

# Advanced Operational Risk Management

## Course outline

<b>Day One: Emerging risks, Conduct and Risk Culture</b>
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### Session 1: Risk identification tools and emerging risks

- Tools and techniques for risk identification
  - Exposures and Vulnerabilities
  - The Risk Wheel
  - Value drivers and reverse stress testing
- Risk register: a list
- Risk connectivity: network of risks
- World economic forum: risk map
- Emerging risks

*Class Exercise: identify the network of your top risks and class feedback*

### Session 2: Implementing ORM: the invisible framework

- Governance of Operational Risk
- 1<sup>st</sup> line and 2d line: The partnership model
- Use and reuse: The Invisible Framework
- Business value of ORM

*Workshop: build a business case for risk management*

### Session 3: Risk reporting and Conduct reporting

- Modern issues on events and risk reporting: the regulator's view
- Analysing operational risk data: get insight, tell a story
- Management information: the “reporting cake”
- Aggregate and escalate risk information: your options
- Conduct reporting: themes and details

*Highlights of best practice, Group discussion and sharing of experience*

### Session 4: Implementing the Desired Risk Culture: a method

- Defining Risk Culture
- Acting on behaviours: the *Influencer*
- Necessary conditions: willingness and ability
- Risk Culture: DESIRE steps: Define – Inspire – Support – Enable – Reinforce - Evaluate
- Assessing the risk culture

*Group work: Plan your own culture change*

## **Day 2: Risk Appetite, Internal controls and KRIs**

### **Session 1 : Defining Risk Appetite statements and tolerance limits**

- Industry guidance on Risk Appetite
- Risk appetite, tolerance, risk limits and controls
- Templates and options for actionable Risk Appetite
- Risk Appetite Statements: Features and Examples
- Cascading Risk Appetite: RCSA & Indicators
- KRI and risks limits

### **Session 2: Internal Controls: Human Error and Control Design**

- Slips and mistakes: Typology and causes of human errors (J. Reason)
- HRA: Human Reliability Analysis and other methods
- Understand and treat the causes of human error
- Effective or Illusory controls
- Prevention by Design

*Group work: best and worst controls in the business: sharing of experience*

### **Session 3: Root causes analysis – the bow-tie**

- Root cause analysis: tool and method
- Benefits of root cause analysis: tracking the common failures and systematic patterns
- Treating causes over symptoms
- Bow-tie: a most effective tool to define
  - Preventive and corrective controls
  - Leading KRIs
  - Risk likelihood and expected impact

*Exercise: apply the bow-tie to one of your incident; share the lessons learnt*

### **Session 4 : Features and types of leading KRIs**

- Features of leading KRIs
- KRI, KPI, KCI: definitions and uses.
- A typology of Key Risks indicators
- KRIs: metrics of risks drivers
- **Case studies on selecting metrics of risk drivers**

## Day 3: Cyber Security, Scenario Analysis and Project Risks

### Session 1: Cyber threats and information security

- Cyber threat landscape
- An old emerging risk
- Key controls in cyber security
- Physical and behavioural measures
- Priorities in prevention
- Lessons learnt from some incidents

*Q&A, benchmarking and exchange*

### Session 2: Scenario Analysis: Governance, Stress testing and Assessment methods

- Four dimensions of stress-testing
- Steps and governance of scenario analysis
- Tackling behavioral biases in scenario assessment
- Industry practices and lists of scenarios
- Assessing probabilities of rare events
- Acting on Scenario Analysis
- Class exercise: quantify your own scenario in probability and impact

### Session 3: Reorganisation risk and project management

- Risk due to changes and reorganisations
- The trap of cost-cutting
- Invisible opportunity costs
- Essentials of project risk management

*Class debate and sharing of best practice*

### Session 4: Key messages and wrap-up

- What have you learnt?
- What will you remember?
- What will you apply?