

RISK MANAGEMENT

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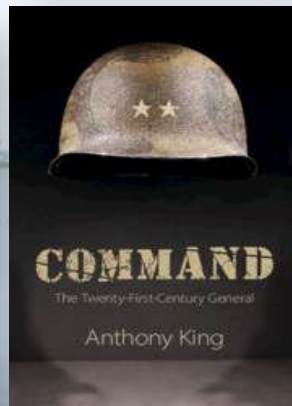
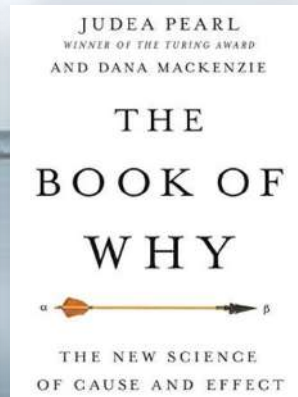
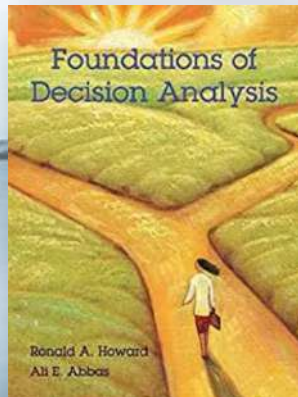
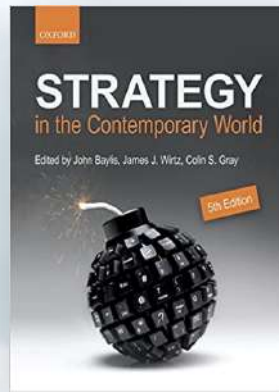


OUTLINE

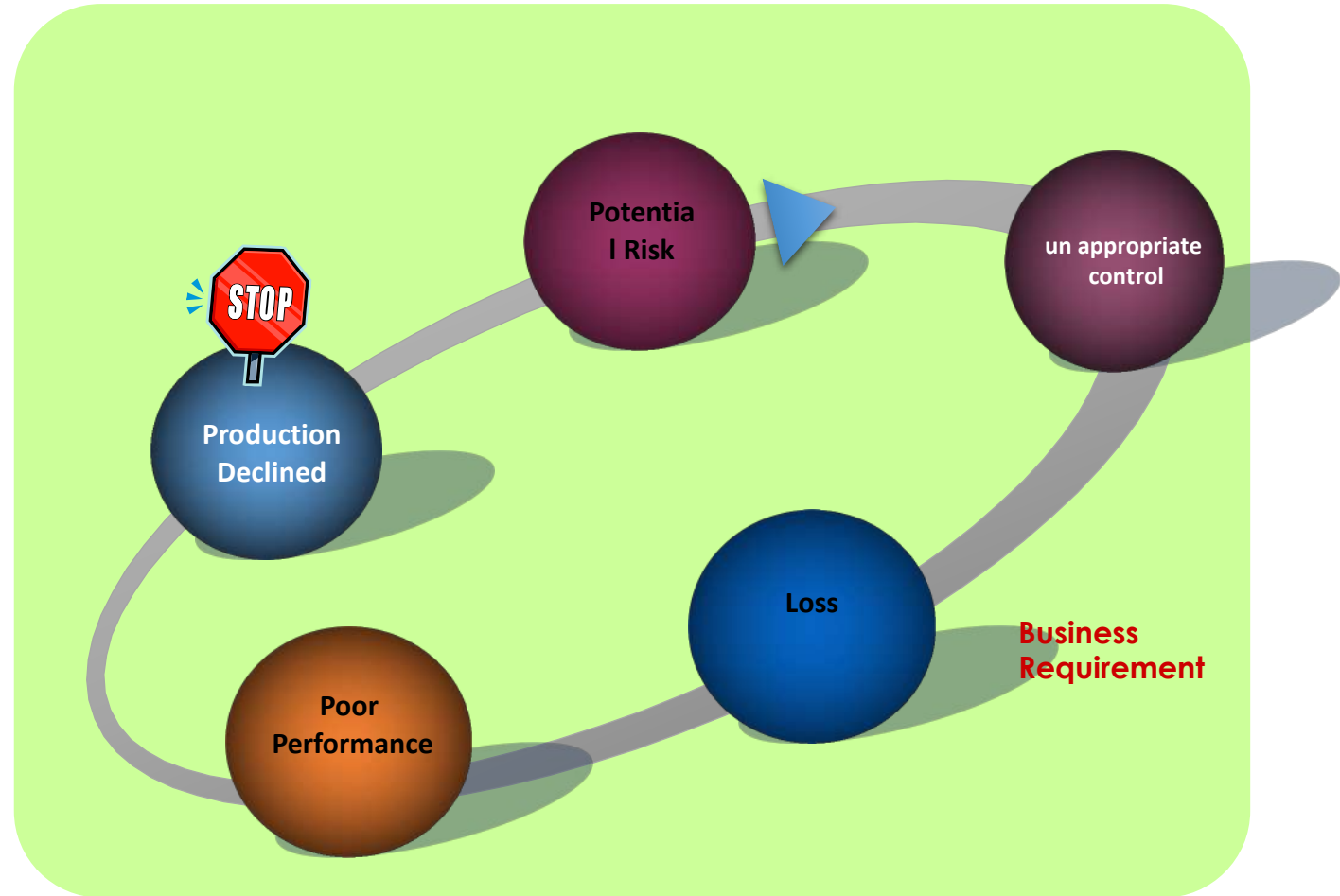
- References
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- GRC
- Conclusion



