

## ICPAK Annual Internal and risk management conference

**Presenter: Sharon Oluoch** 

Manager, KPMG Advisory Services Limited | Governance, Risk and Compliance

### With you today





A manager at KPMG Advisory Services with over 7 years of experience in providing enterprise wide and financial risks advisory services and solutions. Providing executive and staff trainings, risk function transformation projects, risk management gap analysis, risk maturity assessments, development and implementation of risk strategies and appetite statements, risk frameworks, risk assessment and quantification, stress and scenario analysis, risk monitoring and reporting.

Qualifications and associations:

 Accredited trainer, GARP, CPA, Actuarial science postgrad, PRINCE 2 Practitioner

## What we will cover today



#### Risk types for our discussion

- Effective ERM Framework What prudent organizations should have in place
- Overview of COSO and ISO 31000 how these can be implemented / benchmarked depending on type of organization
- Risk modelling and analytics Why this is the current and the next big thing



### Introduction

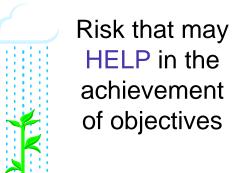
## Risk and risk management



"Risk is the effect of uncertainty on objectives." Can be positive, negative or both or can address, create or result into opportunities/threats. Uncertainty is look at positively in finance, there is always a possibility of better results....the question then remains, how to we manage these to attain the desired risk reward trade off?









### **Effective ERM Framework**

### Overview and purpose



Effective Enterprise Risk Management Is Essentially Doing Two Things Well

#### **Creating Content**

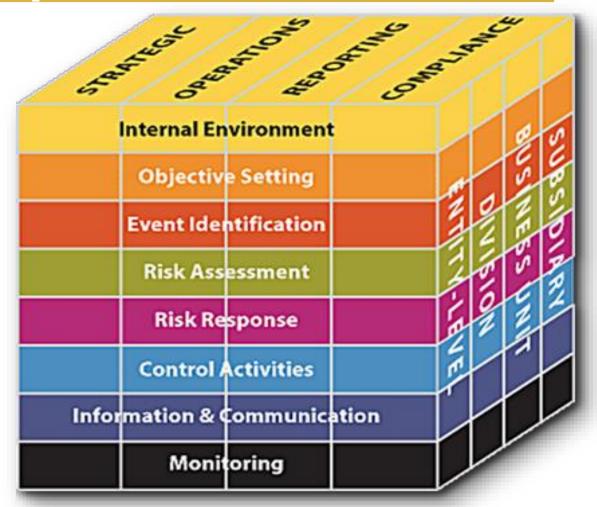
Profiling your business risks by leveraging existing risk assessment documents

#### **Creating Process**

Building and maintaining a dynamic risk management process

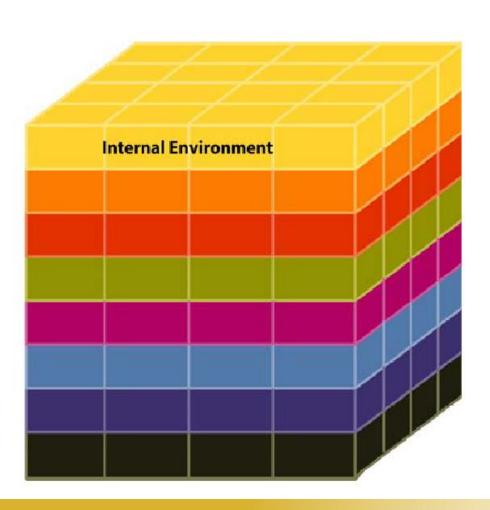
## The ERM Framework components...





