s risk principles. The Risk Management Committee (“RMC”) is the principal Board committee that oversees the Group’s risk management. It reviews and approves the Group’s overall risk management philosophy, risk management frameworks, major risk policies, and risk models. The RMC also oversees the establishment and operation of the risk management systems, and receives regular reviews as to their effectiveness. The Group’s various risk exposures, risk profiles, risk concentrations, and trends are regularly reported to the Board of Directors and senior management for review and action.

The RMC is supported by Group Risk Management Division (“GRM”), headed by the Country Chief Risk Officer. GRM has functional responsibility on a day-to-day basis for providing independent risk control and managing credit, market, operational, liquidity, and other key risks. Dedicated GRM officers establish Group-wide policies, risk measurement and methodology. They also monitor the Group’s risk profiles and portfolio concentrations. The Group’s risk management and reporting systems are designed to ensure that risks are comprehensively identified and evaluated to support risk decisions. Compensation of risk officers is determined independently of other business areas and is reviewed regularly to ensure compensation remains market competitive.

Senior management actively manage risks through various risk management committees such as the Credit Risk Management Committee¹, the Market Risk Management Committee¹, the Asset and Liability Management Committee, and the Operational Risk and Information Security Committee. Both risk-taking and risk control units are represented in these committees, emphasising shared risk management responsibilities.

Credit officers’ personal approval authority limits are based off internal risk ratings and set according to their relevant experience and qualifications. GRM officers also provide expertise during the design and approval of new products to ensure existing systems and processes are able to adequately support any new product risks.

¹ These refer to OCBC Group-level committees in Singapore. The Credit Risk Management Committee at OCBC (M) Group is responsible in reviewing and managing the Group’s credit portfolio, as well as aligning credit risk management with business strategy and planning.

BASEL REQUIREMENTS

The Group has implemented Bank Negara Malaysia (“BNM”) Risk-Weighted Capital Adequacy Framework (“RWCAF”) for banks incorporated in Malaysia. BNM RWCAF adopts the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision’s proposal on “International Convergence of Capital Measurement and Capital Standards”, commonly referred to as Basel II. This framework provides a stronger linkage between capital requirements and the level of risks undertaken by banks to enhance their risk management practices and it establishes minimum capital requirements to support credit, market, and operational risks. As part of enhanced public disclosures on risk profile and capital adequacy required under BNM RWCAF Pillar 3 Guideline, the Group has made additional disclosures since

2010. Please refer to the OCBC (M) Group Basel II Pillar 3 Market Disclosure section in the financial statements for more information.

For credit risk, the Group has adopted the Foundation Internal Ratings-Based (“F-IRB”) approach and supervisory slotting criteria to calculate credit risk-weighted assets for major non-retail portfolios, and the Advanced Internal Ratings-Based (“A-IRB”) approach for major retail and small business lending portfolios. Other credit portfolios are on the standardised approach (“SA”) and they will be progressively migrated to the internal ratings-based approaches. The regulatory capital to be set aside for credit risk-weighted assets depends on various factors, including internal risk grades, product type, counterparty type, and maturity.

For market risk, the Group has adopted the standardised approach. Market risk-weighted assets are marked to market and are risk weighted according to the instrument category, maturity period, credit quality grade, and other factors.

For operational risk, the Group has adopted the standardised approach while its Islamic subsidiary, OCBC Al-Amin, is on the Basic Indicator Approach. Operational risk-weighted assets are derived by applying specified beta factors to the annual gross income for the prescribed business lines or prescribed alpha factor on the annual gross income in accordance with regulatory guidelines.

The Group has an Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (“ICAAP”) which leverages on OCBC Group’s framework to ensure that the Group maintains sound capital levels after assessment of all material risks, including under stressed conditions, and remain within the OCBC Group Board approved risk appetite.

Implementing the Basel framework is an integral part of our efforts to refine and strengthen, as well as to ensure our management of risks is appropriate for the risks we undertake. Group management remains vigilant to on-going industry and regulatory developments.

CREDIT RISK MANAGEMENT

Credit risk arises from the risk of loss of principal or income on the failure of an obligor or counterparty to meet their contractual obligations. As our primary business is commercial banking, the Group is exposed to credit risks from loans to retail, corporate, and institutional customers. Trading and investment banking activities, such as trading of derivatives, debt securities, foreign exchange, commodities, securities underwriting, and settlement of transactions, also expose the Group to counterparty and issuer credit risks.

Credit Risk Management Oversight and Organisation

The Credit Risk Management Committee (“CRMC”) is the senior management group that supports the CEO and the RMC in proactively managing credit risk, including reshaping the credit portfolios. It reviews the Group’s credit risk philosophy, framework, and

policies, and aligns credit risk taking with business strategy and planning. In addition, the CRMC recommends credit approval authority limits, reviews the risk profile of material portfolios and highlights any concentration concerns to higher management.

Credit Risk Management (“CRM”) departments manage credit risk within pre-determined risk appetite, customer targets, limit and monitoring compliance with standards set in risk policies. Dedicated risk functions are responsible for risk portfolio monitoring, risk measurement methodology, risk reporting, and remedial loan management.

