Key Risk Indicators

Conference on Operational Risk Management Karachi, 7-8 February 2013





What is an indicator?

- Some definitions from the Web:
 - a signal for attracting attention
 - a pointer or index that indicates something
 - a meter or gauge
 - a statistic used to measure conditions
 - A measurable variable (or characteristic) that can be used to determine the degree of adherence to a standard or the level of quality achieved



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What is an indicator?

- A good definition from the Web:
 - An indicator can be defined as something that helps us to understand where we are, where we are going and how far we are from the goal. Therefore it can be a sign, a number, a graphic and so on. It must be a clue, a symptom, a pointer to something that is changing. Indicators are presentations of measurements. They are bits of information that summarize the characteristics of systems or highlight what is happening in a system.

http://hostings.diplomacy.edu/baldi/malta2001/statint/Statistics_Int_Affairs-27.htm



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What is a Risk Indicator?

- Pisk indicators are parameters which focus on business processes or process bundles to predict upcoming changes in the operational risk profile of those business processes or process bundles.

 (Corrit Jan van den Brink, former Head of Operational Risk Control
 - (Gerrit Jan van den Brink, former Head of Operational Risk Control, Dresdner Bank AG)
- A Key Risk Indicator (KRI) by definition is an indicator that is key
- However, the industry has adopted the term KRI without much distinction.



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Indicator data

- Indicator data are on the dashboard of the operator
- Primary use of indicator data in a bank:
 - Operations
 - Security
 - Risk Management
 - Management Information



- Performance Indicators (KPI)
- Control Indicators (KCI)
- Risk Indicators (KRI)

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Indicator value types

- Risk Indicators should be numeric in value:
 - Count, number, percentage, ratio, etc.
 - Numbers help to track changes, show trends and forecasts



- Control Indicators can be either numeric or yes/no:
 - Yes/no indicators show fulfillment or failure of a status
 - Numeric indicators show the deviation from a tolerance level
- Performance Indicators are typically numeric:
 - They measure the degree of success

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Information on the dashboard

- The dashboard can only show actual data; these data are basic indicators.
- Basic indicators are often used as underlying indicators for derived indicators, e.g. percentage or ratio.
- Indicator data are snapshots and present conditions during or at the end of the measurement period
 - KRIs must often be considered in a time line to add value
 - KCIs do not necessarily need a history, although this may be useful for analytical purposes
 - KPIs may not need a history

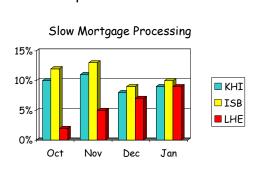


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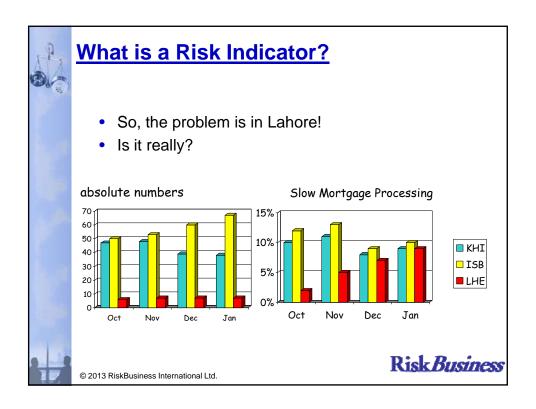


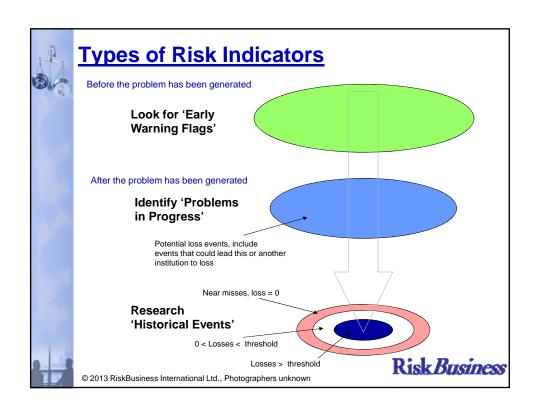
What is a Risk Indicator?