REFERENCES

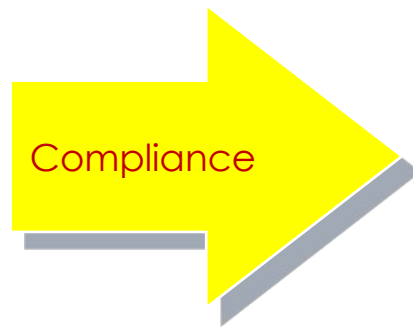


RISK x BUSINESS



RISK MANAGEMENT

Minimum



Enhancement



Futher Step



Strategic Objectives

Reality/Fact



Vision





STORY OF FISH TALK IN A AQUARIUM



1

Challenge



Changes / Risk



Adapt

2

Public Services



What is
Stakeholder Feel ?



User Experience

Risk Management- Introduction



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Types of Risks (1/2)

 External Risks	 Internal Risks		
	 Strategic	 Operational	 Enablers
Demand	Governance	Access to Services	People
Regulatory	Strategic Planning	Processes	Financial
Economical	Ethics & Values	Business Interruption	Technology
Socio- Political	Stakeholder Relations	Emergency Response	Infrastructure
Environment			

Types Of Risks (2/2)




Risk Assessment Plan

Business Name: _____

ABN: _____



Risk Tolerance (1/2)



Estimate the Risk tolerance level of the stakeholders on the basis of the below mentioned criteria. You can modify these as per your requirements

	Very Low	Low	Moderate		Very High
↔ Ordinal Scale (example)					
🕒 Cardinal Scale (example)	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.5
💰 Cost	Insignificant increase	<10% cost increase	10- 20% cost increase	20- 25% cost increase	> 25% cost increase
📅 Schedule	Insignificant fall in schedule	<7% schedule slippage	7-10% schedule slippage	10-15% schedule slippage	15-20% schedule slippage
⊕ Scope	Decrease	Minor areas of scope affected	Major areas of scope affected	Reduction Unacceptable	Project end item is Useless
👤 Quality	Barely noticeable Degradation	Only demanding applications are Affected	Reduction requires Approval	Reduction Unacceptable	Project end item is Unusable



