Top 10 Common ERM Errors and How to Avoid them

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Key definitions

What is Risk?

"The threat or possibility that an action or event will adversely or beneficially affect an organization's ability to achieve its objectives."

Higher Education Funding Council for England (hefce)

What is Risk Management?

"The culture, processes and structures that are directed towards realising potential opportunities whilst managing adverse effects."

AS/NZS 4360: 2004



Key definitions

What is enterprise risk?

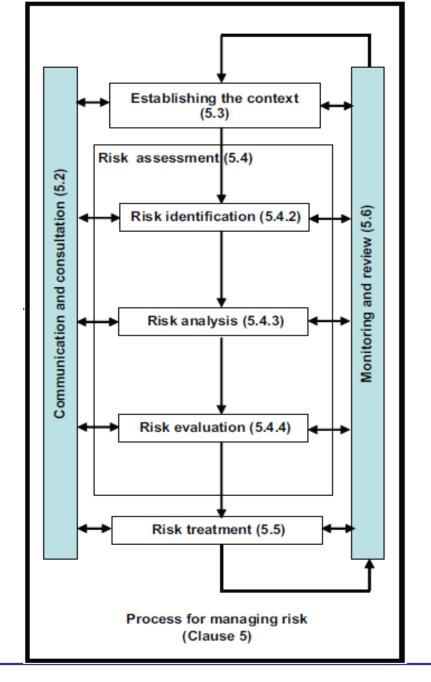
"events or circumstances that could affect either

- the organization's ability to achieve its mission or strategic objectives or
- its reputation, strength and viability."

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Risk
Management
Process
(ISO 31000)





Two perspectives on risk: Enterprise vs. Operational

- ERM focuses on managing the uncertainty that exists around the achievement of strategic objectives and ensuring the long-term sustainability of the organization.
- ORM focuses on managing the risks that appear during the day-to-day activities of actually executing the organization's strategy



Discussion

- 1. What are the major enterprise risks facing your organization?
- 2. What strategies are typically employed to manage these enterprise risks?
- 3. How are enterprise risks managed in your organization?
 - **□**Intuitively
 - Systematically



Common Mistake #1 Complacency

Warning signs ...

- "It's never happened before"
- "It can't happen here"
- "We can handle it"
- "Ignore it and it will go away"



Common Mistake #2 Not understanding your risk exposure

Warning signs:

- You haven't thought through the possible risk events that could befall your organization
- You haven't thought through what the potential impact of those risk events could be (i.e., in terms of your ability to achieve your objectives)



One way to identify risk: Risk-oriented approach

• Ask yourself: "What are the most important risks the organization faces?"

Method: Brainstorming

Pro: Taps into expert knowledge.

Cons:

- Prone to individual biases, group think
- Doesn't get at interdependencies between risk factors
- Tends to create very large list of risks, many of which are not significant



A second way to identify risk: Objective-oriented approach

 Ask yourself: "What events or conditions cause uncertainty about the attainment of the organization's goals and objectives?"

Method: Influence Diagram

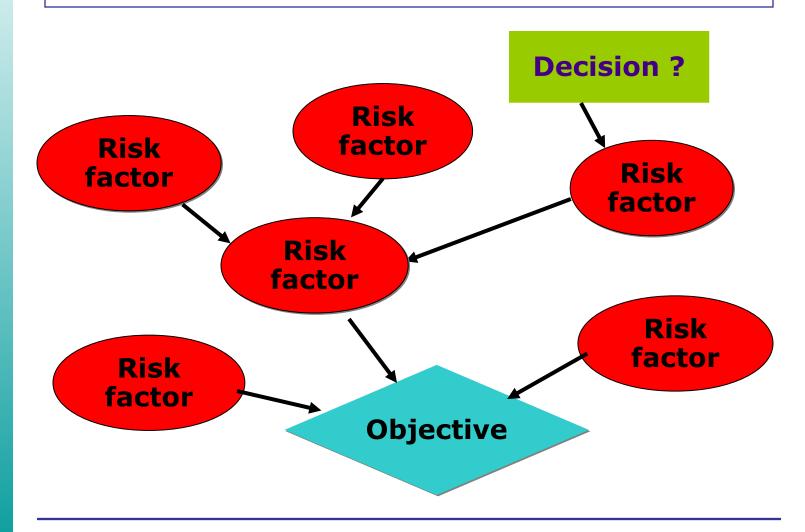
Pro: This approach focuses on the things that matter most to the organization.

