

How do you determine the risk philosophy?



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Overall Risk Management Philosophy

- Concept that taking risks is required in order to seek rewards and to fulfill the organisation's mission
- These risks must be assessed
- Mitigation strategies
- Key players
 - Board of Directors via Audit and Risk Committee
 - External Auditor / Internal Auditor
 - Risk Management Officer
 - Department Heads



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Key Responsibilities of the Risk Committee

- Oversight
- Formal risk management policy
- Design / undertake ERM activities
- Discuss / Review policlies
- Set tone & culture
- Monitor
- Active risk management
- Review



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Operational Level Activities

- Heads of Departments
- Internal Audit
- External Audit
- Risk Management Officer
 - Identification
 - Ranking (probability & impact)
 - Type of control measures
 - Residual risks
 - Monitor, review & communicate



A Description of the Firm's Risk Management Policy

- Financial risks
- Main financial instruments
- Policies and guidelines
- > Objective of financial risk management
- Main risks
- Operational risks



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How do you perform the risk assessment? What is the procedure?



How to do a Risk Assessment

- Identify the risks
- What / who may be harmed
- Determine probability / impact
- Control measures
- Record your findings
- Review and update



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Who determines the risk appetite? Is it the board, CRO or management?



Who Determines the Risk Appetite?

- Executive Management & the Board
- Risk appetite
- Risk tolerance
- Risk culture



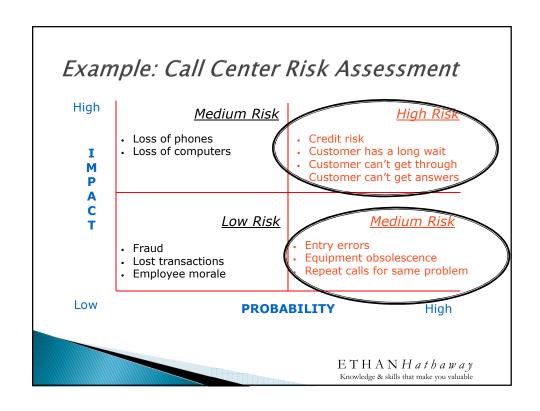
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- In looking at Impact vs Probability (slide 28 Module 1 / 2), events in the high risk zone should be "mitigated and controlled" while those in the medium risk zone should be "controlled".
- What is the difference between "mitigate" vs "control"?
- Can you give an example of a mitigation vs a control measure, using the example on slide 29 (Call Center Risk Assessment). (Module 1 & 2)



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Impa	ct vs. Probability		
High	<u>Medium Risk</u>		<u>High Risk</u>
I M P	Share	Mitigate &	Control
A C T	<u>Low Risk</u>	1	<u>Medium Risk</u>
	Accept	Control	
Low	PROBA	BILITY	High
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- In the Risk Tolerance Matrix (slide 5, Module 4), it is easier to identify indicators, with thresholds set in line with the risk appetite, for private sector or for-profit organisations where financial and investment considerations are the focus..
- But what about in government agencies or other public sector entities, how does one define risk appetite and tolerances in such organisations?



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The Metrics of Risk Tollerance

- Challenges in Calculating and Articulating Risk Appetite
- Common Methods for Expressing Risk Appetites



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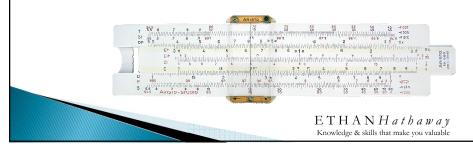
Challenges in Calculating and Articulating Risk Appetite and Tolerance

- Different definitions
- Risk appetite qualitive and quantitative
- Few examples



Common Methods for Expressing Risk **Appetite**

- Probability/Impact grid
- Balance sheet based expressions
- Change in credit ratings
- Profit & loss measures
- Value based measures
- Limits or targets for key indicators
- Qualitative statements



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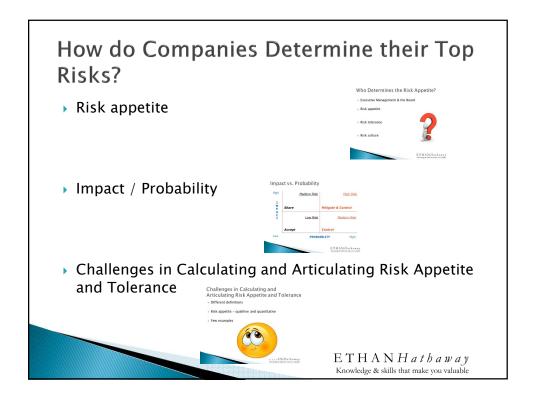
IMPACT / OUTCOME		HIGH RISK THRESHOLDS	
Financial			
•Liquidity — .		•Loan covenant violations	
•Earnings		•PXX million (P1 / share)	
•Cash Flow		•PXX million borrowing cost impact	
Disclosure		•Material disclosure is false, omitted	
People			
Health & Safety		•Deaths, significant injuries	
Code of Conduct		•Reportable violations	
Turnover & Morale		•High turnover	

"How do companies determine their top risks when consolidating from their various business units, when the nature of risks each business unit faces can be very different? For example, one business unit may have concerns about market exposure risk, while another more focused on operations may have very specific process risks. How does one standardise the risk assessment criteria in a quantifiable way for such diverse risks?"



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