

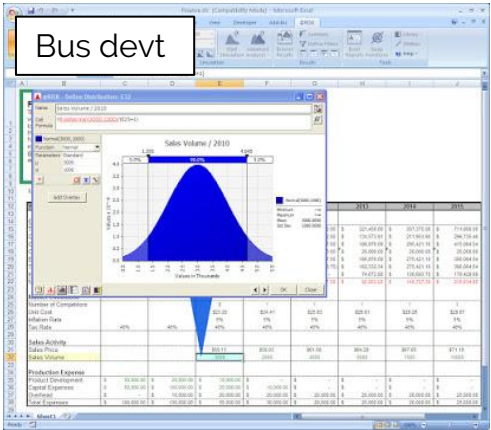
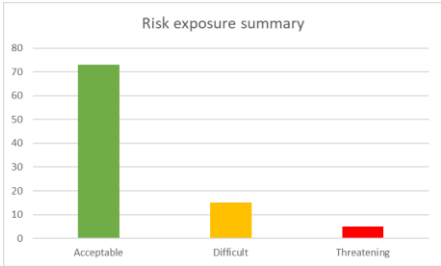
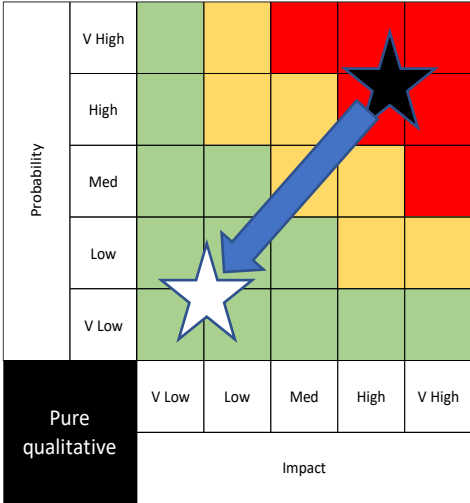
An iceberg floating in a blue ocean under a blue sky with light clouds. The visible tip of the iceberg is small, while the much larger, jagged submerged part is visible below the water line, illustrating the concept of hidden risks.

# How to move to Quantitative Risk Analysis for Enterprise Risk Management

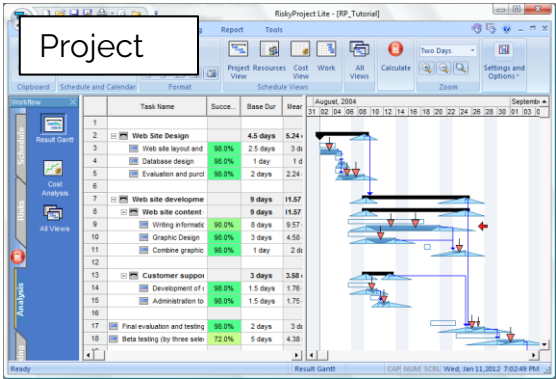
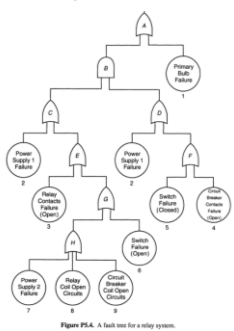
# GRC/ERM/IRM v risk management

Risk Managers with GRC system

Everyone else



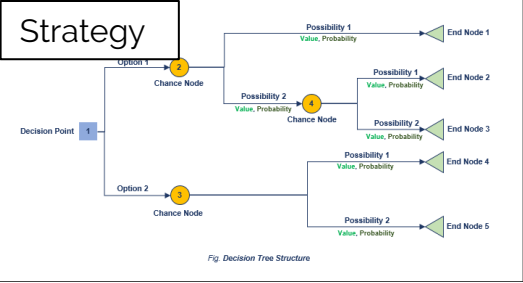
Engineers



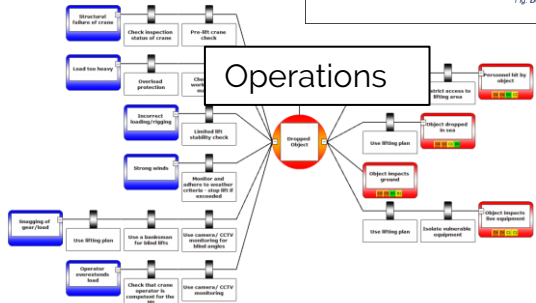
Treasury

$$C(S, t) = N(d_1)S - N(d_2)Ke^{-r(T-t)}$$
$$d_1 = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{T-t}} \left[ \ln\left(\frac{S}{K}\right) + \left(r + \frac{\sigma^2}{2}\right)(T-t) \right]$$
$$d_2 = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{T-t}} \left[ \ln\left(\frac{S}{K}\right) + \left(r - \frac{\sigma^2}{2}\right)(T-t) \right]$$
$$= d_1 - \sigma\sqrt{T-t}$$

