## Al-enabled non-financial risk management

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### **Discussion paper**

Building a better working world



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## 1. Executive summary

## What are non-financial risks (NFRs)?

**Non-financial risks (NFRs)** refer to a broad category of risks that organizations face, which are distinct from traditional financial risks such as credit risk, market risk, and liquidity risk, etc. These risks encompass a wide range of factors that can impact an organization's performance, reputation, and sustainability.

NFRs are typically not directly related to financial transactions or balance sheet items but can have significant implications for an organization's overall success and long-term viability. NFRs can be classified into various categories, including but not limited to:



## Challenges in non-financial risk (NFR) management

**ASSESS** 

**Risk assessment** 

and measurement

02

Addressing NFRs can be a complex task for organizations, and the processes involved in managing these risks can present various challenges:

01 IDENTIFY Risk taxonomy and identification

- Interconnected risks: NFRs often interact and overlap with each other, isolating individual risks from complex web of interconnected risks can be problematic.
- Data analysis: Identification of NFRs typically requires processing a vast amount of structured and unstructured data from internal and external sources, which is very challenging and can lead to failure to capture emerging risks.
- Subjectivity: NFRs can be more qualitative than quantitative in nature, making the assessment subjective. Different stakeholders may perceive and evaluate the risks differently, leading to inconsistencies in risk assessments.

### 03 MITIGATE

Develop and implement mitigation strategies

### 04 MONITOR

Continuous risk monitoring and reporting

- Control redundancies: A big control repository with redundancies in controls leading to inappropriate reporting of exceptions and duplication in mitigation effort.
- Cost of mitigation: NFR mitigation can be costly. Allocating resources to address these risks while maintaining profitability is a significant challenge.

- Timeliness: NFR can evolve rapidly, and delays in monitoring and reporting can hinder effective risk responses, leading to increased damage.
- Communicating complexity: presenting NFR information to stakeholders in a clear and understandable manner can be difficult, given the oftencomplex nature of these risks

## How can AI help manage the NFR?

Al capabilities enable higher **efficiency** and **effectiveness** of NFR management, leading to improved compliance, customer experience, and employee productivity for organizations.



### Use Cases Examples

**Data analysis and pattern recognition:** Al can analyze a vast amount of data from various sources to identify patterns and trends that could indicate potential risks. This includes data from customer feedback, employee behavior, social media, and other unstructured data sources.

Use case examples: Taxonomy prediction, complaint detection etc.

**Real-time monitoring:** Al can be employed to monitor the level of NFR risk exposures in real-time and to support regular risk reporting

*Use case examples:* Compliance monitoring, online sentiment analysis for reputation monitoring, complaint reports generation (generative AI) *etc.* 



**Risk assessment and prioritization:** Al can help automate the assessment of NFR risks and prioritize the risks based on the severity of its impact or the business requirements.

*Use case examples:* Al-powered ESG calculation, complaint classification etc.

**Mitigation & controls:** Al can assist in mitigating NFR risks by minimizing the redundancies in controls, helping identify root cause and automate the processes for resolving risk incidents,

*Use case examples:* Response generation (complaint handling), root cause analysis, control rationalisation etc.

# 2. Selected success story: complaint handling

### Overview of complaint handling Common pain points

- With the introduction of C-86 bill, regulators are emphasizing that FIs follow the principle of effectiveness, timeliness and accessibility to complaint handling
  and to achieve process efficiency and ultimately higher customer satisfaction
- Complaint handling process typically involves five crucial stages: intake, analyze, investigate, resolve, and report. Despite dedicated efforts, there are pain points throughout these stages, impacting customer and employee experience and potential non-compliance with the regulatory requirements.
- FCAC (Financial Consumer Agency of Canada) is placing focus on building its analytical capacity by using analytical models such as NLP & data mining to garner strategic and tactical insights. The GenAI solutions being presented today will help the FIs stay ahead of these advanced analytics requirements.



PAIN POINTS

## EY response: LLM-enabled complaint handling

LLM-powered solutions can enhance effectiveness and efficiency in complaint handling



### LLM-enabled real-time call assistant Capabilities overview

### **Real-time transcription**

- Accurate real-time speech to text transcription, aiding agents in precisely understanding customer's request.
- Real-time transcription empowers agents to promptly address simple customer concerns/requests in call, ultimately reducing backlog.

### Natural language understanding

- Understand customers intent, identify complaints and provide instant solutions to agents, ultimately reducing backlogs.
- Efficiently help in managing a wide range of common inquiries, relieving agents' workload, boosting work efficiency and improving customer satisfaction.



