Enterprise Risk Management & Governance





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Corporate Landscape



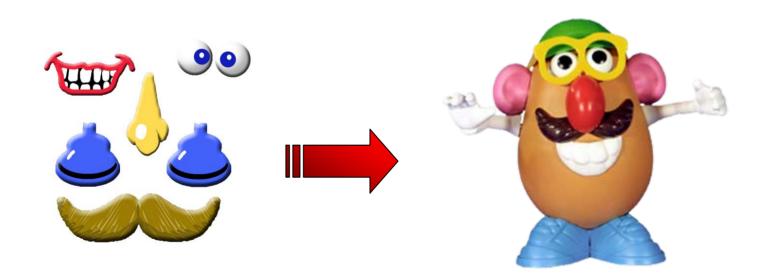
- 1. Do more with less
- 2. Be more innovative & entrepreneurial
- 3. <u>DON'T</u> do anything that might get the CEO or CFO (or CIO) thrown in jail





Enterprise Risk Management

Totality of an organization's risk spectrum (i.e., risk "gestalt") is assessed and managed as a whole







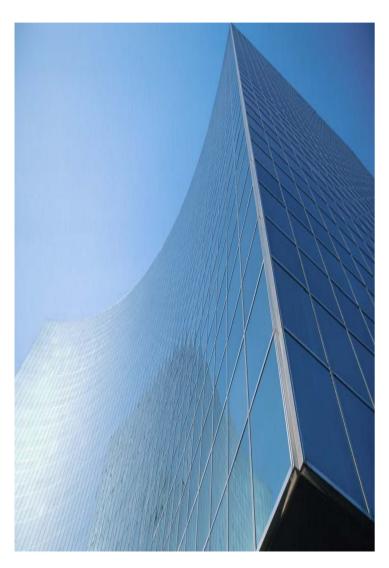
ERM Approach

- Manage risk as a system
 - "System" includes organization & operating environment
 - Borderless, seamless and continuous flow of information
 - Focus on radically improving:
 - Situational awareness (white, grey & black space risks)
 - Quality/timeliness of decision making
 - Quality of risks taken
 - Improve risk management efficiencies across organization
 - Don't over or under manage risks
- Use common approach to:
 - Assess total amount of business risk exposure
 - Determine responsibility for risk aversion & exploitation
 - Understand individual, collective and cumulative effects of different types of risk on business decisions
- Three integrated aims
 - Loss & Cost Control
 - Innovation & Entrepreneurship
 - Stewardship & Responsibility





ERM Focus

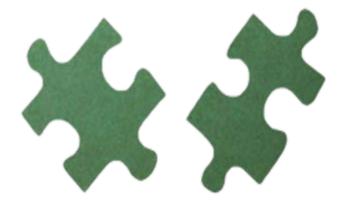


- Strategic Risks
- Operational Risks
- Financial Risks
- Insurable Risks
- Governance Problems





ERM Components





Management of risk

- "Top-down" strategic, financial, insurable risk-oriented
- Sets risk appetite, tolerance, behaviors
- Attacks systemic risks through innovation
- Risk management
 - "Bottom-up" operational, financial riskoriented
 - Creates information for decision making
 - Execution focused
 - Aims to avoid predictable surprises
- Centralizing decision mechanism
 - Chief Risk Officer
 - Decision point process





Enterprise Governance

"Corporate governance is the system by which business corporations are <u>directed</u> and <u>controlled</u>."

Cadbury Report 1992





Governance Requirements



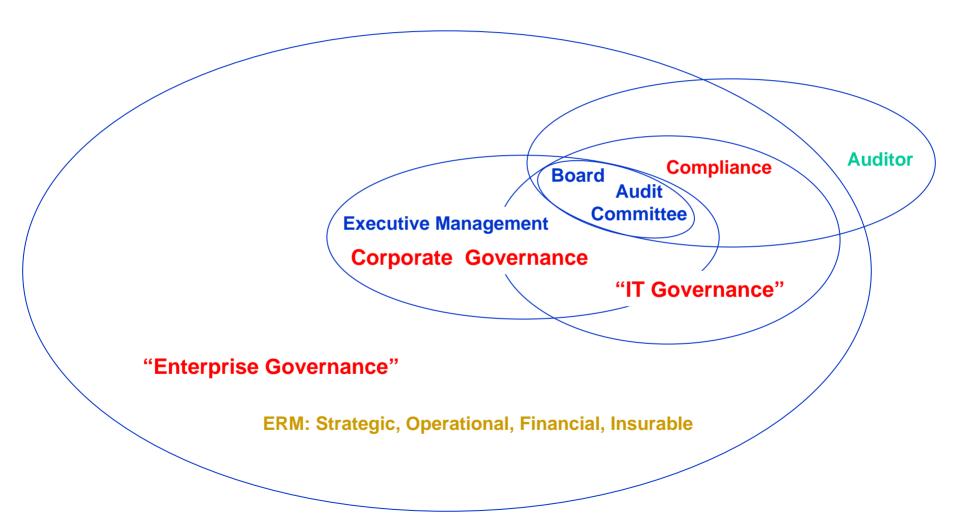
AU/NZ 4690
UK Company Code
Basel II
Sarbanes-Oxley
COSO Internal Controls
OECD Principles