Strategy



Operations



H&S

HEALTH AND SAFETY SITE INSPECTION

# GRC v ERM/IRM

Governance, Risk and Compliance v Enterprise/Integrated Risk Management

Risk Managers with GRC system

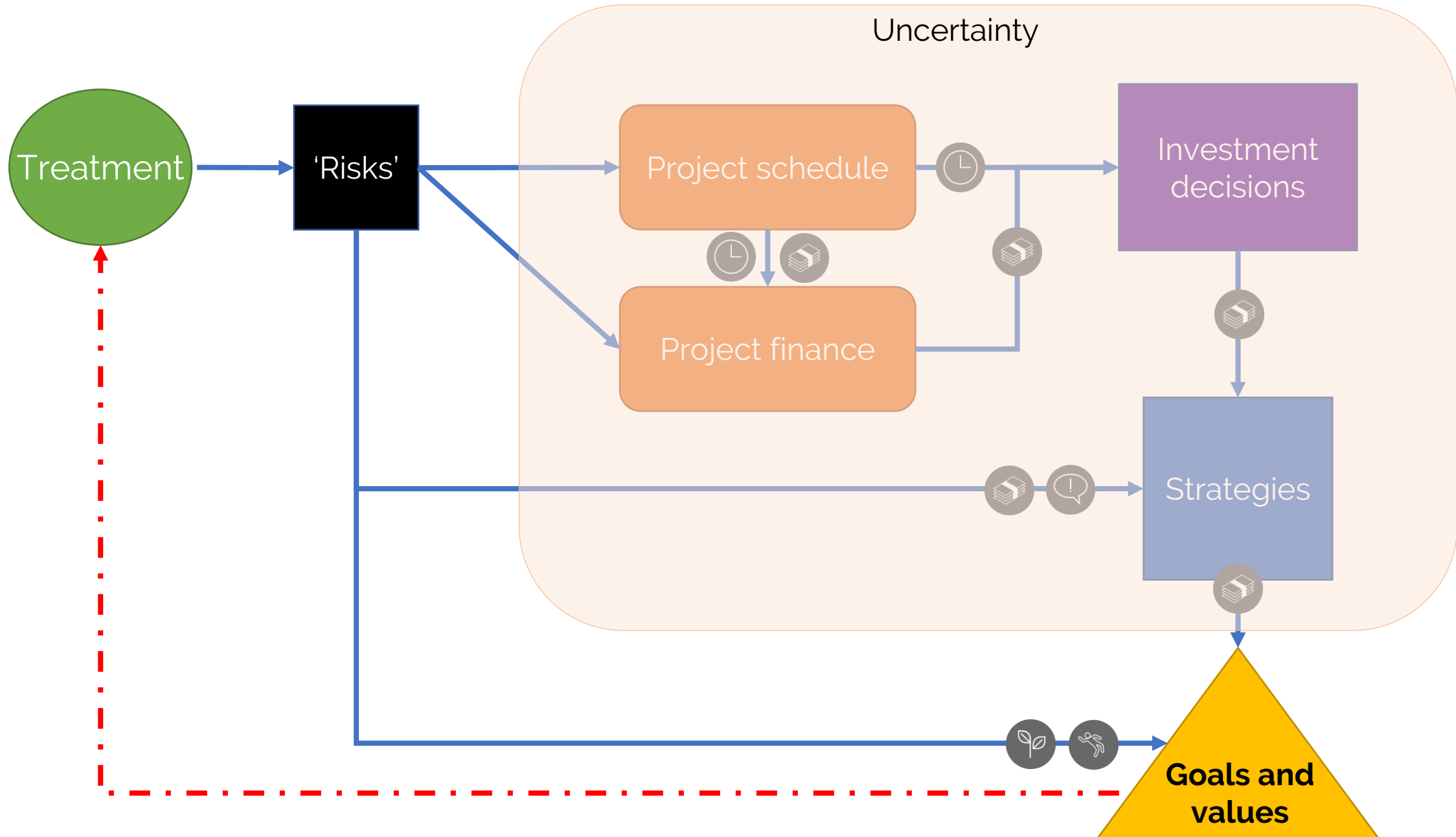
Everyone else with their methods

*“Our organisation  
is not yet mature  
enough to go  
quantitative”*



*“Management  
doesn't listen to  
us”*