Risk Tolerance (2/2)



Below is a heat map showing the risk tolerance limit of the stakeholders, where the redline shows the boundary between risks that are acceptable & those that are not

Stakeholder Engagement




Stakeholders Risk Appetite



**Relatively
Subjective**

Risk Tolerance

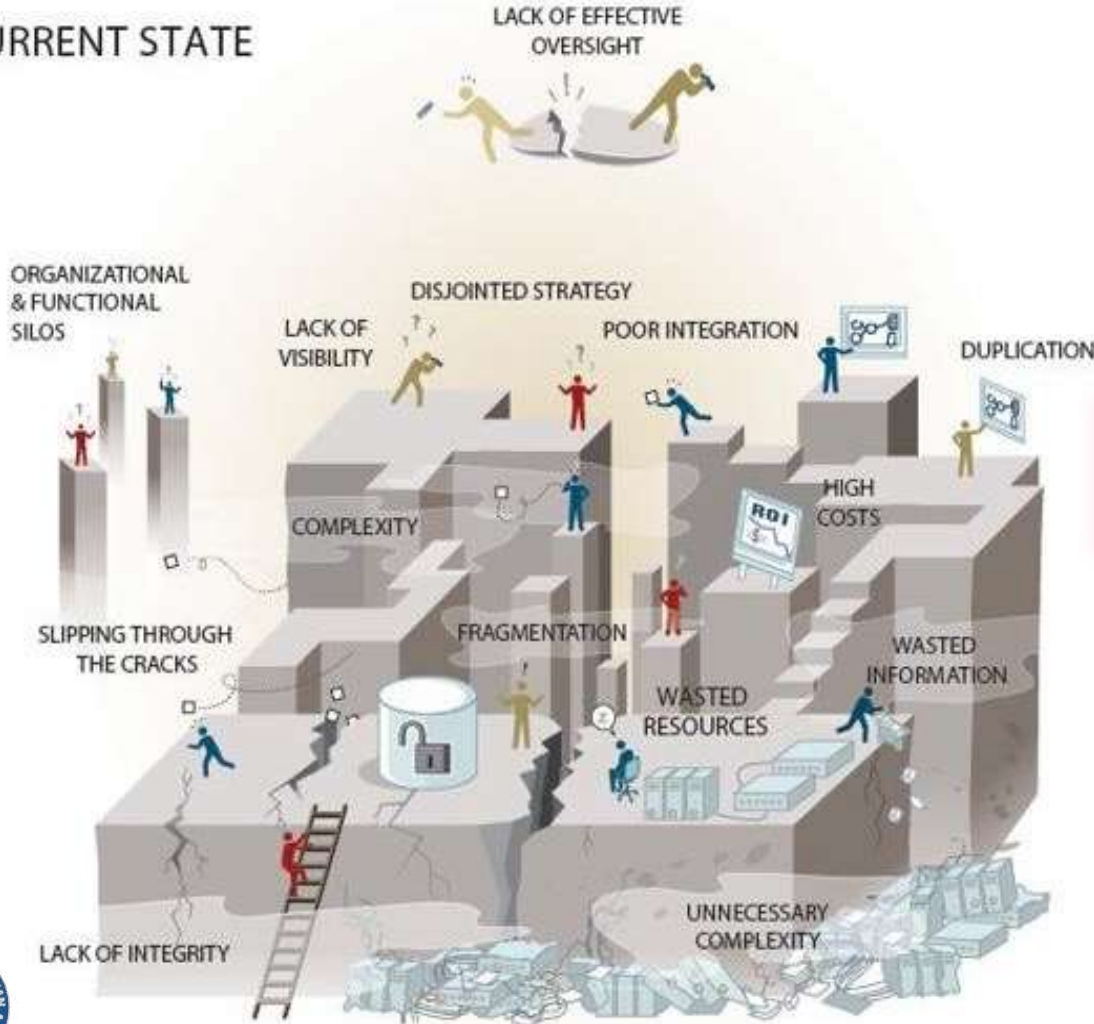
(GRC) Governance, Risk and Compliance



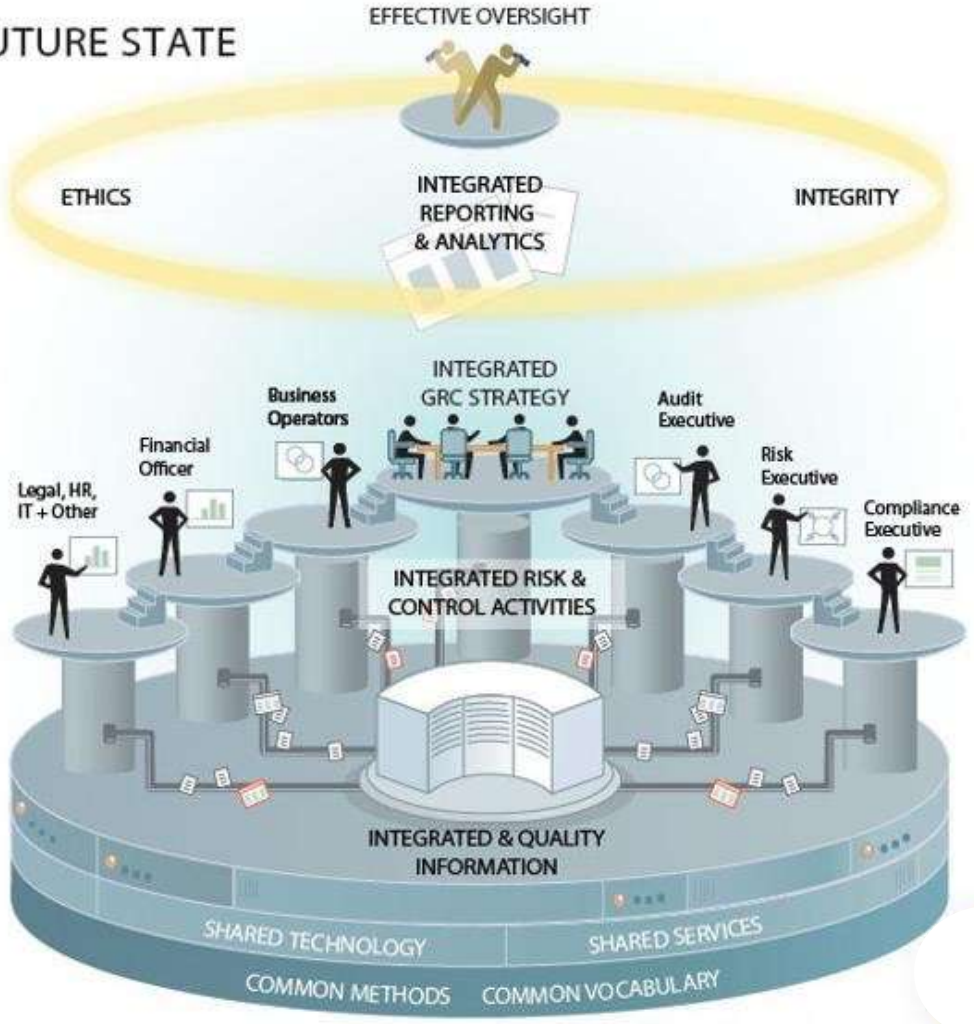
GRC is the integrated collection of capabilities that enable an organization to reliably achieve objectives, address uncertainty and act with integrity (OCEG)