Regular risk reporting is made to the Board of Directors, RMC, and the CRMC in a timely, objective, and transparent manner. These reports include detailed profiles on portfolio quality, credit migration, expected losses, and concentration risk exposures by business portfolio and geography. Such reporting allows senior management to identify adverse credit trends early, formulate and implement timely corrective action, and ensure optimal use of capital resources.

Credit Risk Management Approach

OCBC’s credit risk management framework covers the entire credit risk cycle, underpinned by comprehensive credit risk processes, as well as using models to efficiently quantify and manage risks in a consistent manner.

The Group seeks to take only credit risks that meet our underwriting standards, and risks are commensurate with adequate returns to enhance shareholder value. As Fair Dealing remains an integral part of OCBC’s core corporate values, credit extensions are only offered after a comprehensive assessment of the borrower’s creditworthiness, as well as the suitability and appropriateness of the product offering. In addition, the key to our risk management success lies in the sound judgement of our experienced credit officers.

Lending to Consumers and Small Businesses

Credit risks for the consumer and small business sectors are managed on a portfolio basis with product or credit programmes for mortgages, credit cards, commercial property loans, and business term loans. Loans are underwritten that conform to clearly defined target markets, terms of lending and maximum loan size. Credit origination source analysis and independent verification of documentation are in place to prevent fraud. The portfolios are closely monitored monthly using MIS analytics. Scoring models are also used in the credit decision process for some products to enable objective, consistent decisions and efficient processing. Behavioural scores are used to identify potential problem credits early to proactively manage the start of collection efforts.

Lending to Corporate and Institutional Customers

Loans to corporate and institutional customers are individually assessed and approved by experienced risk officers. They identify and assess the credit risks of large corporate or institutional customers, or customer groups, taking into consideration management quality, financial and business competitive profiles against industry and economic threats. Collateral or other credit support are also assessed to mitigate and reduce risks. Credit

extensions are guided by pre-defined target market and risk acceptance criteria. To ensure objectivity in credit extensions, co-grantor approvals and shared risk ownership are required from both the business unit as well as credit risk functions.

Credit Risk from Investment or Trading Activities

Counterparty credit risks from our trading, derivative, and debt securities activities are closely monitored and actively managed to protect against potential losses in replacing a contract if a counterparty defaults. Counterparty credit limits are established for each counterparty following an assessment of the counterparty's creditworthiness in accordance with internal policies, as well as the suitability and appropriateness of the product offering. Credit exposures are also controlled through independent monitoring and prompt reporting of excesses and breaches against approved limits and risk mitigation thresholds.

The Group has limited exposure to asset-backed securities and collateralised debt obligations and is not active in securitisation activities.

Internal Credit Rating Models

Internal credit rating models are an integral part of the Group's credit risk management, decision-making process, and capital assessment. These internal rating models and the parameters – probability of default ("PD"), loss given default ("LGD"), and exposure at default ("EAD") – are factors used in limit setting, credit approval, monitoring, reporting, remedial management, stress testing, and internal assessment of the adequacy of capital and provisions.

Model risk is managed under an internal Model Risk Management framework, including an internal ratings framework, to govern the development and validation of rating models and the application of these models. Approval for material models and annual validation results rests with the RMC. All models are subject to independent validation before implementation to ensure that all aspects of the model development process have met internal standards. The models are developed with active participation by credit experts from risk taking and risk control units. In addition, the models are also subject to annual review (or more frequently, where necessary) and independent validation to ensure the models are performing as expected, and that the assumptions used in model development remain appropriate. All rating models are assessed against regulatory requirements to ensure compliance.

The Group's internal risk grades are not explicitly mapped to external credit agency ratings. Nevertheless, our internal risk grades may correlate to external ratings in terms of the probability of default ranges as factors used to rate obligors would be similar; an obligor rated poorly by an external rating agency is likely to have a weaker internal risk rating.

A-IRB for Major Retail Portfolios

The Group has adopted the Advanced Internal Ratings-Based (“A-IRB”) approach for major retail portfolios, including residential mortgages, credit cards, as well as small business lending. Internal rating models, developed from internal data, are used to estimate PD, LGD, and EAD parameters for each of these portfolios. Application and behaviour scorecards are used as key inputs for several retail PD models. Product, collateral, and geographical characteristics are major factors used in the LGD and EAD models.

F-IRB for Major Non-Retail Portfolios

The Group’s major non-retail portfolios are on the Foundation Internal Ratings-Based (“F-IRB”) approach. Under this approach, internal models are used to estimate the PD for each obligor, while LGD and EAD parameters are prescribed by BNM. These PD models are statistically-based or expert judgement models that use both quantitative and qualitative factors to assess an obligor’s repayment capacity and are calibrated to expected long-term average one-year default rate over an economic cycle. Expert judgement models are typically used for portfolios with low defaults following inputs from relevant internal credit experts. The models also comply with the regulatory criteria for parameterisation. For major specialised lending portfolios, risk grades derived from internal models are mapped to the five supervisory slotting categories as prescribed in BNM RWCAF. The risk weights prescribed for these slotting categories are used to determine the regulatory capital requirements for such exposures.