- Due Care
- Validity
- Transparency
- Completeness
- Disclosure
- Timeliness
- Restrictiveness
- Verification





Governance Troika







Rules vs. Principles



US Approach

- Comply or jail
- Procedure-focused, consequence-centric
- Controls an add-on
- Same basic controls for everyone
- Trust you only so far
- 100,000 + pages

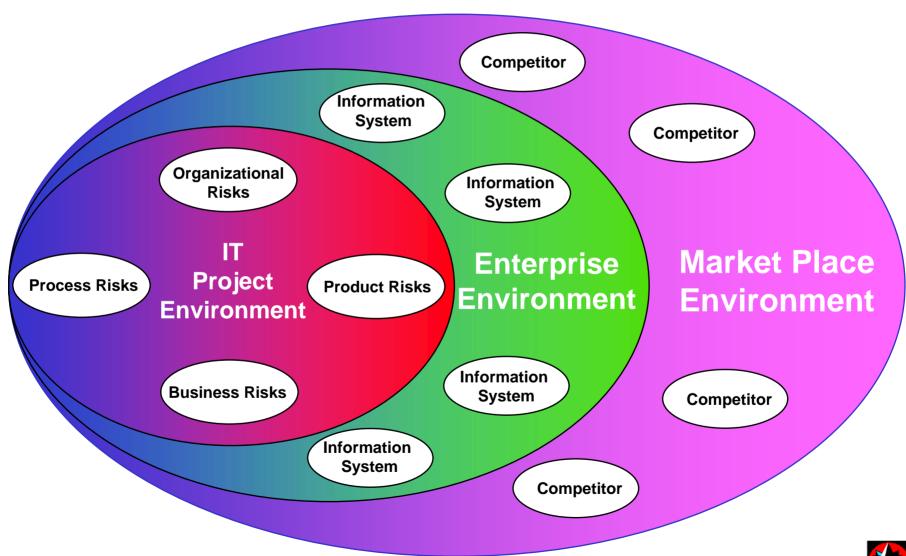
UK Approach

- Comply or explain
- Objective-focused, risk-centric
- Internal "controls" culturally embedded
- Controls tailorable to situation
- Trust you to do the right thing
- 14 pages



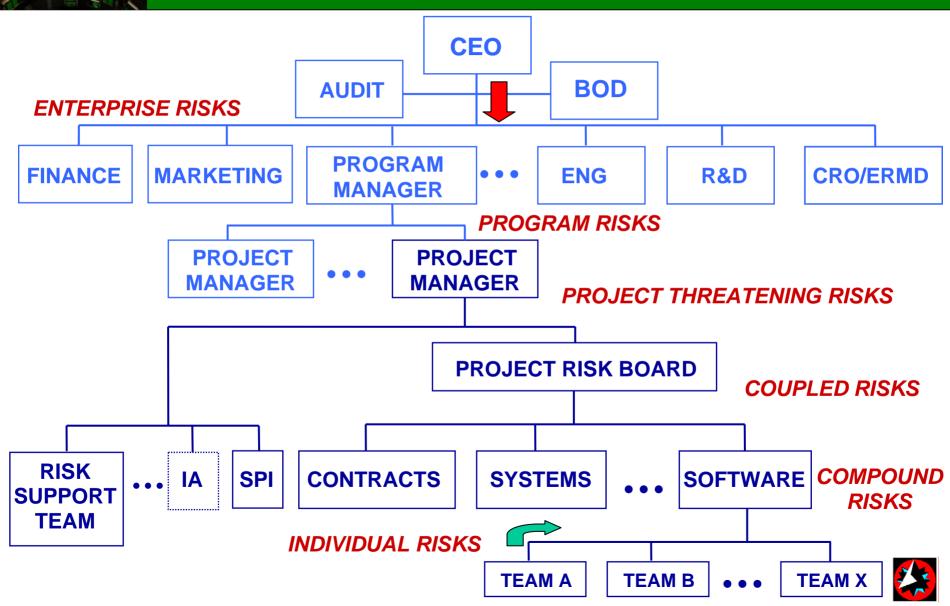


ERM&G Interactions





Managing ERM&G





Measurement Impacts



- ERM & G information must encompass broad range of specific and general measures
 - Each risk area (strategic, operational, financial, insurable, governance)
 has own needs
 - Information has to be interconnected and usable
 - Context information critical
- IT linked directly into business (individually/collectively)
 - IT/Strategy alignment
 - IT/Financial alignment
 - IT/Operational alignment
 - IT/Insurance alignment
 - IT/Compliance alignment
- Governance impacts IT processes and management
 - Proof of effective internal controls
 - Timeliness/accuracy of control information critical
 - Costs of internal controls
- Tensions Between ERM & Governance
 - Innovation vs. compliance
 - "Cultural measures" needed?



Summary



- ERM & G's growing practice
- Direct impacts on
 - What needs to be measured
 - How it is to be measured
 - How measures are interconnected and interpreted
 - Timeliness of measures
 - Costs of measurement
- Dynamic environment
 - Governance requirements
 - Emerging enterprise risks
 - Perceptions of risk

