



Supervisory Policy Manual

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Group-wide Approach to Supervision of Locally Incorporated Authorized Institutions

V.1 - 24.11.08

This module should be read in conjunction with the [Introduction](#) and with the [Glossary](#), which contains an explanation of abbreviations and other terms used in this Manual. If reading on-line, click on blue underlined headings to activate hyperlinks to the relevant module.

Purpose

To set out the group-wide approach currently adopted by the HKMA to supervising AIs incorporated in Hong Kong

Classification

A non-statutory guideline issued by the MA as a guidance note

Previous guidelines superseded

This is a new guideline

Application

To all locally incorporated AIs

Structure

1. Introduction
2. Structures of financial groups
3. HKMA's responsibilities / roles in relation to groups
4. Solo and consolidated supervision
5. Supervision of an authorized institution and its subsidiaries in a Type One group
 - 5.1 General
 - 5.2 Legal framework
 - 5.3 Prudential supervisory standards



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- 5.4 Information requirements
- 5.5 Supervision of cross-sector financial operations
- 5.6 Supervision of overseas branches and subsidiaries
- 6. Controller group review in a Type Two group and a Type Three group
 - 6.1 General
 - 6.2 Legal framework
 - 6.3 Controller group review factors
 - 6.4 Information requirements
- 7. Supervisory cooperation for the supervision of an authorized institution which forms part of a Type Two group

1. Introduction

- 1.1 As per the Core Principles for Effective Banking Supervision (BCP)¹, when the HKMA supervises an AI², it takes account of the consolidated risks of that AI's downstream operations (i.e. its offices, subsidiaries, associated companies³ and joint ventures, both domestic and foreign). When the AI and its downstream operations is part of a wider group, with other sister companies (both financial and non-financial) headed by a common holding company, the risks that could be posed to the AI by these companies are also considered.

¹ First published in 1997 by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, the BCP provides a set of minimum standards for banking regulation. An updated version of the BCP was published by the Committee in October 2006 incorporating changes to address recent supervisory issues and market developments.

² Unless otherwise stated, any reference in this guideline to "AI" refers to an authorized institution that is incorporated in Hong Kong.

³ For the purpose of this guideline, an "associated company" is a company which falls within the meaning of paragraph 1(6) under the Seventh Schedule of the Ordinance.



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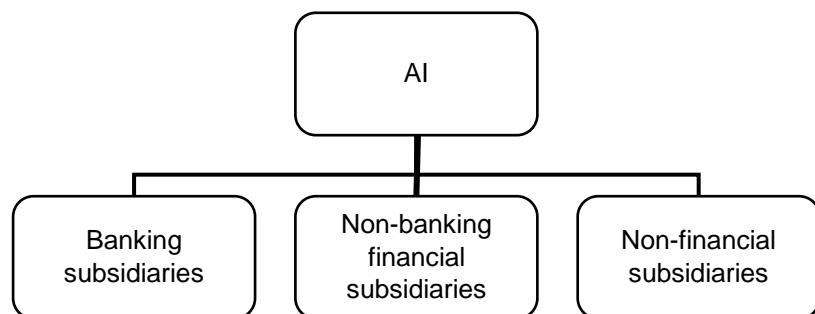
- 1.2 The aim of this guideline is to outline the group-wide approach currently adopted by the HKMA to supervising AIs where they form part of a financial group, either as the head of the group, or as one of the member companies of the group headed by a holding company, which may be an overseas incorporated bank.

2. Structures of financial groups

2.1 Financial groups are made up of a number of different corporate entities, linked through ownership. These entities are involved primarily (though not necessarily exclusively) in providing financial services, such as banking, securities and insurance.

2.2 From a structural standpoint, financial groups are organised in many different ways. In Hong Kong, AIs typically belong to one or more of the following three common types of structure.

- Type One is where the group comprises an AI and its subsidiaries. Section 5 explains the HKMA's approach to supervision of such groups.



- Type Two is where the AI and its subsidiaries form part of an international banking group or other supervised financial group (i.e. one that is headed by an overseas bank or a regulated holding company⁴).

⁴ The term refers to any holding company that is regulated by an authority responsible for the supervision of banks in the authority's jurisdiction.