Con: Can overlook big risk factors that are outside of the organization's main areas of interest.

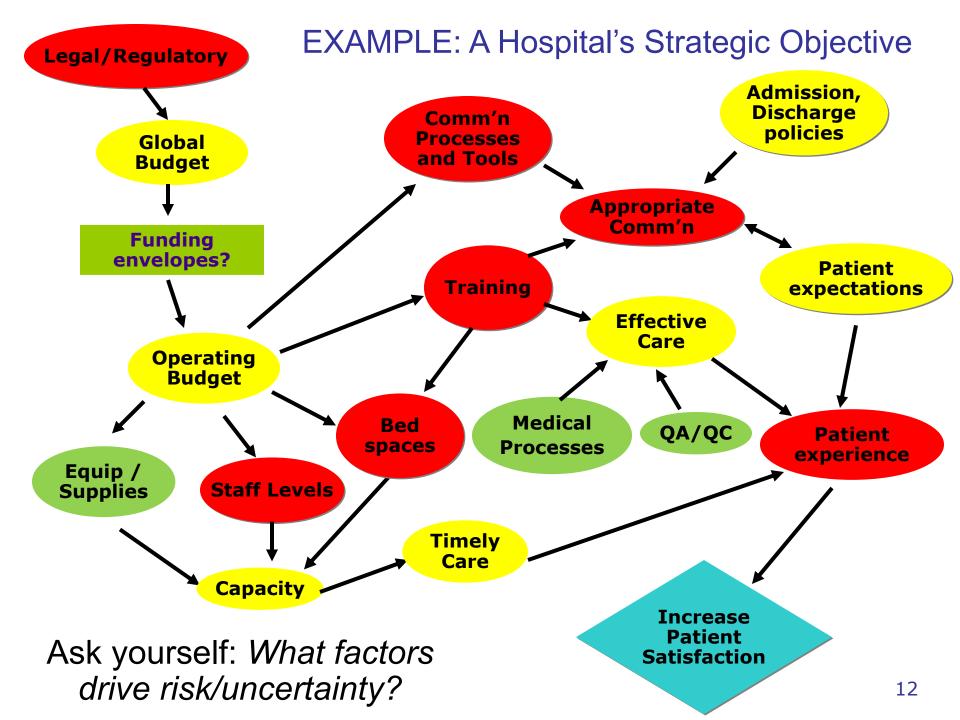


What is an Influence Diagram?

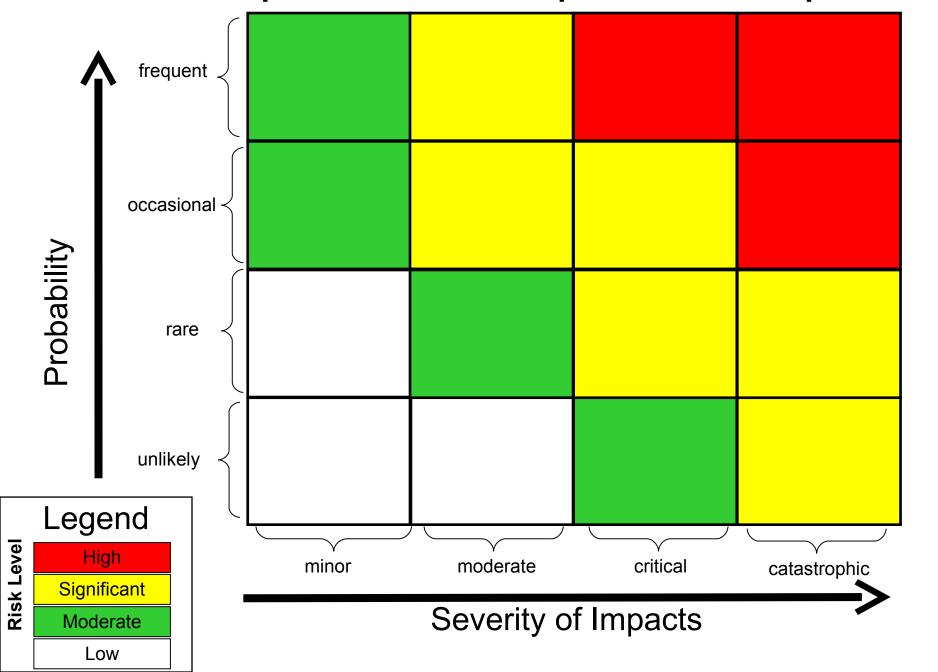
A technique for identifying and understanding the **interrelationships** between risk drivers







A Risk Matrix provides a concise profile of risk exposure.