- Mortgage processing in January exceeding target return timeframe:
 - Karachi 9%, Islamabad 10%, Lahore 9%
- In which location do we have a problem?
- Risk indicators are usually monitored over time



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There have been suggestions that KRIs should predict losses. This is fundamentally wrong. KRIs should be an indicator of risk, not loss; the difference is important

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Is it the right indicator?

- Everybody wants predictive indicators
- Very few indicators are predictive by default, the attribute depends on the specific environment
- Regular testing of the indicator is necessary:
 - usefulness
 - effectiveness
 - comparability
 - reliability
 - ease of use
- The indicator must be in a position to identify and measure exposure to allow managing and mitigating it.

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Who should work with indicators?

- Everybody who needs to track and manage something:
 - Line managers, workers
 - Analysts
 - Controllers
 - Internal auditors

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Commonly collected indicators

Top Down KRIs

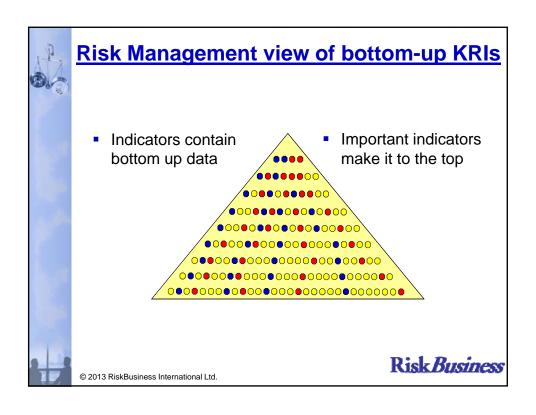
- Mandated by Management
- Based on macro risk information needs
- Non-negotiable
- Examples:
 - Number of delinquent card accounts
 - Percentage change in number of customers
 - Number of aged items on suspense accounts

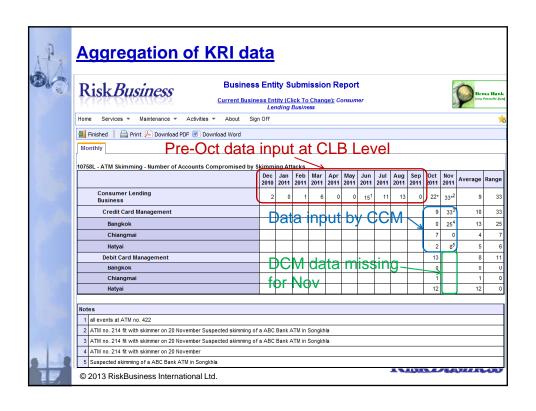
Bottom Up KRIs

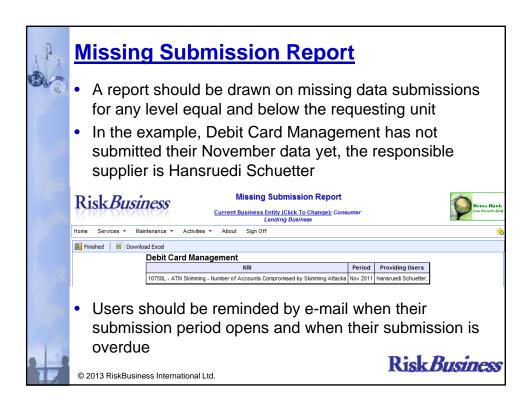
- Chosen by the business unit
- Based on business necessity
- Flexible
- Examples:
 - Number of broken payment promises
 - Number of customers needing special attention
 - Number of sick leave days