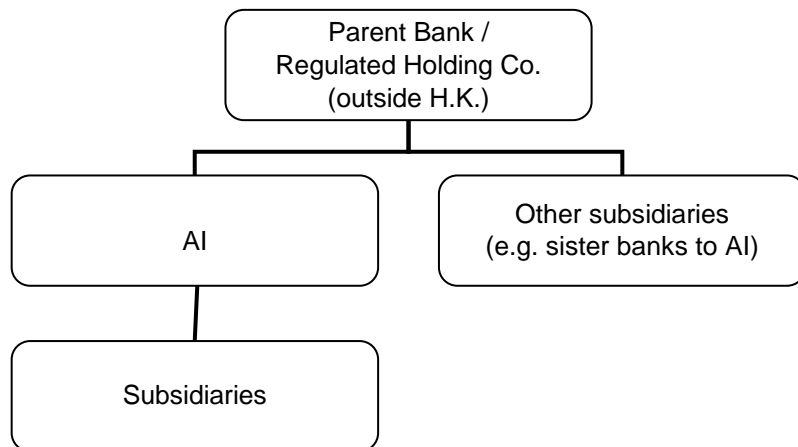


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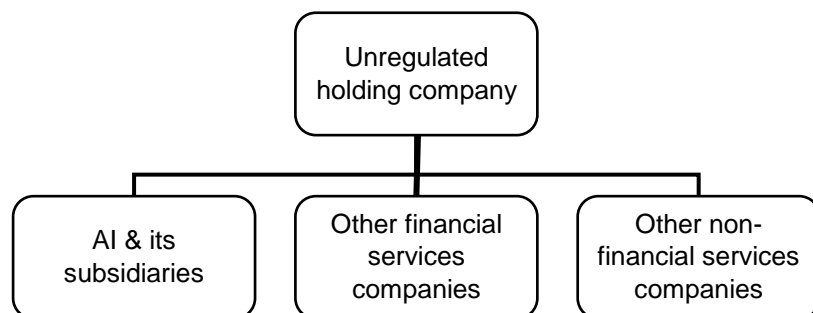
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- Type Three is where an AI and its subsidiaries are headed by an unregulated holding company which controls entities that are typically involved in the wider range of financial activities (e.g. banking, insurance and securities) and even other commercial activities (i.e. a diversified financial group).



- 2.3 Section 6 sets out the approach of the HKMA to assessing the holding companies of AIs with a view to limiting the risks that are posed to an AI by the holding companies or other entities within the same group, which is relevant to both a Type Two group and a Type Three group. However, in the case of a Type Two group,



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the HKMA will seek to rely as far as prudentially possible on the assessment of the home supervisors of the parent bank/holding company. Section 7 goes on to describe the mechanism of cross-border supervisory cooperation between the HKMA and the overseas regulators responsible for the consolidated supervision of the parent bank / holding company of the AI by means of which the relevant risks in a Type Two group are addressed.

3. HKMA's responsibilities / role in relation to groups

- 3.1 Regulators' responsibilities vary widely. In some jurisdictions there are integrated regulators with prudential supervisory responsibilities for the full range of financial activities. In other jurisdictions the regulators have responsibility for supervising diversified financial groups at the holding company level.
- 3.2 In Hong Kong, the HKMA is neither an integrated regulator with responsibility for all financial services companies (so for instance, the Securities and Futures Commission (SFC) and Insurance Authority (IA) are responsible for the regulation/supervision of securities and insurance companies, respectively), nor does it have a mandate to supervise financial holding companies which are not themselves an AI. The HKMA's responsibilities are centred on AIs: to regulate banking business and the business of taking deposits; to supervise AIs so as to provide a measure of protection to depositors; and to promote the general stability and effective working of the banking system.
- 3.3 In order to discharge these responsibilities, however, it is necessary for the HKMA to adopt a "group-wide approach" to supervision of AIs, so as to take account of the possible effect on an AI of all risks within the group, wherever they reside within the group.
- 3.4 Put simply, the HKMA is looking for assurance that the holding company (if any) and other companies within the group are a source of support to the AI, and not a source of weakness. This is why, in addition to assessing the financial strengths and