Standardised Approach for Other Portfolios

Other credit portfolios, such as exposures to sovereigns and Islamic personal financing are under the standardised approach, and will be progressively migrated to the ratings-based approaches. Regulatory prescribed risk weights based on asset class and external ratings from approved credit rating agencies, where available, are used to determine regulatory capital. Approved external rating agencies include Standard & Poor’s, Moody’s, Fitch, Rating Agency Malaysia (“RAM”) and Malaysian Rating Corporation Berhad (“MARC”).

Credit Risk Control

Credit Risk Mitigation

Transactions are entered into primarily on the strength of a borrower’s creditworthiness and ability to repay. To mitigate credit risk, the Group accepts collateral as security, subject to the Group’s policies on collateral eligibility. Collateral include both physical and financial assets. The value of collateral is prudently assessed on a regular basis, and valuations are performed by independent qualified appraisers. Appropriate discounts are applied to the market value of collateral, reflecting the quality, liquidity, volatility, and collateral type. The loan-to-value ratio is a main factor in secured lending decisions. The Group also accepts guarantees from individuals, corporates, and institutions as a form of support.

For derivative contracts, the total credit exposure of the contract is the mark-to-market value plus the estimate of the potential credit exposure over the remaining term of the contract. The Group calculates such exposures and uses statistical modelling tools to estimate the potential worst-case scenario risk. To manage counterparty credit risk, financial collateral may be taken to partially or fully cover mark-to-market exposures on outstanding positions. A discount is normally applied on the collateral to cover potential adverse market volatility and currency risk. The collateral agreement typically includes a minimum threshold amount where additional collateral is to be posted by either party if the mark-to-market exposures exceed and agreed threshold. Master agreements, such as those from International Swaps and Derivatives Association (“ISDA”), are also used and these allow for close out netting if either counterparty defaults. Some of our netting and collateral agreements may contain rating triggers, mostly in the event of a one-notch rating downgrade. Given the Group’s investment grade rating, there is minimal increase in collateral required to be provided to our counterparties under a one-notch downgrade occurrence.

Managing Credit Risk Concentrations

Credit risk concentrations may arise from lending to single customer groups, borrowers who are in similar activities, or diverse groups of borrowers being affected by similar economic or market conditions. To manage such concentrations, limits are established for single borrowing groups, products, and industry segments. Countries and cross-border transfer risks limits are established at OCBC Group level and we are guided by these limits set by OCBC Group. These limits are aligned with the Group’s business strategy, capacity and expertise. Impact on earnings and capital are also considered during the setting of limits.

While we are steadily diversifying our exposure, we have significant exposure to the real estate market in Malaysia. Dedicated specialist real estate teams manage this risk with focus on client selection, project viability, collateral quality, and real estate cycle trends. Regular stress tests are also made to identify potential vulnerabilities on the real estate portfolio.

The Group is in compliance with BNM Circular on Guidelines on Lending to the Broad Property Sector (“BPS”) and Lending for the Purchase of Shares and Units of Unit Trust Funds dated 29/03/1997, which limits BPS exposure to not more than 20% of its total outstanding loans, advances and financing.

Remedial Management

The Group constantly strives to anticipate early problem credits and proactively manage such credits as they start to deteriorate and/or restore to good health. As we value long-term customer relationships, we prefer to work closely with them at the onset of their difficulties. We recognise the opportunity to promote customer loyalty and retention, where appropriate, even as we enforce strict discipline on remedial management.

Loans, advances and financing are categorised according to the Group's internal credit grading system as "Pass" or "Special Mention", "Substandard", "Doubtful" or "Loss".

The Group has dedicated specialist workout teams to manage problem exposures. Time, risk-based, and discounted cash flow approaches are used to develop collection and asset recovery strategies. The Group uses information and analytical data such as delinquency buckets and adverse status tags for delinquent loans, to constantly fine-tune recovery efforts to gain optimal effectiveness, and to identify customer retention opportunities.

Impairment Allowances on Loans, Advances and Financing

The Group maintains impairment allowances for loans that are sufficient to absorb credit losses inherent in its loan portfolio. Total loan loss reserves comprise individual impairment allowances against each impaired loan and collective impairment allowances for all loans booked to cover any losses that are not yet evident.

Individual impairment allowance is provided if the recoverable amount is lower than the net carrying amount of the loans, advances and financing. Recoverable amount refers to the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at original effective interest rate. If a loan has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate.

The Group and the Bank have adopted MFRS139, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement on collective impairment allowance. Under MFRS 139, financial assets that have not been individually assessed are grouped together and collectively assessed for impairment allowance. These financial assets are grouped according to their credit risk characteristics and collectively assessed for impairment allowance.

Write-Offs

Uncollectible loans, advances and financing or portion of loans, advances and financing classified as impaired are written off after taking into consideration the realisable value of collateral, if any, when in the judgement of the management, there is no prospect of recovery.

Ceasing of Interest Accrual on Loans, Advances and Financing

When a loan is classified as impaired, interest income ceases to be recognised in the statement of profit or loss on an accruals basis. However, this non-accrual of interest does not preclude the Group's entitlement to the interest income as it merely reflects the uncertainty in the collectability of such interest income. Interest income on impaired loans is recognised on receipt basis.

