

THE INSTITUTE OF OPERATIONAL RISK

Strategy, Governance, Culture and Conduct



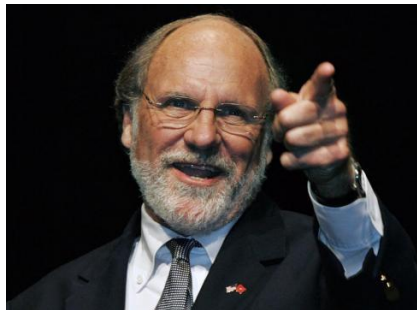
Culture and Conduct





MF Global

- What happened?
- Why did it happen?
- What specific governance/cultural aspects allowed the event to unfold?
- Whose conduct was at fault?



JPMC

- Jamie Dimon had a reputation for being a strong risk manager
- JPMG is acknowledged as the forefather of VaR and in the area of operational risk, highly regarded as being comparatively advanced to most other firms
- So, how did the “London Whale” affair ever occur?
- In what way was/is JPMC’s governance at fault?
- To what extent did culture and conduct collide?
- Why was the conduct condoned?



Operational Risk – the study of behaviour

- The Basel II definition is causal by nature.....
 - People, processes, systems and external factors
- Human behaviour is extremely uncertain – why do people do what they do when they do it?
- OpRisk management wishes to become more proactive and preventative – hence we need to focus on why people do what they do when they do it.....
- The only manner to address this challenge is to embark upon detailed causal analysis of what drives our OpRisk exposures.....or why our people do what they do....



Governance

- The core governance structure sets the initial tone for the overall culture of the firm
- The governance structure translates into the strategic objectives which the firm wishes to achieve, which in turn drive the business objectives for management
 - Unrealistic or aggressive objectives will foster a “succeed at all costs” culture
 - The lack of objectives or easily achieved objectives will foster a “who cares” culture
- Poor culture facilitates adverse or unexpected conduct.



Culture

- The set of common beliefs, behaviour, approaches and ethics shared across the primary stakeholders of a firm, which govern the way in which the firm conducts itself and undertakes business activity.
- Culture is driven from the governance structure and the strategic objectives of the firm – stakeholders at odds with the culture tend to vote with their feet.
- Culture drives, controls and initiates conduct.



Ergo Insurance Group

- May 2011 – firm hit the headlines after rumours of it spending €83,000 on a sex-trip for sales staff to Budapest
- September 2012 – firm hits headlines again when an audit report exposed a €2,430 brothel trip to Majorca for sales staff and a €75,000 trip to the “Hedonism II” swingers hotel in Jamaica for management
- Senior management knew and participated – what kind of culture did Ergo and its subsidiaries have? What kind of sales conduct could we expect to see?



What is conduct risk?

- **A definition:** Unexpected or undesirable behaviour by management, staff or other person identified with the firm which results in an adverse impact or consequence for the firm.
- How do different stakeholders perceive conduct risk?
 - The regulator(s)
 - Clients and counterparties
 - The Board and executive management
 - Business management
 - Staff
 - Business partners, service providers, vendors
 - Competitors



ING : Australia's 2nd largest fraud

- 40 year-old Rajina Subramaniam worked for ING in Sydney for 20 years as an accountant.
- Embezzled AUD 45,000,000 between 2004 and 2010 by transferring suspense account balances and unclaimed client money to personal accounts.
- Became known throughout Sydney for her lunch-hour shopping spree's – in 2009 alone:
 - ♦ Chanel (AUD 98,452)
 - ♦ Bulgari (AUD 3,300,000)
 - ♦ Paspaley – a jewellers (AUD 7,600,000, over and above AUD 16,000,000 in previous years)
- Also bought 7 properties in her maiden name.
- Reason for the fraud – not valued or respected, manager delegated everything to her



Conduct risk appetite

- What is the firm's risk appetite for conduct risk?
- What percentage of budget is spent on training?
- How are staff incentivised? Penalised?
- Is there an accepted whistle-blowing mechanism?
- Are appraisal issues and staff complaints followed up on?
- Is HR part of risk management or just another services unit?
- Does the firm's culture allow for a "favoured few"?
- Is there a common culture group-wide?



Tools to measure and manage conduct risk

- Primary implication of adverse or unexpected conduct is reputational consequence, followed by financial impacts
- Establish a barometer of reputation and thus of conduct and then monitor on an ongoing basis, the delta in the barometer
- Include aspects such as:
 - Staff and client satisfaction surveys
 - Adverse and positive press mentions
 - Internal and external complaint levels
 - Deviations in product take-up or profitability levels
 - Fluctuations in ratings, analyst opinions or share price
 - Social media gossip



Questions and Comments

- **Contact Details:**
- Mike Finlay, Chief Executive, RiskBusiness
Director of Council, Institute of Operational Risk
 - Telephone : +44 7721 969 224
 - E-mail : mike.finlay@riskbusiness.com or mfinlay@ior-institute.org
 - URL : www.riskbusiness.com and www.KRleX.org or www.ior-institute.org



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