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weaknesses of an AI, the HKMA also has regard to the impact of conditions at parent and sister companies that could adversely affect the condition of the AI. To this end, the HKMA may need to consider a number of factors – e.g. financial strength and soundness, corporate governance, management oversight and control – at a group level. This should not, however, be taken to imply that the HKMA has any responsibility for the condition of the group as a whole, or is in any sense “supervising” the group as a whole. The HKMA’s interest in the group is only in the context of being able to take account of whether there are significant issues or weaknesses at the group level that could threaten the position of the AI. Where such issues or weaknesses exist, the AI could face losses arising from either its direct financial exposure to the rest of the group or a loss of reputation resulting from “contagion” from problems elsewhere in the group.

- 3.5 The HKMA’s focus will vary according to the circumstances of the case, but the financial soundness of the group will generally be a key issue. When an AI is part of a wider group, the HKMA will look for assurance that the capital position of the group is such that the holding company and other entities within the group do not represent a possible drain on the capital (and liquidity) resources of the AI and, moreover, that the group would be in a position to offer capital (and liquidity) support to the AI if so required.
- 3.6 The HKMA will also consider whether the combination of the businesses and operations of the other entities within the group with those of the AI, or the AI’s exposures to other group companies, increases or creates new risk concentrations (for example, if other entities in the group have exposure to the same customers as the AI, or to similar risk factors).

4. Solo and consolidated supervision

- 4.1 The starting point for the HKMA’s supervision is an AI’s “combined” or “solo” position (i.e. covering its Hong Kong offices and overseas branches).



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4.2 In situations where an AI is the parent company of a number of subsidiary operations (i.e. a Type One group referred to above), the solo-based supervision is supplemented by an assessment of the risk profile and strength of the AI and its subsidiary operations, and imposing prudential standards on the group (referred to in the following as “consolidated supervision”). Additionally, where an AI forms part of a wider group which is headed by a common holding company, the solo and consolidated supervision is further supplemented by appropriate review of the holding company and other companies of the group of which the AI forms a part (referred to in the following as “controller group review”).

4.3 It must however be emphasised once again that the HKMA’s purpose in practising a group-wide approach to controller group review is not to supervise all the companies within any group of which an AI forms a part, but rather to supervise the AI as part of that group. The rest of this guideline sets out the supervisory framework (covering where applicable the legal framework, prudential standards, assessment factors and information requirements) based on which the HKMA practices consolidated supervision and controller group review.

5. Supervision of an authorized institution and its subsidiaries in a Type One group

5.1 General

5.1.1 The HKMA exercises consolidated supervision of AIs by the application of quantitative prudential limits and qualitative assessment factors. To assess the financial strength of an AI, and the risks inherent in its downstream operations, the Ordinance empowers the MA to set prudential limits, such as on capital adequacy, liquidity, large exposures, and connected lending on a consolidated basis covering such offices / branches and subsidiaries as specified by the MA in each case. To assess the non-quantifiable risks posed to the AI by its downstream operations, qualitative factors such as the



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group's organisational structure, corporate governance, quality of management, risk management systems and internal controls, will be considered.

5.2 Legal framework

Principal functions of the MA

5.2.1 It is the responsibility of the MA under §7 of the Ordinance to, inter alia, ensure that the operations of AIs are properly conducted on a world-wide basis and cooperate with other supervisory authorities (local or overseas) in order to promote the general stability and effective working of the banking system.

Acquisition / establishment of branch operations, downstream subsidiaries and significant interests

5.2.2 To avoid its downstream operations posing undue risks to an AI, the MA has the power under the Ordinance to require the AI to seek the prior approval of the MA before it can:

- establish any local or overseas branch or representative office (§§44 and 49),
- establish or acquire any local or overseas banking subsidiary (§51A and through §70) or
- acquire a significant interest in any company (i.e. which amounts to 5% or more of the AI's capital base at the time of acquisition) (§87A).

5.2.3 In assessing applications for the above purposes, the HKMA will take into account such factors as the following, and attach conditions at the time of approval to mitigate risks involved where necessary:

- the financial and managerial capacity of the AI for the establishment / acquisition;



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- the nature of activities proposed to be conducted in the branch, office or company to be established / acquired;
- the impact on funding and capital adequacy of the AI;
- whether the country in which the company is located complies sufficiently with international standards and codes or has any supervisory arrangements or secrecy constraints that would inhibit effective consolidated supervision by the HKMA.