Common Mistake #3 Relying on gut instinct to assess risk

- What role should judgment, experience and intuition play in analyzing and informing strategic decisions?
- Beware the pitfalls of your gut, e.g.:
 - Mistaking beliefs & opinions for facts
 - Confirmation bias
 - Group polarization
 - Emotionally charged situations



Common Mistake #4 Overlooking the information you have

- 1st frame the question
- Then mine your data



Useful measurement assumptions*:

- 1. Someone has measured it before.
- 2. You have more data than you think.
- 3. You need less data than you think.
- 4. New data is more easily accessible than you think.



^{&#}x27;Douglas Hubbard, author of Why It's Broken and How to Fix It and How to Measure Anythtng: Finding the Value of 'Intangibles' in Business

Common Mistake #5 Focus on the wrong risks

- Just because a risk is large, does not necessarily mean it is a priority for risk management action.
- When you don't know which risks are relevant, you will pay:
 - too much attention to insignificant risks
 - not enough attention to significant risks

Warning signs:

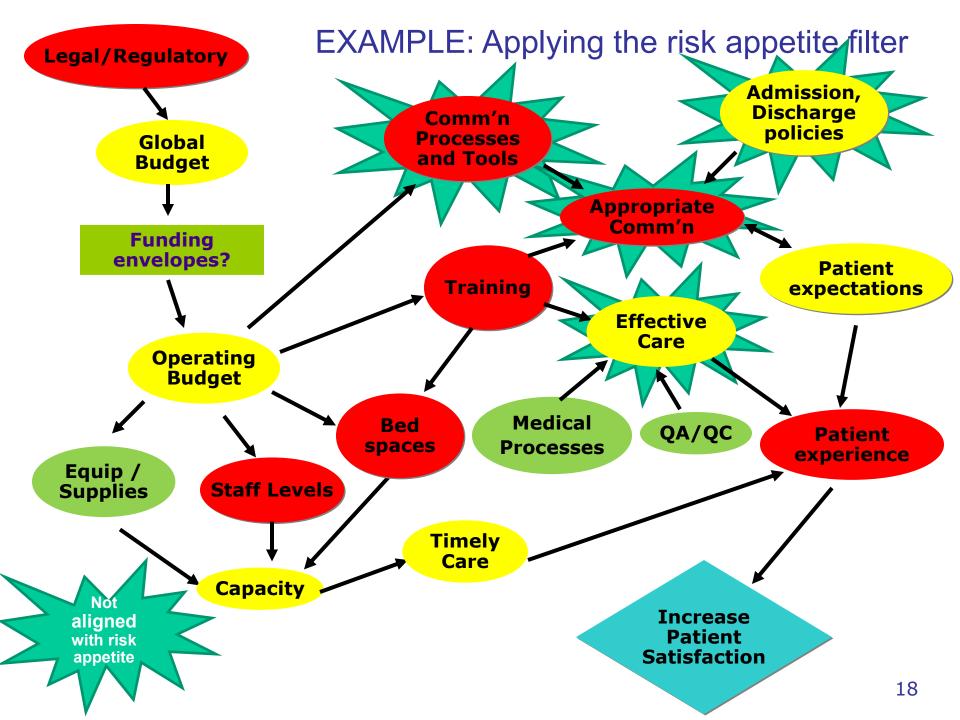
- Failure to articulate and apply risk appetite and risk tolerance.
- Failure to monitor management effectiveness



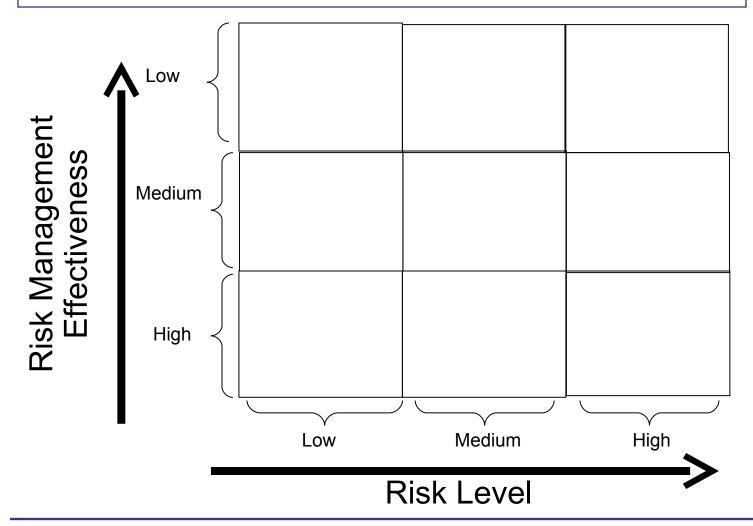
Risk Appetite varies for different risks