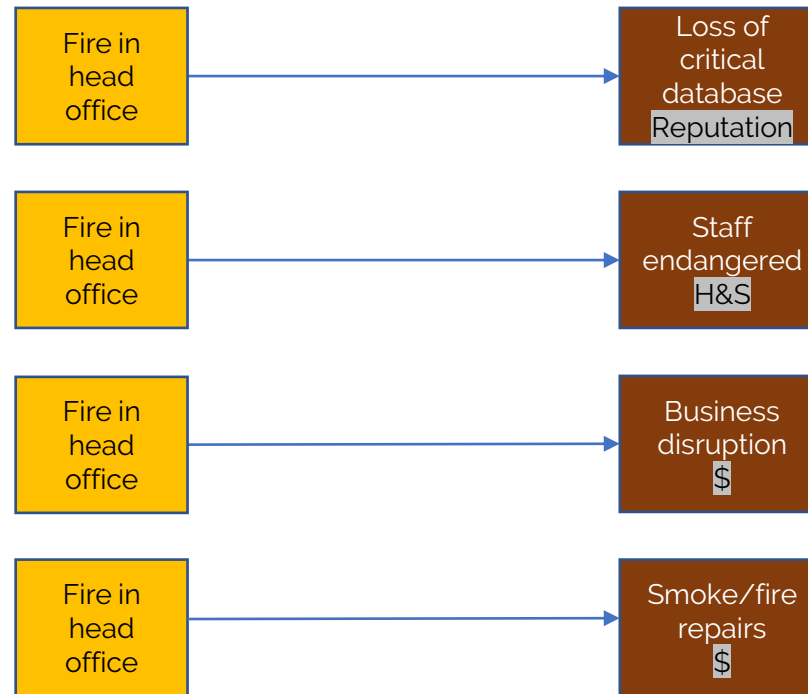
# The end goal – build and preserve



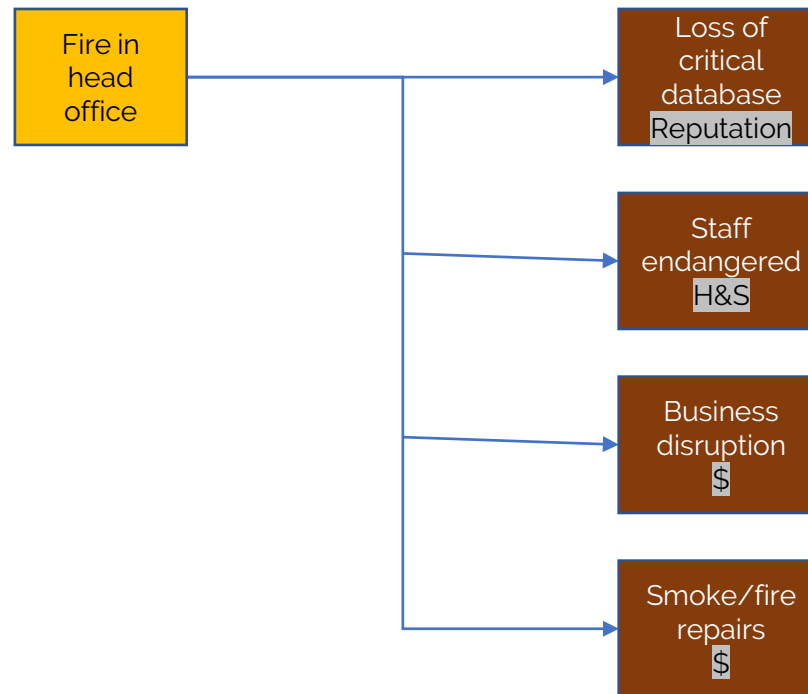
An illustration of an iceberg floating in a blue ocean under a blue sky with light clouds. The visible tip of the iceberg is small and jagged, while the much larger, submerged part below the water surface is complex and textured, representing hidden risks.