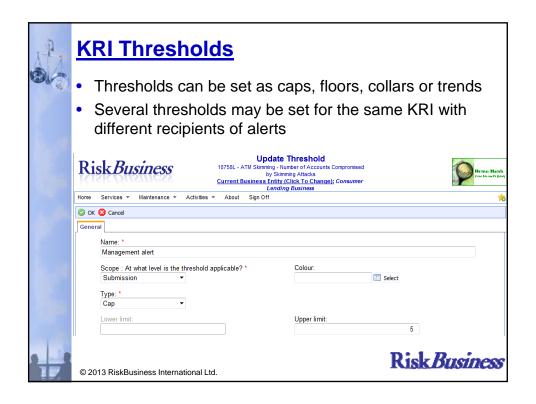


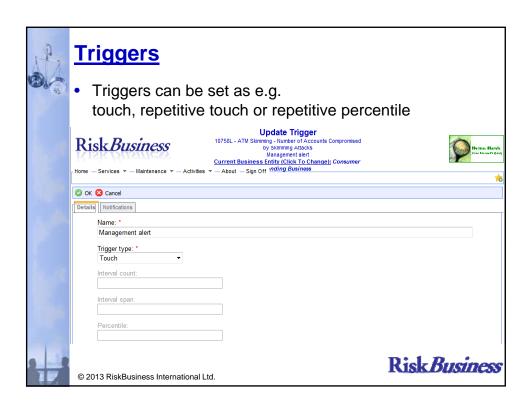
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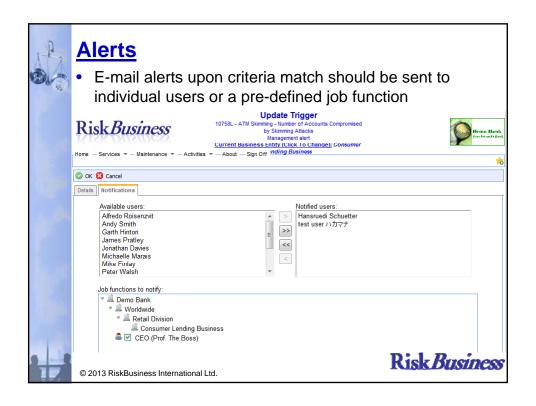




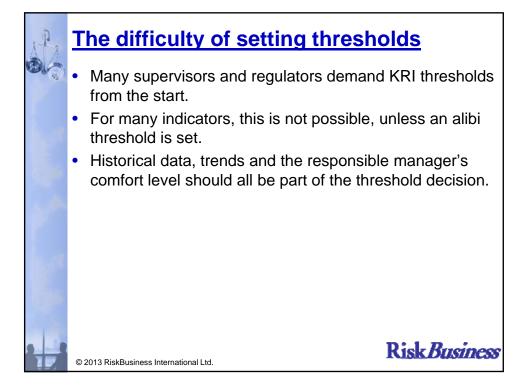
















Avoiding useless information

- Typical danger #1 :
 - Data without context
 - Data not relevant for those not directly involved
 - Data from a silo perspective
 - · Late, incomplete, inaccurate data
- Typical danger #2:
 - Unfiltered data flood
- Consequence: Getting lost in details

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Management buy-in

- Reports must add value
- Management buy-in depends on credibility
- Credibility is a function of
 - expertise
 - accurate and timely reporting in a proper fashion
 - visible achievements
- KRIs per se do not usually add value in a management report, an analysis based on KRIs does.



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KRI Benchmarking

- Analyzing data from different branches with similar business conditions and of different size allow you to better control branches and see risks at a branch at an earlier stage
- To allow benchmarking of branches of different sizes and business conditions, scaling down to a common denominator is recommended
- What works internally can also be done across the industry in KRI Benchmarking Consortia.
 RiskBusiness facilitates such closed user groups in some parts of the world, maintaining strict anonymity of all members.

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Summary

- Key Risk Indicators are not ready-made solutions to your problems, they are tools.
- Without good data quality, i.e. completeness, accuracy and timeliness of data, KRIs are pretty much useless.
- KRI data need to be analyzed and interpreted.
- And often, several KRIs need to be bundled together in an analysis, particularly in senior management reports.



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