Non-Financial Risk Current organizational structure and potential development





 Type A is frequently found with further NFR (Legal department, Outsourcing, CISO...) being situated in other divisions (e.g. at the COO)

 Type B with the bundling at the CRO level is established within several institutions; NFR is partly integrated though some NFR like legal risks, Outsourcing and CISO are still outside of the realm of the CRO

 Type C with the bundling of NFRtopics in an independent unit – next to Risk Controlling and Compliance



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Non-Financial Risk Example for the interplay of the three lines of defence

First line of defense – Operational Management		Second line of defense – Monitoring					
1a Operational Management of NFR in the individual divisions	1b Management of individual topics throughout the bank	2a Monitoring of individual topics throughout the bank	2b Monitoring of NFR throughout the bank (overall)				
Analysis of the risk profile covering all NFR-topics Deduction and execution of management measures	Analysis of the risk profile regarding individual topics throughout the bank	Bank-wide, independent plausibility checks/ monitoring throughout the bank regarding the identification and assessment of the risk under responsibility Monitoring of compliance with separate directives for individual topics Quality assurance of dedicated tools for individual topics	Definition of minimum standards covering all NFR-topics Standardized quality assurance of NFR-tools in portfolio representation (throughout the bank) covering all topics Assurance of channeling all NFR-topics towards the management board. Analysis of the risk profile throughout the bank covering all NFR-topics				
Location of MaRisk control cycle: Identification, assessment, reporting and control		Location of MaRIsk control cycle: Assessment and reporting					
Third line of defence – Audit							
Internal Audit							
Central supervisory audit							
 Objective and independent audit and assessment of the appropriateness and effectivness of the 1st and 2nd LoD process 							

- No responsibility for design or implementation of controls
- Independent control, including compliance with the MaRisk control cycle

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Summary of the results Governance



1-LoD		2 2-L	³ 3-LoD	
Risk management		Risk mo	Audit	
General 1-LoD	Specialists 1-LoD	Specialists 2-LoD	General 2-LoD	3-LoD
 Risk management Each function basically as a general 1-LoD 	 Support for risk management Management of the bank-wide risk profile on individual issues 	 Establishment of methods & processes as well as monitoring of the application in 1-LoD 	 Central specification & monitoring of NFR governance 	 Independent audits of the



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Risk Taxonomy/ NFR-Glossary		3-LoD model for NFR		R NF	NFR minimum standards		
The risk taxonomy of Helaba defines the NFR sub-riks types as well as key terms of NFR and thus differentiates between them		The 3-LoD-model of Helaba regulates the roles and responsibilities. Five specific 3-LoD functions are defined for NFR:		defi cific requ ed met LoD	NFR minimum standards define concrete requirements which must be met by every specialized 2- LoD when dealing with NFR.		
1-LoD: Risk management 2-LoD: Risk monitoring 3-LoD: Testing							
Sub-risk types	Sub-risk	Specialists 1-LoD	Specialists 2-LoD	monitoring	3-LoD: Testing		
Model risk	All areas		Validation	Allgemeine Revision 2-LoD			
ISMS	All areas	IT	CISO				

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NFR minimum standards

NFR minimum standards define concrete requirements which must be met by every specialized 2-LoD when dealing with NFR

NFR minimum standards

The minimum standards define guidelines for specific subjects (e.g. methods, committees) to promote

- one approach to NFR across all 3 lines
- consistent and efficient handling of NFR to ensure effective risk management





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Sustainable Finance affects the bank along the entire value chain both from a strategic and an operational perspective





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