Power to obtain information and conduct examination

5.2.4 The MA has the power under §63 to gather information from an AI or any of its subsidiaries relevant for supervision, as well as power under §55 to conduct on-site examination on any local or overseas branch, office or subsidiary, or overseas representative office of an AI to examine its books, accounts and transactions. As set out in §63, the MA will, when requesting the information, need to satisfy himself that the information so requested is reasonably required for the exercise of his functions under the Ordinance and that the provision of such information is in the interest of the depositors or potential depositors of the AI.

Supervisory exchange of information

5.2.5 The MA has the power under §§120 and 121 to exchange supervisory information with relevant supervisory authorities, including local authorities such as the SFC and the IA, as well as overseas supervisors having similar functions which are subject to adequate secrecy provisions in their jurisdictions.



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Limits on large exposures

5.2.6 Under Part XV, AIs are required to comply with specified exposure limits (e.g. in relation to large exposures, connected lending, significant investment or acquisitions, interests in land and buildings, etc.) on a consolidated basis. Consolidation under Part XV normally includes all subsidiaries of the AI that undertake financial business (including securities and insurance businesses). The HKMA will discuss with individual AIs and notify them in writing which subsidiaries will be included for consolidation.

Minimum capital adequacy ratio

5.2.7 Under §98(2), the MA has the power to require AIs to maintain a minimum capital adequacy ratio (CAR) of 8% (or a higher ratio of not more than 16% under §101) on a consolidated basis. Subsidiaries to be consolidated will include those engaged in any “relevant financial activity” as defined in §27(3) of the Banking (Capital) Rules. Holdings by the AI in companies not engaged in relevant financial activities are generally required to be risk-weighted or deducted from the AI’s capital base. Subsidiaries of an AI which are supervised by other financial regulators (i.e. SFC and IA) are generally not consolidated because they are subject to the separate capital adequacy requirements of these regulators. Holdings in these subsidiaries are required to be deducted from the AI’s capital base. Moreover, where an AI’s insurance or securities subsidiary fails to meet the minimum capital requirements applicable to it and fails to make appropriate remedy in time as determined by the relevant regulator, the MA may require the amount of the capital shortfall to be deducted from the AI’s capital base.

Minimum liquidity

5.2.8 Under §102, the MA has the power to require AIs to maintain a minimum liquidity ratio of 25% on a



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consolidated basis. Subsidiaries or overseas branches required to be consolidated are those with which the AI has intra-group transactions that would materially affect its liquidity position (i.e. banking subsidiaries will normally be included).

Possible remedial actions

5.2.9 To address contagion risks posed to an AI by its downstream operations, the MA has the power to:

- impose restrictions on the AI's relationship with its downstream operations (e.g. limit financial exposures to the subsidiaries concerned) under §52 under certain circumstances (e.g. where the MA is of the opinion that the AI is carrying on its business in a manner detrimental to the interests of depositors or creditors);
- attach conditions subsequent to approval in respect of any of these operations under §§49, 51A and 87A, or to revoke the former approval given to an AI in respect to its establishment / acquisition of downstream operations (i.e. requiring the AI to dispose of the operations concerned).

5.3 Prudential supervisory standards

5.3.1 Apart from the application of the quantitative limits on a consolidated basis, the HKMA will have regard to the extent to which an AI is able to meet the relevant qualitative prudential supervisory standards at the group level in its on-going risk-based supervisory process, including the following.

Group corporate governance and risk management

5.3.2 The Board of the AI is responsible for ensuring that comprehensive policies and procedures are in place to



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measure, manage, monitor and report all risks at a group level. Such policies and procedures should be reviewed and updated annually to take account of changing risk profiles of group entities. Any material changes to group risk management policies must be approved by the Board. Relevant prudential standards are set out in detail in the SPM module on “Corporate Governance of Locally Incorporated Authorized Institutions” ([CG-1](#)).