### Key unique elements



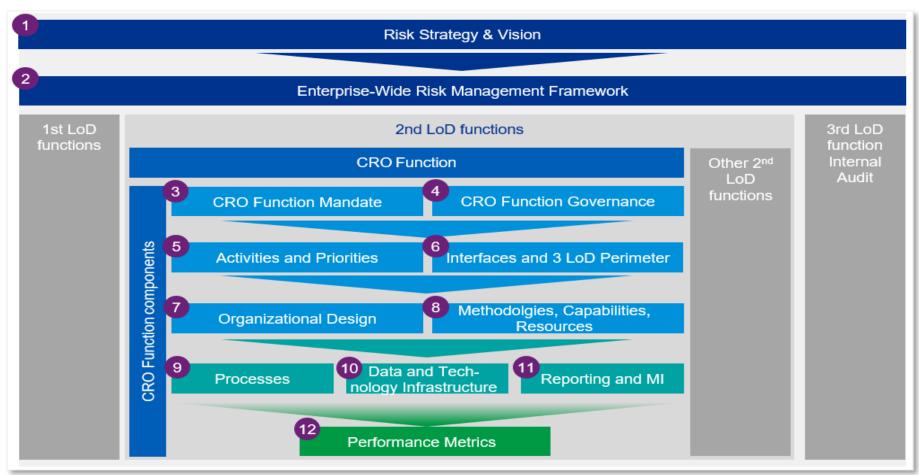


#### **Key Elements**

- Risk management philosophy
- Risk appetite
- Risk culture
- Board of directors
- Integrity & ethical values
- Commitment to competence
- Management philosophy & operating style
- Organizational structure
- Assignment of authority & responsibility
- Human resource policies & practices
- Differences in environment

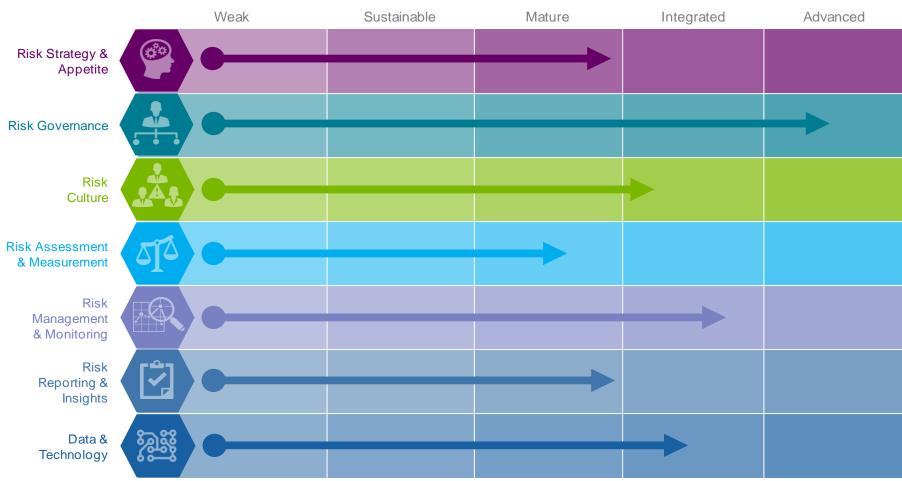
## E.g. A KPMG ERM Framework





## KPMG's ERM Maturity Continuum (E.g.)



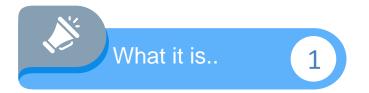




## Overview of COSO ERM and ISO 31000 Frameworks

### **COSO Framework**





Full for: Committee of Sponsoring organizations ("COSO"):

The COSO framework defines essential enterprise risk management components, discusses key ERM principles and concepts, suggests a common ERM language, and provides clear direction and guidance for enterprise risk management.

### **COSO:** The components





#### **Governance and culture**

- 1. Exercises board risk oversight
- 2. Establishes operating structures
- 3. Defines desired culture
- 4. Demonstrates commitment to core values
- 5. Attracts, develops, and retains capable individuals



#### Strategy and objective setting

- 6. Analyses business context
- 7. Defines risk appetite
- 8. Evaluates alternative strategies
- 9. Formulates business objectives



#### **Performance**

- 10. Identifies risk
- 11. Assesses severity of risk
- 12. Prioritizes risks
- 13. Implements risk responses
- 14. Develops portfolio view.



#### **Review and revision**

- 15. Assesses substantial change
- 16. Reviews risk and performance
- 17. Pursues improvement in Enterprise Risk Management

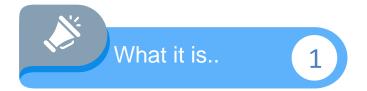


### Information, communication and reporting

- 18. Leverages information systems
- 19. Communicates risk information
- 20. Reports on risk, culture, and performance.