- 1. For each type of risk, articulate how much risk the organization is comfortable with in order to achieve its objectives
- 2. For each risk exposure, ask: *Does this risk align with our risk appetite?*



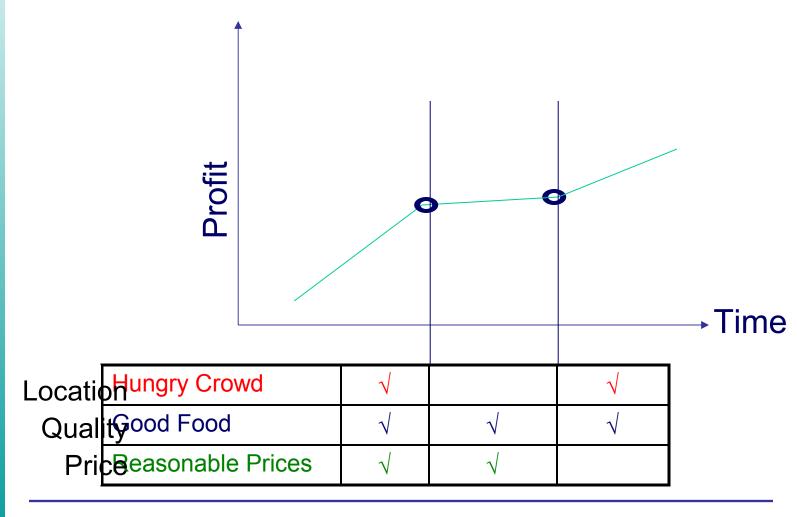


Relevance is not determined solely on the basis of risk magnitude.



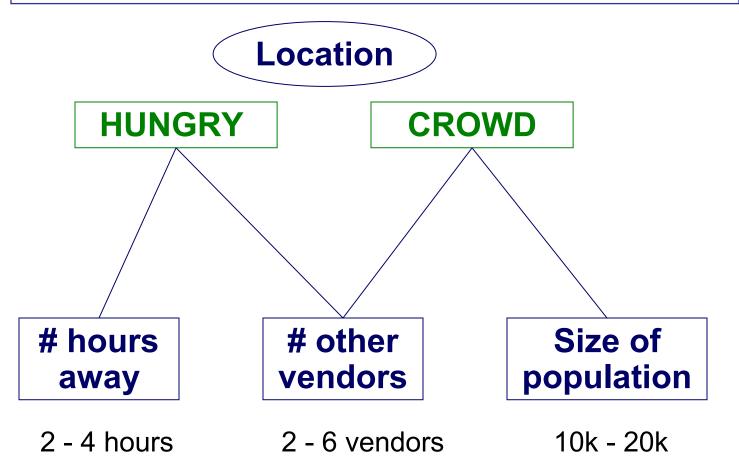


Common Mistake #6 Failure to link to performance mgt





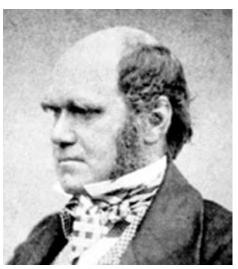
Understand the drivers of variability (i.e., risk) and how they are related to performance drivers





Common Mistake #7 Failure to build resilience

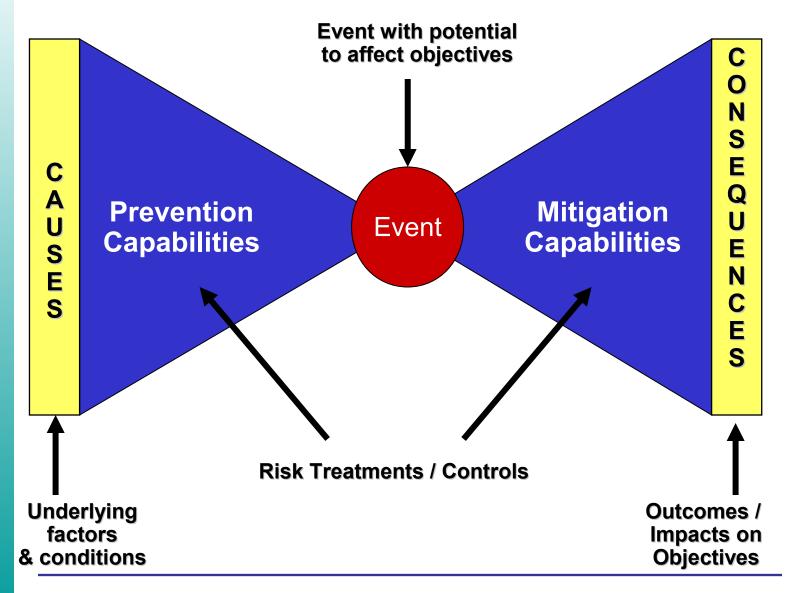
"It is not the strongest of the species that survives, nor the most intelligent, but the one most responsive to change"