Concentration risks and intra-group exposures⁵

5.3.3 The AI should have adequate internal policies and procedures to measure, control and monitor concentration risk, connected exposures and intra-group transactions. Relevant prudential standards are set out in detail in the SPM modules on “Large Exposures and Risk Concentrations ([CR-G-8](#))” and “Connected Lending ([CR-G-9](#))”. In this connection, the AI should be able to produce respective data and information, on a solo basis, and wherever applicable, on a consolidated basis as well for the HKMA to conduct assessment of its concentration risk, connected exposures and intra-group transactions.

Group capital management

5.3.4 The Board of the AI is responsible for ensuring that the AI maintains an appropriate level of capital commensurate with the level and extent of risks to which the AI and its subsidiaries are exposed from their activities.

5.3.5 The AI is expected to have an internal capital adequacy assessment process (CAAP) that is commensurate with its size and complexity of operations to identify, measure and report the risks in the AI and its subsidiaries’ business and to assess how much capital is needed to support these risks. Relevant standards are set out in

⁵ Intra-group exposures represent risk exposures, both on- and off-balance sheet exposures, arising from transactions between entities within a group, such as trading operations, central management of liquidity, provisions of guarantees, loans and commitments, etc.



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detail in the SPM module on “Supervisory Review Process ([CA-G-5](#))”.

Disclosure requirement

5.3.6 Where the AI is required by the MA to calculate its CAR on a consolidated basis, the AI is required under §11 of the Banking (Disclosure) Rules to publish certain information on a consolidated basis relating to its state of affairs, profit and loss and CAR. This covers summary information on related party transactions, and the AI’s policy for lending to related parties⁶.

5.4 Information requirements

5.4.1 AIs are required to submit consolidated information as a part of the regulatory statutory submissions or as required on a need basis. Major information to be submitted includes:

Statutory submissions

- Banking returns on large exposures, capital adequacy and liquidity on a consolidated basis covering subsidiaries / overseas offices specified by the MA;
- Reports prepared by external auditors under §§63(3) and 63(3A) certifying the accuracy of the relevant banking returns and the adequacy of the AI’s internal system for the compilation of the returns.

⁶ As defined under §32 of the Banking (Disclosure) Rules.



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On request

- Organisation chart showing the AI and its downstream operations (in the form of branches / subsidiaries);
- Group risk management structure and policies;
- The audited consolidated financial statements of the AI;
- The audited financial statements of other relevant group companies which are considered by the HKMA to have a material potential impact on the AI;
- Risk management reports at the group level (e.g. on large exposures, connected exposures, capital adequacy, liquidity risk and other major risks);
- Other management information reports at group level that will assist the MA in understanding the group operations and assessing the associated risks.

5.5 Supervision of cross-sector financial operations

5.5.1 Where an AI engages not only in banking, but also in other financial operations (i.e. in insurance and securities business) including through its subsidiaries, the HKMA has established memoranda of understanding (MoUs) of cooperative supervisory arrangements with the SFC, the IA and the Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Authority (MPFA), working closely with them through bilateral meetings to exchange information of mutual supervisory interest in accordance with the MoUs. Setting out the respective roles and responsibilities of the regulators in respect of entities with cross-sector activities, these MoUs also aim to minimise duplication of regulatory efforts, close gaps in regulatory boundaries, promote



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mutual assistance and the exchange of information so that each regulator may effectively perform its respective responsibilities. Copies of these MoUs can be accessed on the HKMA's public website.

5.6 Supervision of overseas branches and subsidiaries

5.6.1 As described earlier, the prudential supervision of the HKMA (including the application of quantitative limits and qualitative prudential supervisory standards) as the home regulator of an AI extends to its overseas operations. For overseas operations in the form of branches and banking subsidiaries that are regulated by banking supervisors in the host jurisdictions, the HKMA will exercise consolidated supervision in close cooperation with the relevant host supervisors through periodic supervisory contacts and exchange of information.

6. Controller group review in a Type Two group and a Type Three group

6.1 General

6.1.1 It is generally the MA's policy that a person who intends to become a majority shareholder controller of an AI should be a well established bank or other supervised financial institution in good standing in the financial community and with appropriate experience. In many cases AIs in Hong Kong are subsidiaries of international banking groups, and hence the ultimate consolidated supervision of the relevant financial group (i.e. a Type Two group) vests with the home banking regulators. Nevertheless, for historical reasons, there are a few cases in Hong Kong where an AI, together with other sister companies, are headed by a holding company that is neither supervised by the MA nor an overseas banking regulator (i.e. a Type Three group). In these cases, entities within the group engage not only in banking / financial activities, but also other commercial activities



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(i.e. a diversified financial group).