# A richer way to describe risks

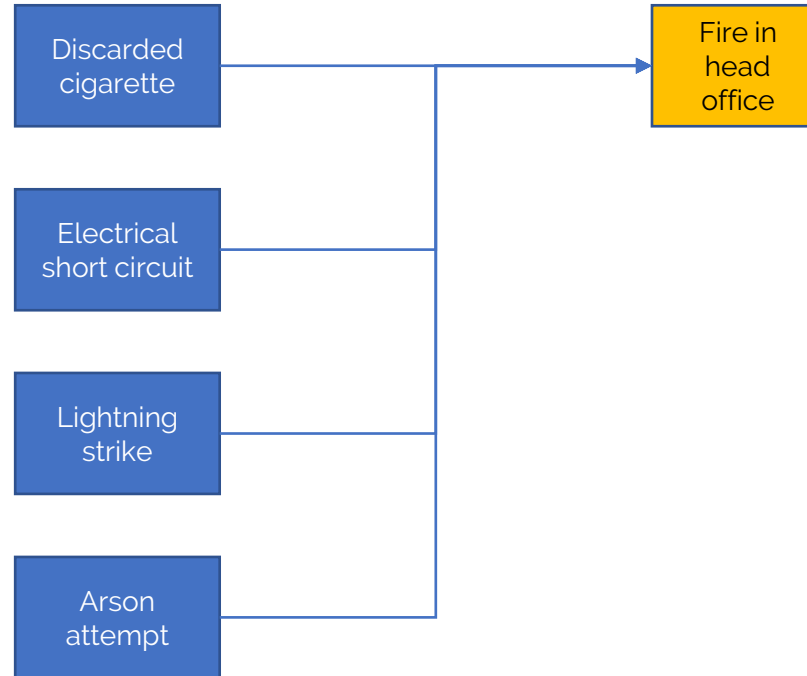
# Typical risk register approach



# Which is just ...