Collateral Held Against Impaired Loans

Real estate in Malaysia forms the main type of collateral for the Group's impaired loans. The realisable value of the real estate collateral is used to determine the adequacy of the collateral coverage. Cross collateralisation will only apply when exposures are supported by proper legal documentation.

MARKET RISK MANAGEMENT

Market risk is the risk of loss of income or market value due to fluctuations in factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity and commodity prices, or changes in volatility or correlations of such factors. The Group is exposed to market risks from its trading activities.

Our market risk management strategy and market risk limits are established within the Group's risk appetite and business strategies, taking into account macroeconomic and market conditions. Market risk limits are subject to regular review.

Market Risk Management Oversight and Organisation

The Asset Liability Management Committee ("ALCO") is the senior management committee that supports the RMC and the CEO in market risk oversight. ALCO establishes market risk management objectives, framework, and policies governing prudent market risk taking, which are backed by risk methodologies, measurement systems, and internal controls.

ALCO is supported at the working level by Market Risk Management ("MRM") within GRM. MRM is the independent risk control unit responsible for operationalising the market risk management framework to support business growth while ensuring adequate risk control and oversight.

Market Risk Management Approach

Market risk management is a shared responsibility. Business units are responsible for undertaking proactive risk management within their approved trading strategies and investment mandate, while MRM acts as the independent monitoring unit to ensure sound governance. Key risk management activities of identification, measurement, monitoring, control, and reporting are regularly reviewed to ensure effective risk management.

Market Risk Identification

Risk identification is addressed via the Group's new product approval process at product inception. Market risks are also identified by our risk managers from their other on-going interactions with the business units.

Market Risk Measurement

Value-At-Risk

Value-at-risk ("VaR") is a key market risk measure for the Group's trading activities. The RMC agrees on an aggregate market risk appetite based on VaR. VaR is measured and monitored by its individual market risk components, namely interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk, equity risk, and credit spread risk, as well as at the aggregate level. VaR is based on a historical simulation approach and is applied against a one-day holding period

at a 99% confidence level. As VaR is a statistical measure based on historical market fluctuations, it might not accurately predict forward-looking market conditions all the time. As such, losses on a single trading day may exceed VaR, on average, once every 100 days.

Other Risk Measures

As the Group's main market risk is interest rate fluctuations, Present Value of a Basis Point ("PV01"), which measures the change in value of interest rate sensitive exposures resulting from one basis point increase across the entire yield curve, is an additional measure monitored on a daily basis. Other than VaR and PV01, the Group also utilises notional amounts, CS01 (1 Basis Point move in Credit Spread) and derivative greeks for specific exposure types, where appropriate, to supplement its risk measurements.

Stress Testing and Scenario Analyses

The Group also performs stress testing and scenario analyses to better quantify and assess potential losses arising from low probability but plausible extreme market conditions. The stress scenarios are regularly reviewed and fine-tuned to ensure that they remain relevant to the Group's trading activities, risk profile, and prevailing and forecast economic conditions. These analyses determine if potential losses from such extreme market conditions are within the Group's risk tolerance.

Risk Monitoring and Control

Limits

Only authorised trading activities for approved products may be undertaken by the various trading units. All trading risk positions are monitored on a daily basis against approved and allocated limits by independent support units. Limits are approved to reflect available and anticipated trading opportunities, with clearly defined exception escalation procedures. Exceptions, including any temporary breaches, are promptly reported and escalated to senior management for resolution. Multiple risk limits (VaR and risk sensitivities), profit/loss, and other measures allow for more holistic analysis and management of market risk exposures.

Model Validation

Model validation is also an integral part of the Group's risk control process. Risk models are used to price financial instruments and to calculate VaR. The Group ensures that the models used are fit for their intended purpose, through internal verification and assessment. Market rates used for risk measurements and valuation are sourced independently, thereby adding further to the integrity of the trading profits and losses ("P&L"), risk and limit control measurements.

To ensure the continued integrity of the VaR model, the Group conducts back-testing to confirm the consistency of actual daily trading P&L, as well as theoretical P&L against the model's statistical assumptions.

ASSET LIABILITY MANAGEMENT

Asset liability management is the strategic management of the balance sheet structure and liquidity needs, covering liquidity sourcing and diversification, and structural interest rate management.

Asset Liability Management Oversight and Organisation

The ALCO is responsible for the oversight of the Group liquidity and balance sheet risks. The ALCO is chaired by the CEO and includes senior management from the business, risk and support units. The ALCO is supported by MRM within GRM which provides liquidity and balance sheet risk/limit monitoring.

Asset Liability Management Approach

The Asset Liability Management framework comprises liquidity risk management and structural interest rate risk management.

Liquidity Risk

The objective of liquidity risk management is to ensure that there are sufficient funds to meet contractual and regulatory financial obligations and to undertake new transactions.

Our liquidity management processes involves establishing liquidity management policies and limits, regular monitoring against liquidity risk limits, regular stress testing, and establishing contingency funding plans. These processes are subject to regular reviews to ensure that they remain relevant in the context of prevailing market conditions.