GRC Maturity Condition

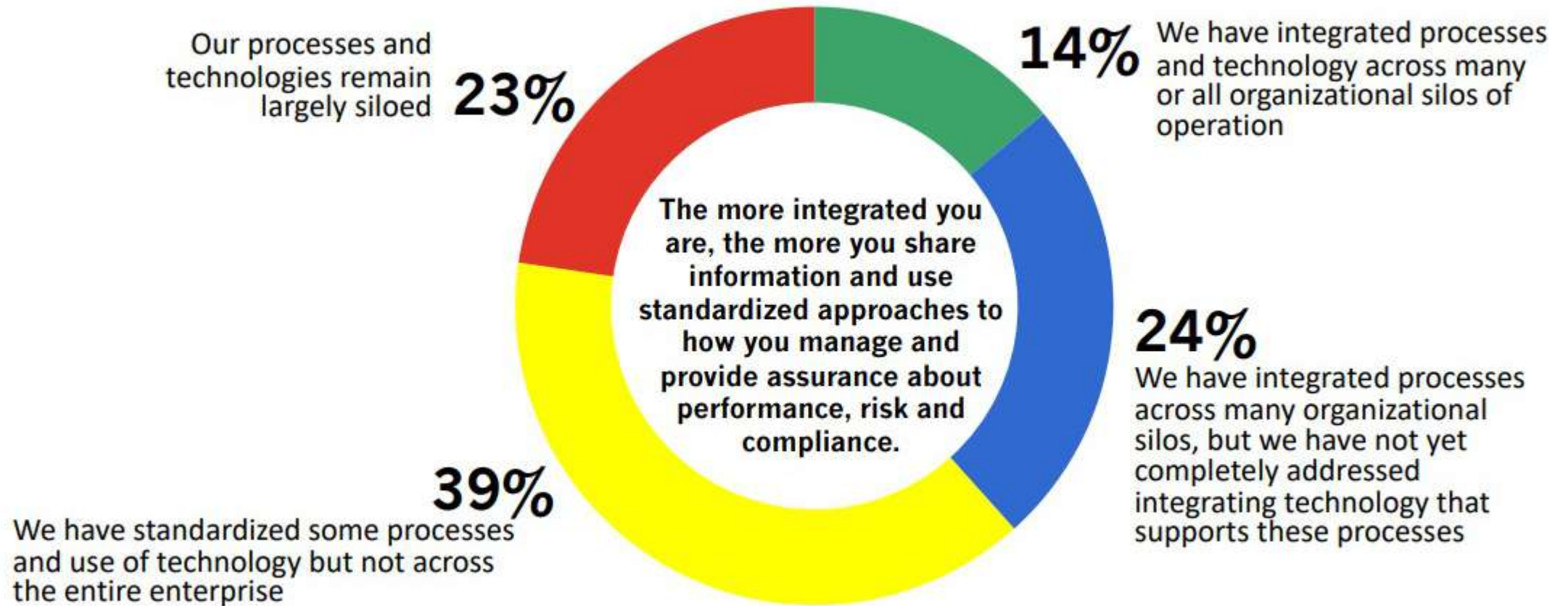
CURRENT STATE



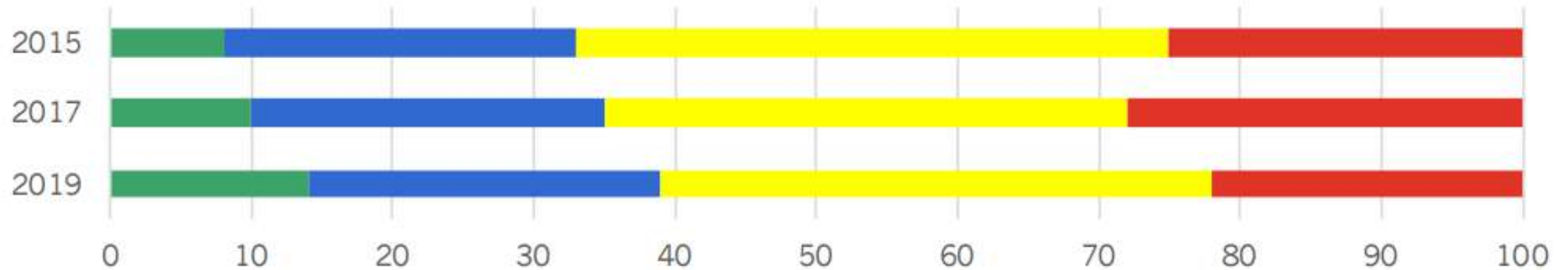
FUTURE STATE



Level of GRC Integration Within Organization



GRC Integration Over the Years



- We have integrated processes and technology across many or all organizational silos of operation
- We have integrated processes across many organizational silos, but we have not yet completely addressed integrating technology that supports these processes
- We have standardized some processes and use of technology but not across the entire enterprise
- Our processes and technologies remain largely siloed



LEADERSHIP IN DISRUPTION ERA : AGILITY IS THE KEY

	Trademark		Organizational-agility practices ¹	
Strategy	North Star embodied across the organization		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shared purpose and vision • Sensing and seizing opportunities • Flexible resource allocation • Actionable strategic guidance 	<p>From: <i>“In an environment of scarcity, we succeed by capturing value from competitors, customers, and suppliers for our shareholders.”</i></p> <p>To: <i>“Recognizing the abundance of opportunities and resources available to us, we succeed by co-creating value with and for all of our stakeholders.”</i></p>
Structure	Network of empowered teams		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear, flat structure • Clear accountable roles • Hands-on governance • Robust communities of practice • Active partnerships and ecosystem • Open physical and virtual environment • Fit-for-purpose accountable cells 	<p>From: <i>“People need to be directed and managed, otherwise they won’t know what to do—and they’ll just look out for themselves. There will be chaos.”</i></p> <p>To: <i>“When given clear responsibility and authority, people will be highly engaged, will take care of each other, will figure out ingenious solutions, and will deliver exceptional results.”</i></p>
Process	Rapid decision and learning cycles		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid iteration and experimentation • Standardized ways of working • Performance orientation • Information transparency • Continuous learning • Action-oriented decision making 	<p>From: <i>“To deliver the right outcome, the most senior and experienced individuals must define where we’re going, the detailed plans needed to get there, and how to minimize risk along the way.”</i></p> <p>To: <i>“We live in a constantly evolving environment and cannot know exactly what the future holds. The best way to minimize risk and succeed is to embrace uncertainty and be the quickest and most productive in trying new things.”</i></p>
