

BANKARSKI RIZIK 9

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REPUTACIONI RIZIK

Reputacioni rizik je rizik gubitka tekućeg ili budućih prihoda i kapitala, zbog negativnog javnog mišljenja o načinu poslovanja banke. Izloženost banke reputacionom riziku prisutna je široko unutar njene organizacione i poslovne strukture, ne samo iz razloga što je reč o nefinansijskom riziku, što u startu upućuje na njegovu fluidnu formu, već i zbog uloge koju banka ima kao finansijski posrednik i pružalac usluga. U tom kontekstu i izloženost finansijskih institucija reputacionom riziku ima specifičnu dimenziju, obzirom na odgovornost koju imaju za rizike koji prate aktivnosti pružaoca usluga trećim licima sa kojima stupaju u obligacione odnose.

Pitanje reputacije banke vrlo je složeno i u osnovi nastaje u kontekstu ocene koju daju klijenti, akcionari ili šira javnost o načinu na koji banka upravlja svojim poslovima, odnosno, o kvalitetu i efikasnosti njenih usluga, širini finansijskih instrumenata u ponudi, mnoštvu aranžmanskih rešenja u domenu finansijskih proizvoda i usluga. Na kratak rok, kreiranje reputacionog rejtinga banke može biti i rezultat reklamnih aktivnosti i marketinga. Na dugi rok, održavanje nesklada između realnosti i percepcije, nije moguće, pa reputacija jedne finansijske institucije, posebno kada je reč o poverenju koje je izgradila u odnosu sa svojim klijentima ili drugom stranom u poslu, može biti neopovratno narušena zbog utiska ili realne nemogućnosti banke da posao vodi sigurno i odgovorno.

Posledice realizacije reputacionog rizika po banku su vrlo ozbiljne i uglavnom se manifestuju kao izloženost preduzimanju zakonskih mera od strane institucija sistema prema banci, gubitak prihoda ili klijenata. Zbog toga bi banke trebalo da razvijaju funkciju upravljanja reputacionim rizikom u okviru funkcije upravljanja ukupnom izloženošću rizicima, kao set ustanovljenih aktivnosti i politika, koje se konzistentno primenjuju pre nego je problem reputacije postao aktuelan. Dakle, proaktivan pristup upravljanju ovim rizikom, jedini je način da

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Reputation risk is the risk of current and prospective income and capital loss, arising from the negative public opinion regarding the bank business practices.

The bank reputation risk exposure is present broadly throughout its organizational and business structure, reflecting the fluid form of the risk as non financial one, as well as, the role of the bank as the financial mediator and the service provider.

The question of bank reputation is basically very complex one, arising from the context of the clients, share holders and broader public opinion about the bank business management, quality and efficiency of its services, about the range of the financial instruments offer, and the number of the arrangement solutions in the field of the financial products and services. Short term reputation rating of the bank can be result of advertising activities and marketing. But, the long term maintaining of the reality and the perception disharmony, is hardly possible, so the reputation of the financial institution relating the clients and counter-parties trust, can be irrevocably tarnished due to perceived or real breaches in bank's ability to conduct business securely and responsibly.

So, the latent problems of risk reputation live with management, although they are not only the consequence of the management actions, but also the response to social trends, affecting how key constituencies understand these actions.

The consequences of the bank reputation risk realization are serious and expose the institution to litigation, financial loss, or a decline in its customer base. So, the banks should develop the reputation risk management as a part of general risk management function and a set of activities and policies, which have been implementing consistently before the problem of reputation become real. So, the proactive approach to the management of this risk is the only way to prevent the reputation

se preventivno deluje na reputacioni rizik koji je rizik potencijalnog reputacionog problema.

Strategija korporativnog upravljanja bankom trebalo bi da definiše jasne preporuke kako bord direktora može da osigura razvoj banke robusnim procesom upravljanja reputacionim rizikom, koji je ugrađen u najširi koncept upravljanja rizicima na nivou banke. Ključne preporuke koje se odnose na bord direktora, između ostalog, podrazumevaju:

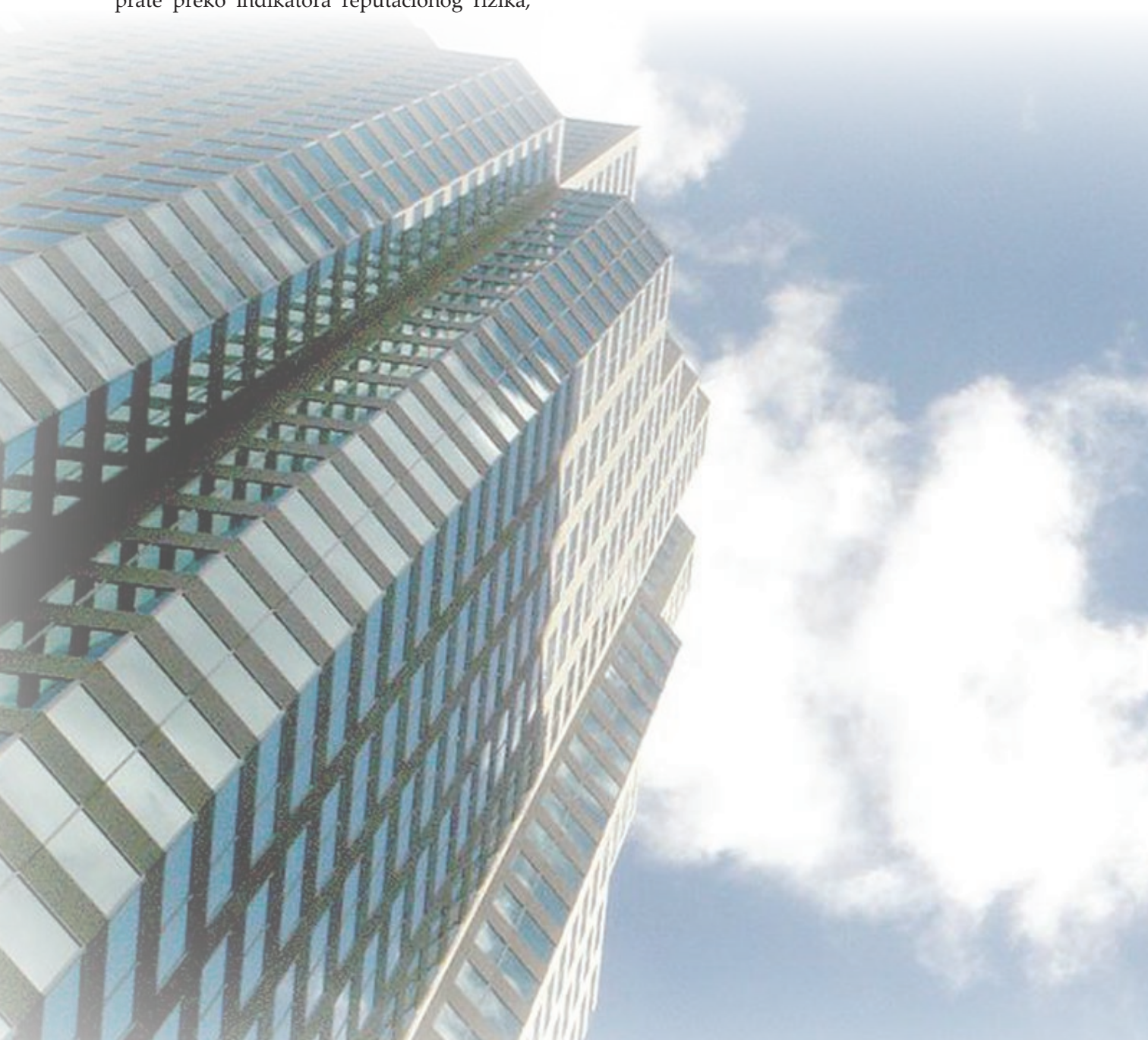
- zajednički nivo razumevanja koncepta korporativne reputacije, a u kontekstu obuhvatne analize baze bančinih akcionara i
- razumevanje koncepta reputacionog rizika, kao posledice incidenata koji se odnose na određene poslovne operacije, a ne kao posebne kategorije neizvesnosti.

Nivo agregacije reputacionog rizika, banke prate preko indikatora reputacionog rizika,

kao instrumenta za rano otkrivanje izloženosti ovom riziku i procenjuju ga kao nizak, umeren, ili visok. Indikatori koji mogu biti reper za procenu izloženosti reputacionom riziku su:

- način na koji menadžment banke predviđa ili reaguje na promene na tržištu ili na promene regulative, koje mogu uticati na reputacionu poziciju banke,
- efikasnost bančinih politika upravljanja rizicima,
- uspešnost menadžmenta u promovisanju kulture poslovnog ponašanja, široko unutar organizacione strukture banke,
- efikasnost interne kontrole i revizije.

Funkcija interne kontrole ima važnu ulogu u upravljanju ovim rizikom i mora podržati realnu procenu reputacionog rizika. U suprotnom, posledice po banku mogu biti vrlo ozbiljne.



risk, which is the risk of potential reputation problem.

The strategy of corporate bank management should define clear recommendations on how board of directors can ensure bank development by robust reputation risk management, which has already been a part of the broadest concept of the bank risk management. The key recommendations regarding the board of directors, are as follows:

- the common level of understanding the concept of corporate reputation in the context of the comprehensive analysis of the bank's share holder base and
- understanding the concept of reputation risk, as an effect of certain business operational incidents, which indicates the concrete business operations, not a separate and distinct category of uncertainties.

Banks monitor the level of reputation risk

aggregation, by reputation risk indicators, as an instrument of early warning regarding the exposure, and estimate it as low, moderate, or high. Indicators that can be benchmark for reputation risk exposure estimation, are:

- the way of bank management anticipation or reaction, regarding the market fluctuations or changes of regulation, that can affect its reputation position,
- efficacy of bank risk management policies,
- managers efficiency in promoting the business behavior culture, broadly through organizational structure of the bank,
- efficacy of internal control and auditing.

The function of internal control has an important role in risk management and has to be supported by real estimation of reputation risk. Otherwise, the consequences on the bank side can be very serious.