Liquidity monitoring is performed daily within a framework for projecting cash flows on a contractual and behavioural basis. Simulations of liquidity exposures under stressed market scenarios are performed and the results are taken into account in the risk management processes. Structural liquidity indicators such as liquidity and deposit concentration ratios are employed to maintain an optimal funding mix and asset composition. Funding strategies are in place to provide effective diversification and stability in funding sources across tenors and products. In addition, liquid assets in excess of regulatory requirements are maintained for contingent use in the event of a liquidity crisis. These liquid assets comprise statutory reserve, eligible securities as well as marketable shares and debt securities.

Structural Interest Rate Risk

The primary goal of interest rate risk management is to ensure that interest rate risk exposures are maintained within defined risk tolerances.

Interest rate risk is the risk to earnings and capital arising from exposure to adverse movements in interest rates. The material sources of interest rate risk are repricing risk, yield curve risk, basis risk and optionality risk. A range of techniques are employed to measure these risks from an earnings and economic value perspective. One method

involves the simulation of the impact of a variety of interest rate scenarios on the net interest income and the economic value of the Group's equity. Other measures include interest rate sensitivity measures such as PV01 as well as repricing gap profile analysis.

Limits and policies to manage interest rate exposures are established in line with the Group's strategy and risk appetite. Thresholds and policies are appropriately approved, and reviewed regularly to ensure they remain relevant against the external environment. Control systems are in place to monitor the profile against the approved risk thresholds.

OPERATIONAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, systems and management, or from external events. Operational risk management also covers fiduciary, legal and reputational risks.

The Group's operational risk management aims to both manage expected and unexpected losses, including those caused by catastrophic events. The twin goals enable new business opportunities to be pursued in a risk-conscious and controlled manner.

Operational Risk Management Oversight and Organisation

The Operational Risk and Information Security Committee ("ORISC") is the senior management committee that oversees the execution of the Group's operational risk management, information security and technology risk practices. ORISC ensures that various risk management programmes that are in place are appropriate, effective, and support the Group's business strategy.

The Operational Risk Management ("ORM") department within GRM establishes the ORM framework, including supporting policies and methodologies. The ORM department also provides independent oversight of operational risk monitoring and control that reside within business, products and process owners. The ORM programmes are actively implemented through the respective Operational Risk Co-ordinators or managers in the business units and subsidiaries. Self-assessment declarations are subject to risk-based independent reviews.

Operational Risk Management Approach

The Group adopts a framework that ensures operational risk is properly identified, managed, monitored, mitigated, and reported in a structured and consistent manner. The framework is underpinned by an internal control system that reinforces the Group's control culture by establishing clear roles and responsibilities for staff and preserving their rights in executing control functions without fear of intimidation or reprisal.

Each business unit undertakes regular self-assessment on the robustness of its own risk and control environment, including meeting all regulatory and legal requirements.

Performance metrics are also used to detect early warning signals and to drive appropriate management actions before risks become material losses.

Senior management attests annually to the CEO, Board Audit Committee and RMC on the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal control system, as well as report key control deficiencies and accompanying remedial plans. Operational risk losses and incidents data trends are also analysed and regularly reported.

The Group Corporate Security function, set up in late 2013, brought together Physical and People Security, Business Continuity Management, and Fraud Risk Management under one umbrella. New capabilities and initiatives are implemented to further strengthen the Group's resiliency and protection of its assets against unexpected events.

Physical and People Security

The Group recognises its personnel and assets may be exposed to external physical threats. The Group Physical Security Policy and Standards provide the baseline safeguard requirements on security for the Group.

Business Continuity Management

The programme aims to reduce the interruption of essential business activities and services during times of crisis. Review and testing of its business recovery strategy and plans are carried out on an annual basis. Every year, senior management also provides an attestation to the RMC. The attestation includes a measurement of the programme's maturity, extent of alignment to BNM guidelines and declaration of acceptable residual risk.

Fraud Risk Management

The Group's Fraud Risk Management and Whistle-Blowing programmes help prevent and detect fraud or misconduct. Fraud incident reports, including root cause analysis, extent of damage, supporting remedial actions and recovery steps of major incidents, are regularly reported to ORISC and RMC. Internal Audit independently reviews all fraud and whistle-blowing cases, with regular reporting to the Board Audit Committee.

Reputational Risk Management

Reputational risk is the current or prospective risk to earnings and capital arising from adverse perception of the image of the Group by customers, counterparties, shareholders, investors and regulators. We have a reputational risk management programme which focuses on understanding and managing our responsibilities toward our different stakeholders, and protecting our reputation. A key emphasis of the programme is effective information sharing and engagement with stakeholders.

Fiduciary Risk Management

The Group has a fiduciary risk management programme to manage risks associated with fiduciary relationships from managing funds or providing other agency services. The programme provides guidelines on regular identification, assessment, mitigation, and

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monitoring of fiduciary risk exposures, to ensure the Group's compliance with applicable corporate standards.

Regulatory and Legal Risks

Each business unit is responsible for the adequacy and effectiveness of controls in managing both regulatory and legal risks. An annual Regulatory Compliance Certification is provided by senior management to the CEO and Board of Directors on the state of regulatory compliance.

Information Security and Technology Risk Management Approach

The Group protects and ensures the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of its information assets through implementing appropriate security controls to protect against the misuse or compromise of information assets.