### Real-time quality monitoring

- Visual checklist to ensure agents orchestrate the conversation correctly
- Help create a positive, affirming feeling for agents as items covered by them get checked off automatically by Al in real time, reducing the risk of non-compliance

### Real-time sentiment analysis

- Analyze customer tone and context to determine customer's emotions to assist agent to better serve the customer.
- Remind agents to customize their response based on customer sentiment helping ensure empathetic and appropriate communication in real-time.



### LLM-enabled post-interaction analytics Capabilities overview



### Solution design overview LLM-enabled real-time call assistant and post-interaction analytics



## 3. Additional success stories

Model testing

(testing suite)

### **Problem statement**

A large wealth management firm is executing a program to integrate OpenAI into core platforms with the intent of (i) improving access to internal content by employees (financial advisors, service associates), (ii) enhance employee productivity, and (iii) improve client experience.



**Future state** 

bau design

MRM/legal/risk

documentation

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**Overall program** 

support

## Compliance monitoring

### **Problem statement**

### Targeted business process

A multinational payments company receives 1M+ calls monthly across all products and services. The compliance monitoring team is responsible to test and track adherence of agent actions against a list of compliance requirements/ questions. The BAU testing process is run by a manual team of FTE dependent on a sampling and lexicon-based search approach.

### Current pain points

- High risk of under-capturing compliance violations
- High false positive rates in sampled population
- Large team of FTEs manually test for compliance questions (300+)

### **EY Solution**



Automated monitoring of agent actions in servicing environment (e.g., payment or dispute setup, procedural adherence, etc.). The goal is to increase coverage and reduce review volume by leveraging NLP and ML to capture customer/agent intent and compare with agent action to identify cases of compliance violation



benefits

Questions covered represented a variety of question formats and evaluation needs of the broader compliance testing question population

- Procedural Adherence (e.g., standard disclosure, customer handling)
- Agent fulfillment (e.g., statement reorder)
- Information capture and accuracy (e.g., payment verification)



 Models demonstrated strong results for each of the use cases with material high error detection coverage and low false positives

## Taxonomy prediction

### **Problem statement**

- 1. Inconsistency in mapping of NFR framework elements such as risk, controls, incidents, processes etc. to bank wide taxonomies which results in an inaccurate view of risk profile
- 2. Taxonomy mapping is cumbersome, judgmental and error prone
- 3. Business spends a lot of time manually correcting the errors in taxonomy



Taxonomy mapping to risk, controls, incidents and processes

- Conversion of risk / control / incidents / issues into tokens
- Using NLP and deep learning techniques algo to establish relationship between taxonomy and tokens from sample data
- Validation, optimisation and implementation
- Automated prediction of taxonomy with a confidence percentage populated for all the NFR framework elements
- NLP algo continues to learn and recalibrate with the input data selected



Technologies used

· Python · Pandas

- Machine learning / deep learning libraries used
- SK learn
- Keras
- Tensor flow
- BERT
- Excel

### Control rationalisation and standardisation

### **Problem statement**

- 1. A big control repository with redundancies in controls leading to inappropriate reporting of exceptions and duplication in mitigation effort
- 2. Controls description/design does not adequately cover critical control elements such as WHAT, WHY, WHEN, WHO etc.

**Functional architecture** 



Develop **two** NLP based algorithms for:

- 1. **Rationalisation:** To read the sub-text of the controls to identify duplicate controls and similar controls but worded differently
- 2. **Standardisation:** To allow use to ask questions around control standards, which will be answered from the control description



Prepare control rationalization and enhancement proposal



Run the 1st algorithm to Identify redundancies - Duplicate controls repeating - Similar controls but worded differently

Business experts review duplication and

control which produce no answers



Runs the 2nd algorithm to produce answers to the user defined questions. The controls are marked for review for which algo is not able to answer Control inventory rationalisation included identification of duplicate and similar controls using ML/DL

- Defined criteria for identification of duplicates through various control attributes defined by the bank
- Defined criteria for identification of similar controls at 95%, 90% and 85% confidence
- Leveraged NLP and deep learning techniques to highlight duplicate and similar control for potential rationalisation
- Recommended enhancements to control description through BERT and BART algorithms, to ensure it adheres to control standards defined by the Bank



- Technologies used
- Python
- Pandas
- ML / DL libraries used
- Transformer (BERT & BART)
- Pytorch
- Keras
- Tensor flow

ML algo development

**Use in BAU** 





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