Categorization Analysis

Part A: Internal Fraud, External Fraud, CPBP & EDPM

FRAUD		Intended Beneficiary			
		Individual	Firm	Counterparty	No one
Intended	Individual				
Loss	Firm	Х			
Sufferer	Counterparty				
	No one				

FRAUD		Intended Beneficiary			
		Individual	Firm	Counterparty	No one
Intended	Individual				
Loss	Firm				
Sufferer	Counterparty	Х			
	No one				

General Principle: Individual must intend to do wrong and to benefit him/her self, but MUST NOT intend to benefit the firm.

Difference between internal and external fraud: to qualify as an internal fraud event at least one involved party must be an employee.

INCLUDES:

Fraud/credit fraud, worthless deposits Theft, extortion, embezzlement, robbery Misappropriation of assets Forgery Check kiting Account takeover/impersonation Insider trading on the individual's account (associated penalties) Hacking damage

DOES NOT INCLUDE (all moved to CPBP):

Unauthorized activities Tax non-compliance/evasion (willful)

DRAFT

Bribes/Kickbacks¹ Smuggling²

¹ Bribes and kickbacks paid are illegal costs - not operational losses. Fines and penalties from bribes and kickbacks are operational losses. If an individual receives a bribe or kickback to do something that would harm the firm, that event should be categorized in a manner that is consistent with the actual loss.

 $^{^2}$ Smuggling by the individual, for his/her own benefit, should generally not result in a loss to the firm.

CPBP		Intended Beneficiary			
		Individual	Firm	Counterparty	No one
Intended	Individual				
Loss	Firm				
Sufferer	Counterparty	Х	Х		
	No one				

CPBP		Intended Beneficiary			
		Individual	Firm	Counterparty	No one
Intended	Individual				
Loss	Firm				
Sufferer	Counterparty				
	No one	Х	Х	X	

General Principle: Individual must intend to do wrong and to benefit him/her self (through bonuses, commissions, promotions, etc.) and MUST also intend to benefit the firm.

General Principles for Sub-Categories:

Sales Practices: Customer(s) are intended to be harmed directly. Market Practices: No Customer(s) is intended to be harmed directly; Competitor(s), the Government and/or the Public at large are intended to be harmed. Unauthorized Activities: Nobody is intended to be harmed.

INCLUDES:

Sales Practices Fiduciary breaches/guideline violations Suitability – disclosure issues Retail consumer disclosure violations Breech of privacy (in a manner that harms customers) Aggressive sales Account churning Misuse of confidential information (in a manner that harms customers) Failure to investigate client per guidelines Exceeding client exposure limits Disputes over performance of advisory activities Bribes/kickbacks to customers (associated penalties only not payments)

DRAFT

Market manipulation (affecting customers)

Market Practices Antitrust Improper trade and market practice Market manipulation (affecting competitors only e.g., dumping) Insider trading (on firms account) Unlicensed activity Money laundering Willful non-compliance/tax evasion Smuggling (associated penalties only) Bribes/kickbacks not to customers (associated penalties only not payments)

<u>Unauthorized Activities</u> Unauthorized trading Unauthorized loan approvals

DOES NOT INCLUDE:

Product defects (moved to EDPM) Model errors (moved to EDPM) Lender liability (if no intent to do wrong may be business risk)

EDPM		Intended Beneficiary			
		Individual	Firm	Counterparty	No one
Intended	Individual				
Loss	Firm				
Sufferer	Counterparty				
	No one				Х

General Principle: An event in the process stage of a transaction: no intended beneficiary and no intended loss sufferer. The person(s) who caused the loss individual must not have intended to do wrong. (If a large "inadvertent" gain is discovered by external party one may suspect wrongdoing: Fraud or CPBP.)

INCLUDES:

Miscommunication Data entry Maintenance or loading error Missed deadline or responsibility Model misoperation Accounting error, entity attribution error Other task misperformance Delivery failure Collateral management failure Reference data maintenance error Failed mandatory reporting obligation Inaccurate external report Clients permissions, disclaimers missing Legal documents missing, incomplete Unapproved access given to accounts Incorrect client records Nonclient counterparty misperformance Misc. nonclient counter party disputes Outsourcing Vendor disputes

DOES NOT INCLUDE:

System Misoperation (moved to Systems) Inadequate oversight (cause) Negligent loss or damage to client assets (moved to Damage to Physical Assets)

Part B: Other Risk Categories

EMPLOYMENT PRACTISES AND WORKPLACE SAFETY

General Principle: Any violation of accepted employment practices, employment laws, labor agreements or with health and safety laws.

INCLUDES:

Compensation, benefit, termination issues Organized labor activity All forms of discrimination Fines/Penalties from employee safety rules events

DOES NOT INCLUDE:

General Liability (slips and falls, etc.) (moved to Damage to Physical Assets)

DRAFT

DAMAGE TO PHYSICAL ASSETS:

General Principle: Any physical asset damage

INCLUDES:

Natural Disaster losses Human losses from external sources (terrorism, vandalism) Human losses from slips and falls, etc³.

³ Moved for consistency; no clear way of differentiating between small disasters and major disasters.

BUSINESS DISRUPTION AND SYSTEMS FAILURE

General Principle: any event in which a computer or a computer related issues was the primary cause for the loss (Systems takes precedence in cases where there are overlaps with other categories).

INCLUDES:

Hardware Software Telecommunications Utility outage/disruptions

Contact Information

If you have any questions please contact:

Ali Samad-Khan OpRisk Analytics, LLC 52 Blackberry Drive Stamford, CT 06903 USA

Phone:+1 203-613-6412Fax:+1 203-322-8364

ali.samad-khan@opriskanalytics.com

www.opriskanalytics.com