### ISO 31000: Guidelines





ISO 31000:2018, Risk management – Guidelines, provides principles, framework and a process for managing risk.

It can be used by any organization regardless of its size, activity or sector.

### ISO 31000: Components



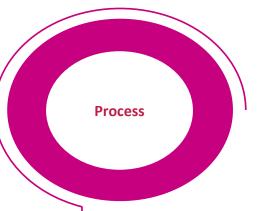


- Integration
- Design
- Implementation
- Evaluation
- Improvement

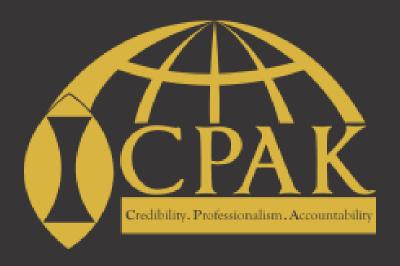




- Structured and comprehensive
- Customised
- Inclusive
- Dynamic
- Best available information
- · Human and cultural factors
- Continual improvement



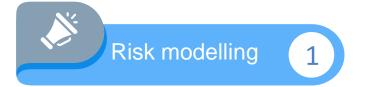
- Communication and consultation
- Scope, context and criteria
- Risk assessment
- Risk treatment
- Monitoring and review
- Recording and reporting.



## Risk modelling and analytics

## Risk modelling and analytics definitions





Risk modeling is a mathematical representation of risk and its causative factors in a statistical relationship.

Risk modeling helps organizations to identify, analyze, and mitigate risks so they are prepared to deal with them should they occur



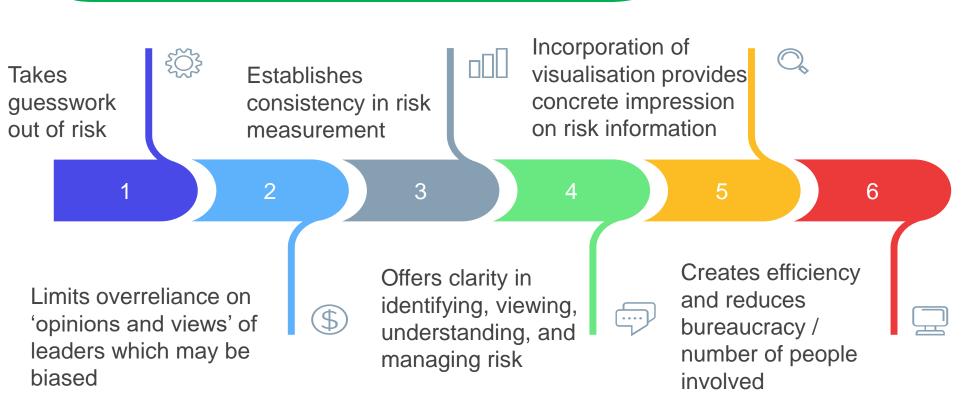
Many organizations use historical data to visualize risks and their causes – descriptive analytics. However, prudent risk functions are required to utilize prescriptive or predictive analytics to be more effective and dynamic

## Importance of risk modeling and analytics





Importance of risk modeling and analytics



## Important factors while performing RM & A





shelf solutions

Effective risk modelling and analytics should consider at least the following

Targeted modelling: –
Specific to the needs of a company and not off the

Sustainability: independent on a person and flexible for future improvement on and result a

Governance:
Robust
accountability
on model
performance
and results

Analytics and
insights:
Produce
insights for
decision
making

Data:
Amount and availability of data informs complexity of models

### How to get started





Don't be a jack of all trades .....

#### Ask the right questions

Which areas are critical? People, Clients?



#### Independencies

Understand cross functional insights



#### Establish effective programs

Use risk information to make informed decisions / take actions



## Maturity should look like this









**Predictions** 

**Decisions** 

**Effects** 

Risk analytics should answer the following:

- What will happen?
- When will it happen?
- Why would it happen?

How do we benefit from these insights?

What should change?

How will these decisions impact everything else?

PREDICTIVE ANALYTICS

PRESCRIPTIVE ANALYTICS

### Wrap up



## Thank you



# 84