Enhanced Technology Risk Management Programme

New and appropriate security technologies are regularly identified and implemented as part of the Group's holistic approach to managing technology risk. The Technology Risk Management programmes will be further enhanced to clearly defined risk appetite statements and on-going monitoring of risks related to compliance, availability and information security.

Cyber Security

With the rise in cyber threats, the Group participated and successfully completed the two cyber attack scenarios under the national cyber crisis exercise 2013, X-Maya 5, on 25 November 2013 as per the NSC Directive No. 24: National Cyber Crisis Management Policy & Mechanism and the National Cyber Crisis Management Responses, Communications & Coordination Procedures (NCCM Procedure) to address national cyber crisis management.

SHARIAH GOVERNANCE

Shariah principles are the foundation of the practice of Islamic Finance through the observance of the tenets, conditions and principles espoused by Shariah. To ensure all the operations and activities of OCBC Al-Amin comply with Shariah rules and principles at all times, OCBC Al-Amin is governed by the Shariah Governance Framework of OCBC Al-Amin Bank Berhad ("SGF") which in essence sets out the following:

- Defines Shariah governance structures, policies and processes to ensure that all its operations and business activities are in accordance with Shariah principles;
- Provides comprehensive guidance to the Board, Management and Shariah Committee ("SC") of OCBC Al-Amin in discharging their respective duties in matters relating to Shariah ; and

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- Outlines the functions relating to Shariah Review, Shariah Audit, Shariah Research and Secretariat, and Shariah Risk Management.

The SGF is applicable to all employees of OCBC Al-Amin and also extends to all employees of OCBC Bank who are involved in the business of OCBC Al-Amin under shared service and other service providers under outsourcing arrangements.

Shariah Non-Compliance Risk

Shariah Non-Compliance Risk arises from Islamic banks' failure to comply with the Shariah rules and principles as determined by the Shariah Advisory Council ("SAC") of Bank Negara Malaysia, Shariah Advisory Council of the Securities Commission and Shariah Committee of Islamic Banks which includes the following:

- Non-compliance related to product such as the absence of SC approval on the products, legal documentations and its other collaterals; or non-adherence to the products terms and conditions imposed by the SC or SAC;
- Non-adherence to the framework, guidelines or manual related to Shariah as approved by the SC or SAC such as the bank's guidelines on financing and deposit;
- Non-compliance to the process of executing and perfecting the legal and transactional documents such as improper sequence during signing or uncertainty of the underlying asset.

In managing the risk, the Bank is guided by the Shariah Risk Management policy. The policy spells out systematic process of identifying, assessing, mitigating, and controlling potential Shariah Non- Compliance Risk.

In terms of disclosure, all Shariah non-compliant events are reported to Bank Negara Malaysia and also to the Board of Directors. The Shariah non-compliant incomes resulted from the Shariah non-compliant events are distributed to charities endorsed by the Shariah Committee.

Note:

In this document, for whatever that is related to Islamic Banking, the following terms shall apply:

1. Risk Weighted Capital Adequacy Framework (RWCAF) also refers to Capital Adequacy Framework for Islamic Bank (CAFIB) (inclusive of Disclosure Requirements for Pillar 3 where applicable);
2. Loan also refers to Financing;
3. Borrower also refers to Customer;
4. Interest also refers to Profit;
5. Interest Rate also refers to Benchmark Rate;
6. Lending also refers to Financing.

Basel II Pillar 3 Market Disclosure

OCBC Bank (M) Berhad Group – Position as at 31 December 2013)

The purpose of this disclosure is to provide the information in accordance with BNM Risk Weighted Capital Adequacy Framework (Basel II) – Disclosure Requirements (Pillar 3) and Capital Adequacy Framework for Islamic Bank (CAFIB - Basel II) – Disclosure Requirements (Pillar 3) Guidelines. This supplements the disclosure in the Risk Management Chapter as well as related information in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

Exposures and Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) by Portfolio

	EAD ¹ after CRM ² RM million	RWA RM million
Credit Risk		
Standardised Approach		
Corporate	27	27
Sovereign & Central Bank	17,473	109
Retail	848	726
Equity	109	109
Securitisation	1	#
Others	703	559
Total Standardised	19,161	1,530
Internal Ratings-Based (IRB) Approach		
Foundation IRB		
Corporate	23,054	16,856
Bank	7,301	1,746
Public Sector Entity	25	2
Advanced IRB		
Residential Mortgage	25,694	3,589
Qualifying Revolving Retail	1,277	558
Other Retail - Small Business	13,620	5,737
Specialised Lending under Supervisory Slotting Criteria	3,222	4,130
Total IRB	74,193	32,618
Total Credit Risk	93,354	34,148
Market Risk		
Standardised Approach		737
Total Market Risk		737
Operational Risk		
Standardised Approach ³		3,838
Total Operational Risk		3,838
Total RWA		38,723

Note:

¹ EAD refers to exposure at default after credit risk mitigation

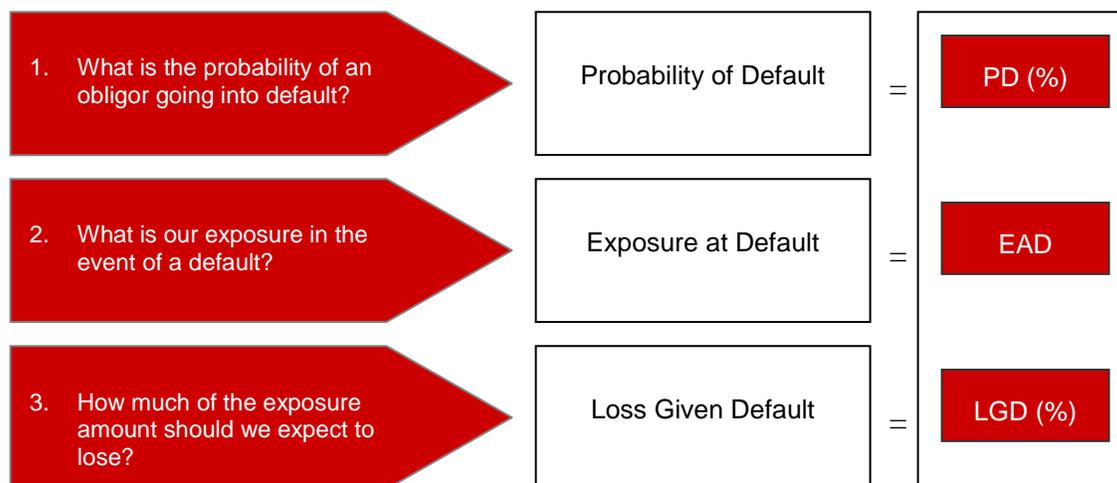
² CRM refers to credit risk mitigation

³ OCBC Bank (M) Berhad Group and OCBC Bank (M) Berhad have adopted the Standardised Approach, with effect from 2012, while OCBC Al-Amin Bank Berhad is on the Basic Indicator Approach.

"#" represents amount less than RM0.5 million

CREDIT RISK

With Basel II implementation, OCBC Bank (M) Berhad Group has adopted the Internal Ratings-Based (IRB) Approach for major credit portfolios, where 3 key parameters – Probability of Default (PD), Exposure at Default (EAD) and Loss Given Default (LGD) are used to quantify credit risk.



Credit Exposures under Standardised Approach

Credit exposures under standardised approach are mainly exposures to sovereign and central bank. Rated exposures relate mainly to sovereign and central bank while unrated exposures relate mainly to Islamic personal financing and other assets.

Risk Weight	EAD RM million
0%	17,345
20% - 35%	206
50% - 75%	558
100%	908
>100%	36
Total	19,053
Rated exposures	17,406
Unrated exposures	1,647

Note: Excludes Equity

Equity Exposures under Standardised Approach

Equity exposures for regulatory capital computation are risk weighted in accordance with BNM Risk-Weighted Capital Adequacy Framework (Basel II – Risk-Weighted Assets Computation) under the standardised approach.

Risk Weight	EAD RM million
100%	109
Total	109

Securitisation Exposures Purchased

Risk Weight	EAD RM million	RWA RM million
up to 20%	1	#
> 20% to 50%	-	-
> 50% to 100%	-	-
> 100% to 500%	-	-
> 500%	-	-
Deductions from Tier 1 and Tier 2 Capital	-	-
Total	1	#

"#" represents amount less than RM0.5 million

Specialised Lending Exposures under Supervisory Slotting Criteria

Specialised lending exposures include financing of income producing real estate as well as project and object finance.

	EAD RM million	Average Risk Weight
Strong	90	53%
Good	336	87%
Satisfactory	2,439	122%
Weak	308	265%
Default	49	NA
Total	3,222	128%

Credit Exposures under Foundation Internal Ratings-Based Approach (F-IRBA)

Corporate exposures are mainly exposures to corporate and institutional customers as well as major non-bank financial institutions. Bank exposures are mainly exposures to commercial banks. Public sector entity exposures refer to exposures to administrative bodies of federal/state/local governments.

Corporate Exposures

PD Range	EAD RM million	Average Risk Weight
up to 0.05%	864	20%
> 0.05 to 0.5%	7,894	43%
> 0.5 to 2.5%	10,136	84%
> 2.5 to 9%	3,039	137%
> 9%	305	192%
Default	816	NA
Total	23,054	73%

Bank Exposures

PD Range	EAD RM million	Average Risk Weight
up to 0.05%	4,231	12%
> 0.05 to 0.5%	2,805	34%
> 0.5 to 2.5%	202	70%
> 2.5 to 9%	13	111%
> 9%	50	243%
Default	-	NA
Total	7,301	24%

Public Sector Entity Exposures

PD Range	EAD RM million	Average Risk Weight
up to 0.05%	25	8%
> 0.05 to 0.5%	-	-
> 0.5 to 2.5%	-	-
> 2.5 to 9%	-	-
> 9%	-	-
Default	-	NA
Total	25	8%

Credit Exposures under Advanced Internal Ratings-Based Approach (A-IRBA)

Residential Mortgages are loans to individuals secured by residential properties. Qualifying Revolving Retail exposures are credit card facilities to individuals. Other Retail – Small Business exposures include lending to small businesses and commercial property loans to individuals.