- 6.1.2 The MA does not have a direct legal power to supervise holding companies of AIs (which are not AIs themselves) under the Ordinance, but does have power to require their “fitness and propriety” as controllers of AIs on a continuing basis. To discharge this responsibility, the HKMA will not only be interested in the holding company, but also the operations of the sister companies of an AI within the group, to the extent that they could have a material impact on the AI. The controller group review by which the HKMA assesses the fitness and propriety of controllers takes account of the effect of the holding companies and the operations of any sister companies on AIs. Where necessary, the HKMA may employ assessment tools similar to prudential standards expected of AIs (e.g. in terms of capital adequacy, liquidity, large exposures, connected lending, etc.) in assessing the financial soundness of the group as a whole.
- 6.1.3 The following paragraphs under this section describe in general the legal framework and the key factors that the HKMA will take into consideration for a controller group review. In the case of a Type Two group, the HKMA will rely as far as possible on the home supervisors of the parent bank or holding company of the AI to ensure that these factors are adequately addressed, and will generally conduct its own assessment only on aspects where it has concern over the scope and approach of the home supervisors’ supervision or where the relevant information it requires is not directly available from the home supervisors. The cross-border supervisory arrangement between the HKMA and the home supervisors to this effect is described in section 7.



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6.2 Legal framework

Approval of controller

6.2.1 Paragraph 4 of the Seventh Schedule to the Ordinance provides that the MA must be satisfied with respect to the controller (including majority shareholder controller) of an AI, as one of the authorization criteria. Majority shareholder controller refers to a person who either alone or with associates controls over 50% of the voting rights of the institution or of another company of which the institution is a subsidiary. The MA also has a statutory responsibility when approving such controllers under §70 of the Ordinance to require that they are “fit and proper”. In doing so, the MA may serve a notice of consent or a conditional notice of consent on the person applying to become a controller. In the latter case, the MA may specify in the notice such conditions as he may think proper to safeguard the interests of depositors and potential depositors of the AI specified in the notice (§70(7) of the Ordinance). Moreover, the MA has the power to serve a notice of objection to any existing controller where it appears to the MA that the controller is no longer fit and proper to hold the position.

6.2.2 Once consent is granted to a person to become a majority shareholder controller of the AI, the MA will have regard to the fitness and propriety of the person acting in such position on an on-going basis. For this purpose, the MA may use his statutory power under §70 of the Ordinance to attach conditions to his consent for a person to remain the majority shareholder controller of the AI or even withdraw the consent if the person is considered no longer fit and proper to be in that position.

Power to obtain information

6.2.3 To facilitate an assessment of a group to which an AI belongs, the MA is empowered under §63(2A) of the Ordinance to require any holding company of the AI or



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any subsidiary of any such holding company to submit such information that the MA considers he reasonably requires for the exercise of his functions under the Ordinance and is necessary to be submitted in the interests of depositors or potential depositors of the AI concerned. Every director, chief executive, and manager of such company commits an offence if the company fails to comply with the requirements under §63(2A) without reasonable excuse.

Power to control establishment of overseas banking subsidiaries

6.2.4 Where any holding company of an AI is locally incorporated, the MA has the power under §51A(2) to also require the holding company to obtain his prior approval in establishing or acquiring any overseas banking corporation to become its subsidiary. The MA may attach conditions to the approval, where necessary, to avoid undue risks being posed in future by the fellow subsidiary to the AI.

Power to take remedial actions

6.2.5 Where there are supervisory concerns in view of the corporate structures or activities of the related entities of an AI, the MA may, depending on the level of risk posed to the AI by the structure or activities, take any of the following actions to contain the risks:

- apply to the Court of First Instance for an order requiring the controller to dispose of its shareholding in the AI (i.e. to serve a notice of objection to the controller under §70);
- require the controller to restructure and consolidate financial services activities in or under the AI (i.e. to attach conditions to the MA's consent);
- impose restrictions on the AI's business



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relationship with its related entities (i.e. to use the powers under §52 of the Ordinance);

- attach conditions to his approval to mitigate the risks or revoke the former approval given (i.e. requiring the holding company to dispose of the overseas subsidiary concerned) under §51A.