- Charles Darwin

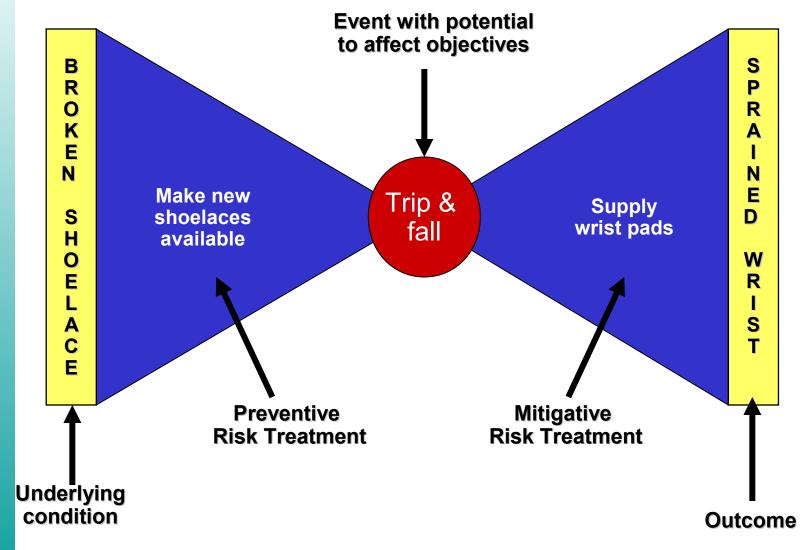


The Bowtie Model for deconstructing risk



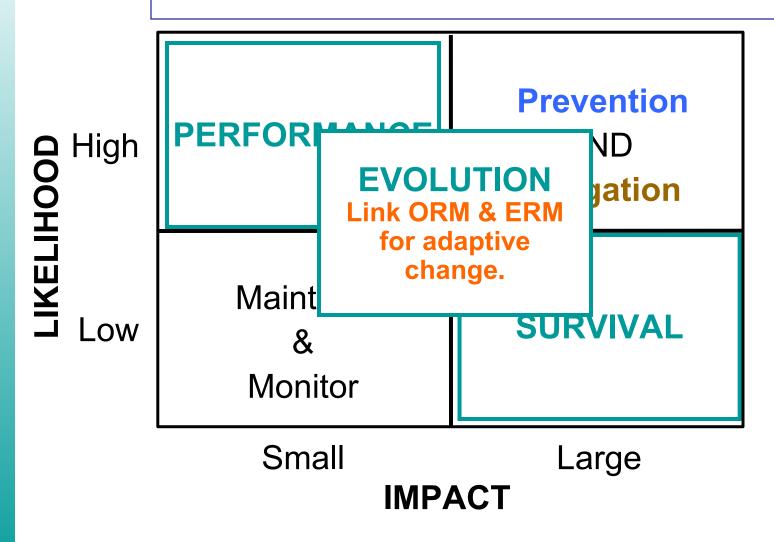


Bowtie Example





2 risk disciplines, for 3 management challenges





Common Mistake #8 Failure to acknowledge and learn from near misses



Warning signs:

- "We dodged a bullet. Let's get back to work"
- Blame game



Common Mistake #9 Failure to seek out and listen to constructive feedback

Warning signs:

- "No news is good news."
- The meeting after the meeting.
- "Don't invite Bill. He always finds problems."
- "We can't say that."



Common Mistake #10 Failure to cultivate relationships with external stakeholders

Warning sign:

"It's beyond our control"



Your turn...

What other risk management mistakes do you see in your sector?



Questions



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Check out the *Risk Management Made Simple*Advisory, a free quarterly publication of ERM implementation tips and resources:
http://www.riskwise.ca/advisory-a-tips.html

