

Insights from the

## Global risk management survey, eighth edition: Setting a higher bar

### Prevalence of the CRO position is growing



### Board approval of risk policy and risk appetite



8 out of 10 boards of directors review and approve the risk management policy and/or ERM framework and also the risk appetite statement.

### Incentive compensation

There has been extensive discussion about how some incentive compensation plans may inadvertently encourage excessive risk taking.

49%

Yet, about half of the institutions, 49%, said their board of directors reviews the compensation plan to consider the alignment of risks with rewards.

### Enterprise risk management (ERM)

62% of institutions reported having an ERM program, up from 52% in 2010.



### Cost of regulatory reform on risk programs

More institutions in the 2012 survey reported an increase in the cost of regulatory compliance.

65%, up from 55% in 2010.

58% of institutions participating in the survey plan to increase their risk management budgets over the next three years.

17% anticipating annual increases of 25% or more.

### Stress testing

Over 90% of institutions surveyed now use stress testing with most saying they use it in planning and setting strategy within their risk management framework.

### Risk technology systems and data

Less than 25% rated their systems as extremely or very effective in data management/maintenance, data process architecture/workflow logic, or data governance.

### Significant improvements in risk management technology and infrastructure may be required at many institutions.

The highest priorities for investment in risk technology systems are improvements to:

#### Risk data quality and management



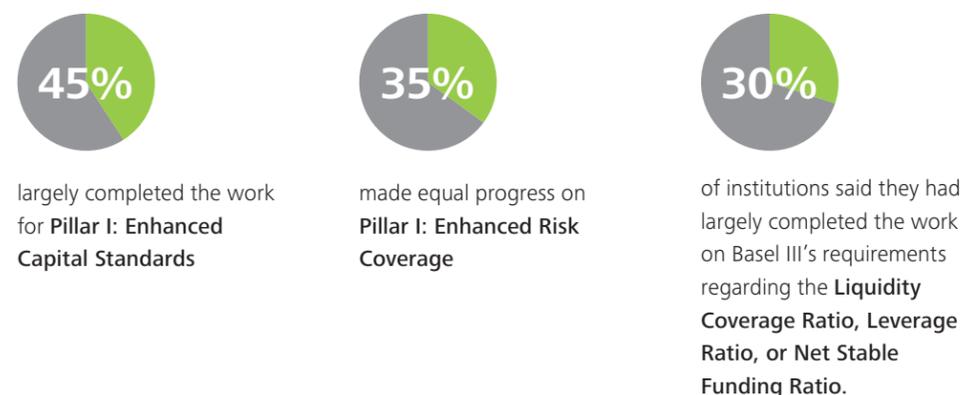
#### Enterprise-wide risk data-warehouse development



### Basel II and III

75% of institutions subject to Basel II reported they had made significant progress in implementing these requirements, with roughly three-quarters saying they had either completed or largely completed the work on Basel II's three pillars: I (Minimum Capital Requirements), II (Supervisory Review Process), and III (Market Discipline Requirements).

### Institutions have made less progress on meeting the requirements of Basel III:



### Solvency II

For insurance firms subject to Solvency II,

92%



said they plan to focus over the next 12 months on Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA), while many institutions also said they are intending to work on issues related to data quality and documentation/reporting, 77% and 69% respectively.



#### Contact

To learn more, please visit:

[www.deloitte.com/us/globalrisksurvey](http://www.deloitte.com/us/globalrisksurvey)



#### Subscribe

To receive email communications, please register at:

[www.deloitte.com/us/subscribe](http://www.deloitte.com/us/subscribe)



#### Engage

Follow us on Twitter at:

[@DeloitteFinSvc](https://twitter.com/DeloitteFinSvc)



#### About the survey

*The Global risk management survey, eighth edition*, is the most recent in Deloitte's ongoing assessment of risk management practices in the global financial services industry. The survey was conducted via an online questionnaire from September to December, 2012. The survey gathered the views of CROs, or their equivalents, at 86 financial services institutions around the world with combined assets of US\$18.7 trillion.

The participating institutions represented the major economic regions of the world with most institutions headquartered in the United States/Canada, Europe, or Asia Pacific. Most were multinational, with 65 percent having operations outside of their home country. Participants also represented a variety of financial sectors, with the largest concentrations among integrated financial institutions, commercial banks, retail banks, and insurance companies.

This publication contains general information only and Deloitte is not, by means of this publication, rendering accounting, business, financial, investment, legal, tax, or other professional advice or services. This publication is not a substitute for such professional advice or services, nor should it be used as a basis for any decision or action that may affect your business. Before making any decision or taking any action that may affect your business, you should consult a qualified professional advisor.

Deloitte shall not be responsible for any loss sustained by any person who relies on this publication.