6.3 Controller group review factors

6.3.1 To assess the suitability of a holding company as a majority shareholder controller of an AI, the HKMA will need to have regard to the organisation and management structure and the nature of the major operations within the group. The following is a list of factors that the HKMA may take into consideration in this regard to the extent necessary in each case:

Group structure

6.3.2 The legal, managerial, and operational structures of the group, which should be sufficiently transparent for the HKMA to ascertain:

- the major subsidiaries or affiliates, principal place of business, and location of the “mind and management” of the major business lines of the group;
- the way in which the group is managed and controlled at a high level, and where relevant, the ways cross-border operations are managed;
- the major lines of accountability within the group;
- the key corporate, financial, and other linkages between the AI and other group members;
- the level to which the corporate structure of the group (i.e. the group of related entities including



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the AI and its parent or parents) may affect the supervision and regulation of the AI (i.e. “supervisability”). In addition, the HKMA will have regard to the extent to which the parents and affiliates of the AI are supervised by the MA, other domestic regulators (i.e. SFC, MPFA, IA), or overseas regulatory authorities.

Quality of group corporate governance and management oversight

6.3.3 The high-level corporate governance and risk management of the group as a whole:

- composition of the board of directors and audit committee of the relevant holding company(ies);
- whether the board and senior management of the controller have sufficient knowledge and expertise commensurate with their involvement in overseeing and managing the group operations that are related to the AI;
- oversight of significant transactions with related parties (particularly those involving the AI);
- the degree of influence exercised by the controller on the conduct of the affairs of the AI and commensurate with which, the existence within the controller of the knowledge, experience, competence, soundness of judgement and diligence required for running an AI;
- whether the controller and its related entities (including the board of directors and members of senior management) have been the subject of any criminal convictions or have been found to be in breach of statutory or other regulatory enactments or have a record of non-compliance with various non-statutory codes or have been reprimanded or



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disqualified by professional or regulatory bodies.

Risk profile

6.3.4 The principal risks inherent in the group:

- major operations of the group and its overall business strategies, both domestic and cross-border;
- major risk-taking entities or business units within the group;
- trends and major activities that may significantly change the risk profile or impair the financial strength of the group, for example, merger and acquisition, disposal of core business units or subsidiaries of the group, and new ventures or changes in the principal activities of any company within the group;
- potential risks posed by other group companies to an AI within a group through adverse developments in the former. This will depend on many factors such as the extent of direct economic links between the entities, the use of common branding and marketing, and market perception. Two of the factors to which the HKMA will pay particular attention are set out below:
 - Intra-group transactions – AIs belonging to a group should have policies and procedures to monitor their participation in group operations, transactions with other companies in the group and compliance with Part XV of the Ordinance. Intra-group transactions of AIs are expected to be conducted on arm's length terms. The HKMA will assess whether significant intra-group transactions involving the AI



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which are not effected on arm's length terms and any significant intra-group relationship of an AI with other group companies (e.g. insourcing), if any, are justifiable.

- Susceptibility to contagion – This relates to the extent to which an AI is likely to be affected through contagion arising from any adverse developments in its related companies. This will depend among other things on the ability of the AI to raise capital and solicit liquidity support from the market without relying on the name or support of its parent or other group companies.

Overall financial strength of the group

6.3.5 The MA will need to be satisfied that the nature and sufficiency of the controller's financial resources are such that it would be capable of providing continuing support to the AI or would have access to financial resources to enable it to do so. Relevant factors in this regard include:

- whether the controller is state-owned;
- profitability and liquidity of the group;
- capital position;
- the strategic direction of the group (including the intentions or plans for the AI) and its track record and financial capacity in undertaking the existing and planned activities. These may include major business developments, such as major acquisition and merger activity that may reduce the financial resources available to support the AI;
- any other matters that may significantly impair the



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group-wide financial strength or the ability of the controller to provide capital or liquidity support.