People	Dynamic people model that ignites passion		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cohesive community • Shared and servant leadership • Entrepreneurial drive • Role mobility 	<p>From: <i>“To achieve desired outcomes, leaders need to control and direct work by constantly specifying tasks and steering the work of employees.”</i></p> <p>To: <i>“Effective leaders empower employees to take full ownership, confident they will drive the organization toward fulfilling its purpose and vision.”</i></p>
Technology	Next-generation enabling technology		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evolving technology architecture, systems, and tools • Next-generation technology development and delivery practices 	<p>From: <i>“Technology is a supporting capability that delivers specific services, platforms, or tools to the rest of the organization as defined by priorities, resourcing, and budget.”</i></p> <p>To: <i>“Technology is seamlessly integrated and core to every aspect of the organization as a means to unlock value and enable quick reactions to business and stakeholder needs.”</i></p>

¹The 5 trademarks include 23 practices for organizational agility; 18 are based on survey research. Five additional practices are included that have emerged from recent experiences with large global companies transforming into agile organizations.



CONCLUSION

- **Risk management is an important process that managers should maintain in an organization.** It is inevitable to have risks and managers should have better strategies to deal with risks. The long-term survival of an organization depends on the ability to manage risks
- **Calculated Risk** calculated risk is usually generated through analysis on an event that already has a pattern and becomes a reference or standard
- In the era of disruption, risk has a tendency to change in line with the change itself. Leadership factor to deal with the change is become an important factor for organization to be survived



THANK YOU