Residential Mortgages

PD Range	EAD RM million	Undrawn Commitment RM million	EAD Weighted Average	
			LGD	Risk Weight
up to 0.5%	18,224	3,289	12%	6%
> 0.5 to 3%	5,936	717	15%	25%
> 3 to 10%	848	76	13%	62%
> 10%	413	10	14%	76%
100%	273	#	19%	38%
Total	25,694	4,092	13%	14%

Qualifying Revolving Retail Exposures

PD Range	EAD RM million	Undrawn Commitment RM million	EAD Weighted Average	
			LGD	Risk Weight
up to 0.5%	698	475	85%	10%
> 0.5 to 3%	409	240	90%	52%
> 3 to 10%	110	24	86%	141%
> 10%	53	6	85%	224%
100%	7	-	85%	0%
Total	1,277	745	87%	44%

Other Retail - Small Business Exposures

PD Range	EAD RM million	Undrawn Commitment RM million	EAD Weighted Average	
			LGD	Risk Weight
up to 0.5%	3,876	973	35%	15%
> 0.5 to 3%	5,244	719	35%	36%
> 3 to 10%	3,899	304	41%	66%
> 10%	315	10	39%	94%
100%	286	1	41%	143%
Total	13,620	2,007	37%	42%

"#" represents amount less than RM0.5 million

Actual Loss and Expected Loss for Exposures under Foundation and Advanced IRB Approaches

Actual loss refers to net impairment loss allowance and direct write-off to the statement of profit or loss during the year. Expected loss ("EL") represents model derived and/or regulatory prescribed estimates of future loss on potential defaults over a one-year time horizon. Comparison of the two measures has limitations because they are calculated using different methods. EL computations are based on LGD and EAD estimates that reflect downturn economic conditions and regulatory minimums, and PD estimates that reflect long run through-the-cycle approximation of default rates. Actual loss is based on accounting standards and represents the point-in-time impairment experience for the financial year.

	Actual Loss for the 12 months ended 31 December 2013 RM million	Regulatory Expected Loss (Non-defaulted) as at 31 December 2012 RM million
Corporate	(26)	186
Bank	-	5
Public Sector Entities	-	#
Other Retail - Small Business	30	114
Retail	9	49
Total	13	354

"#" represents amount less than RM0.5 million

Exposures Covered by Credit Risk Mitigation

	Eligible Financial Collateral RM million	Other Eligible IRB Collateral RM million	Amount by which credit exposures have been reduced by eligible credit protection RM million
Standardised Approach			
Corporate	-	-	-
Sovereign & Central Bank	-	-	-
Retail	41	-	-
Others	2	-	-
Total	43	-	-
Foundation IRB Approach			
Corporate	1,125	5,168	21
Bank	181	-	-
Total	1,306	5,168	21

Note:

- Not all forms of collateral or credit risk mitigation are included for regulatory capital calculations.
- Does not include collateral for exposures under Advanced IRB Approach and Specialised Lending.

Counterparty Credit Risk Exposures

	RM million
Replacement Cost	676
Potential Future Exposure	1,908
Less: Effects of Netting	-
EAD under Current Exposure Method	2,584
Analysed by type:	
Foreign Exchange Contracts	1,693
Interest Rate Contracts	752
Equity Contracts	3
Gold and Precious Metals Contracts	#
Other Commodities Contracts	38
Credit Derivative Contracts	98
Less: Eligible Financial Collateral	181
Net Derivatives Credit Exposure	2,404

Note: Not all forms of collateral or credit risk mitigation are included for regulatory capital calculations.
“#” represents amount less than RM0.5 million

Credit Derivatives

	Notional Amount	
	RM million	
	Bought	Sold
Credit Derivatives Swap		
For own credit portfolio	510	-
For intermediation activities	1,044	1,044
Total	1,554	1,044

Note: Credit derivatives for own credit portfolio include trading portfolio and hedges, if any.

MARKET RISK

Exposure, Risk Weighted Assets and Capital Requirement by Market Risk Type under Standardised Approach

	<u>Gross Exposure</u>		Risk Weighted Assets	Min. Capital Requirement
	Long Position	Short Position		
	RM million	RM million	RM million	RM million
Interest Rate Risk	27,220	26,822	586	47
Foreign Currency Risk	74	27	74	6
Equity Risk	13	1	29	2
Options Risk	3	1	48	4
Total	27,310	26,851	737	59

Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book

The interest rate risk in the banking book is monitored on a monthly basis and behavioural assumptions for indeterminate deposits have been implemented. The impact on net interest income of the banking book is simulated under various interest rate assumptions for major currencies. As at 31 December 2013, based on a scenario where MYR interest rates shifted up by 50-basis point on parallel basis, the net interest income is estimated to increase by RM98.4 million. The corresponding impact from a 50-basis point shifted down is estimated to reduce by RM98.3 million in net interest income.

EQUITY EXPOSURES

Equity exposures comprise of investment in unquoted equity instruments. Equity exposures comprise investment in equity instruments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured are measured at cost.

Disclosures on accounting policy and fair value measurement of equity securities can be found in Notes to the Financial Statements 1 C (ii) (d), 1 J (ii) and 45 A (i) (c).

Carrying Value of Equity Exposures

	RM million
Unquoted equity exposure - Available For Sale	109
Total	109

Realised and Unrealised Gains and Losses

	RM million
Gains/(losses) from disposal of AFS equities	21
Total	21