6.3.6 In addition, the HKMA may also require any holding company of the AI to provide the MA with a letter of comfort whereby it confirms its policy to provide capital and/or liquidity support to the AI in case of need.

Risk management and internal controls

6.3.7 The group is expected to have adequate risk management processes and internal control mechanisms at group level, having regard to its size, nature and complexity of operations. In this connection, the relevant factors may include:

- the involvement of the board and senior management at group level in risk management;
- the way in which the risk management function is organised and conducted on a group-wide basis to identify, monitor, control and mitigate all material risks;
- the capital management process of the group, including its policies, approach to capital allocation, capital structure and projection of group capital position taking into account planned capital raising activities to ensure group-wide capital adequacy and particularly the capital adequacy of the AI;
- the liquidity management process of the group, including its policies, structure for managing liquidity risk (e.g. degree of centralisation), funding sources, and the extent of liquidity support the AI receives from, or provides to, its parent or other group companies;
- the group's internal controls mechanism, in particular the independence and competence of



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internal auditors.

6.4 Information requirements

6.4.1 The HKMA will generally expect the controller to submit information to it on an annual basis, and to notify it of any developments as soon as practicable that may affect the controller's financial position, principal activities or management, and thereby have the potential to materially affect the position of the AI. The latter may be formally required through conditions attached to the MA's approval for it to become a majority shareholder controller of an AI under §70 of the Ordinance. Submission of information and notifications can be made by the AI or another company within the group on behalf of the controller.

6.4.2 Information to be submitted on a regular basis (such as annually and on certain matters more frequently) may include:

- group organisation chart;
- overview of group risk management framework;
- the audited consolidated financial statements and other relevant financial information of the holding company and, where applicable, any intermediate holding company which, together with its subsidiaries, engages predominately in banking business;
- the audited financial statements and other financial information of other relevant group companies which are considered by the HKMA to have material potential impact to the AI;



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6.4.3 Notification required:

- any matter that may significantly impair the group-wide capital adequacy or the liquidity of the group;
- any significant group-wide financial exposure and connected lending;
- any charge created over the assets of the group that will bring the aggregate value of all charges on a group-wide basis to a significant level;
- any significant intra-group financial exposures (particularly those involving the AI or that are not transacted at arm's length);
- any acquisition, establishment, disposal or closure of any subsidiary of significant importance in the context of the group, or any significant change in the principal activities of any company within the group;
- unless otherwise agreed with the HKMA, any change in the appointment of the chief executive or the directors of the controller together with the personal particulars and background of the persons concerned.

7. Supervisory cooperation for the supervision of an authorized institution which forms part of a Type Two group

7.1 In a Type Two group where an AI is the subsidiary operation of an international banking group, the consolidated supervision of the HKMA is exercised only at the "intermediate level" of consolidation of the banking group up to the level of the AI. This is because the home banking regulators are expected to exercise adequate consolidated supervision on the international



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banking group as a whole. To ensure that consolidated supervision is effectively practised at the parent bank / holding company level, the HKMA will ensure that relevant financial activities of the group are adequately supervised through supervisory contact with the relevant home banking regulators⁷.

7.2 Formal arrangements for supervisory collaboration may be established through MoUs or letters of agreement entered into between the HKMA and individual overseas regulators, which spell out the obligations of each supervisory authority regarding, inter alia:

- sharing and exchange of information in respect of banks that operate in both signatories' jurisdictions for ongoing supervision and when there is material supervisory concern;
- each signatory's respective supervisory responsibilities in respect of these banks;
- the requirement to consult with each other regarding any cross-border establishment or investment by these banks;
- on-going supervisory contacts (e.g. through bilateral meetings or duty visits) to exchange views on major prudential issues or to discuss matters of common interest.

7.3 Information on the supervisory authorities with which the HKMA has entered into MoUs or letters of cooperation is available on the HKMA's public website.

7.4 The HKMA will conduct bilateral meetings with the relevant overseas supervisory authorities on various occasions to exchange information of mutual supervisory interest, and share examination findings with these authorities for information on a

⁷ In some jurisdictions such as US and Australia, the regulator has a direct legal power to supervise the holding companies of banks.



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