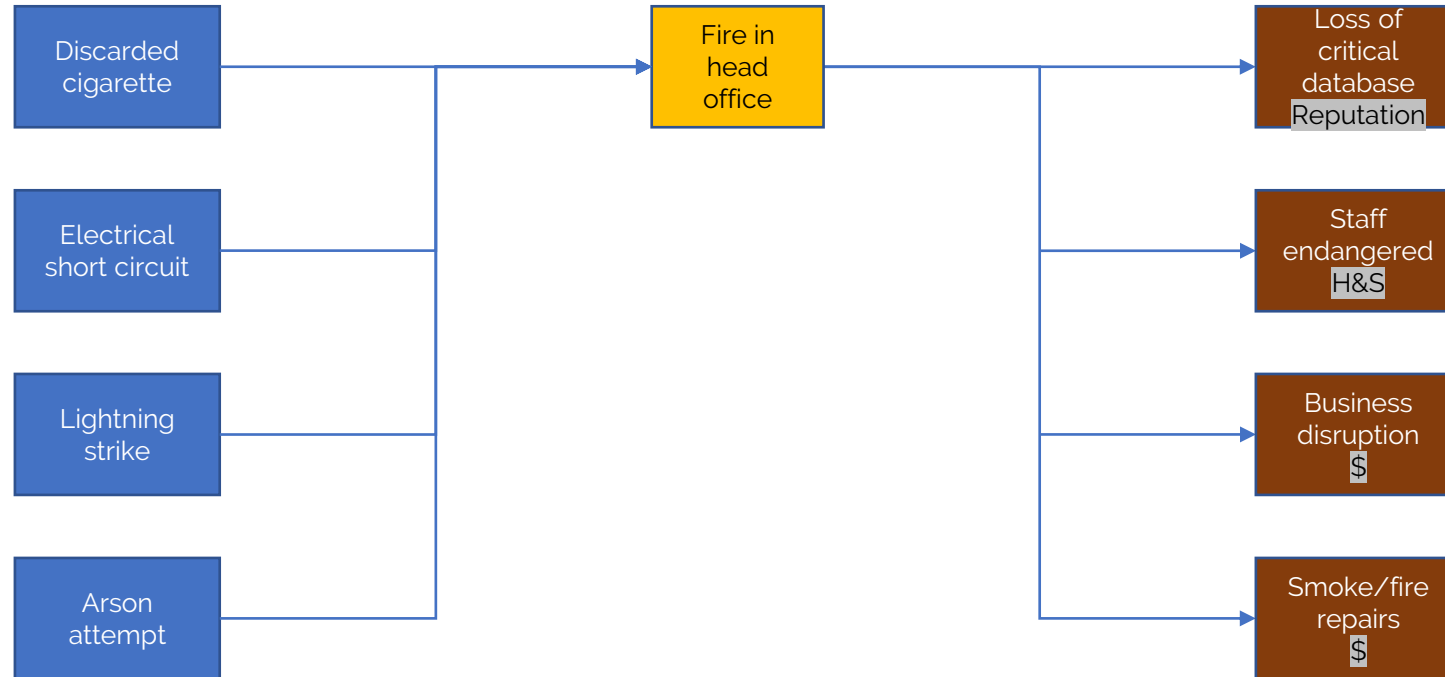


# And why might it happen?

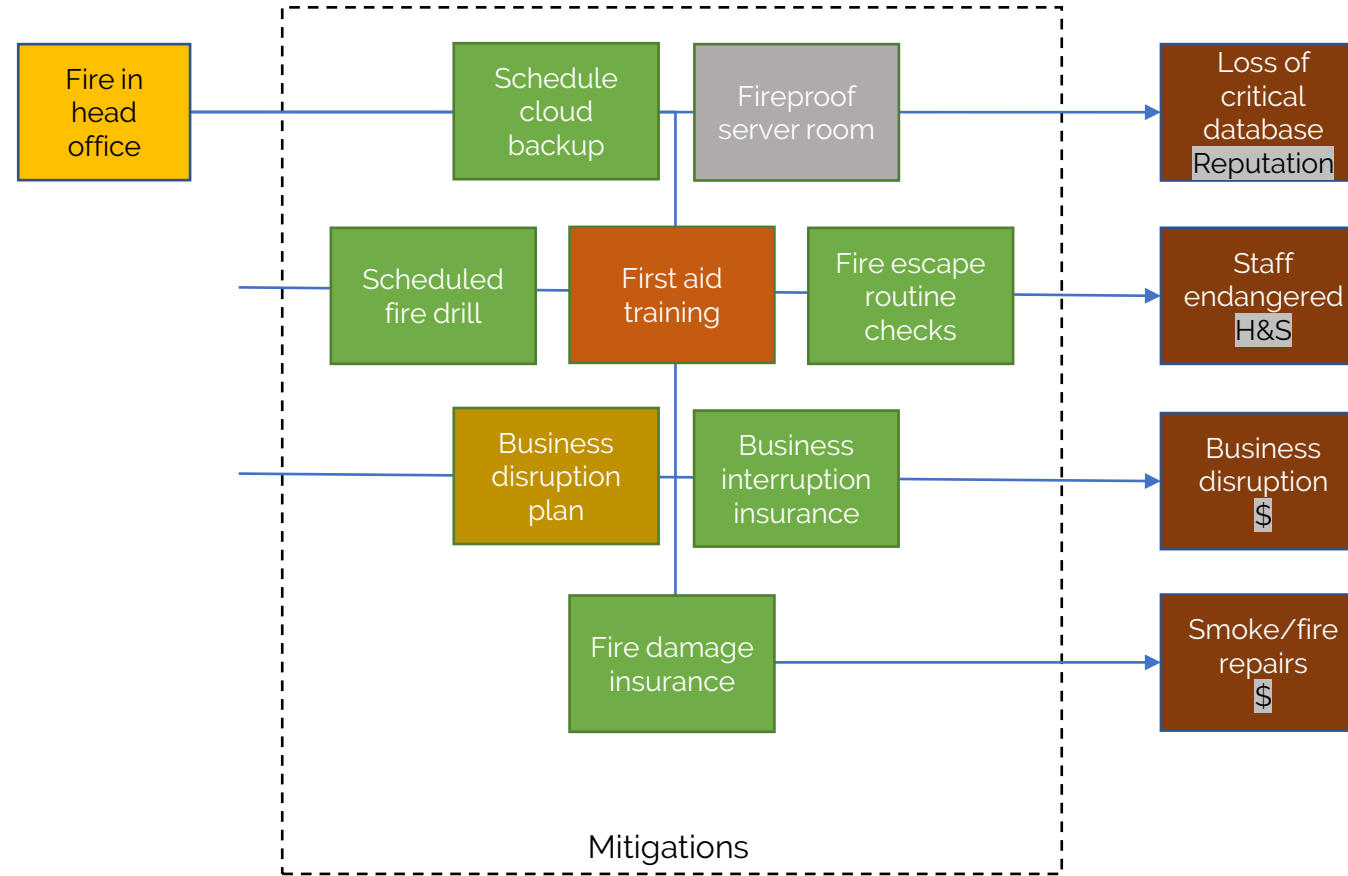




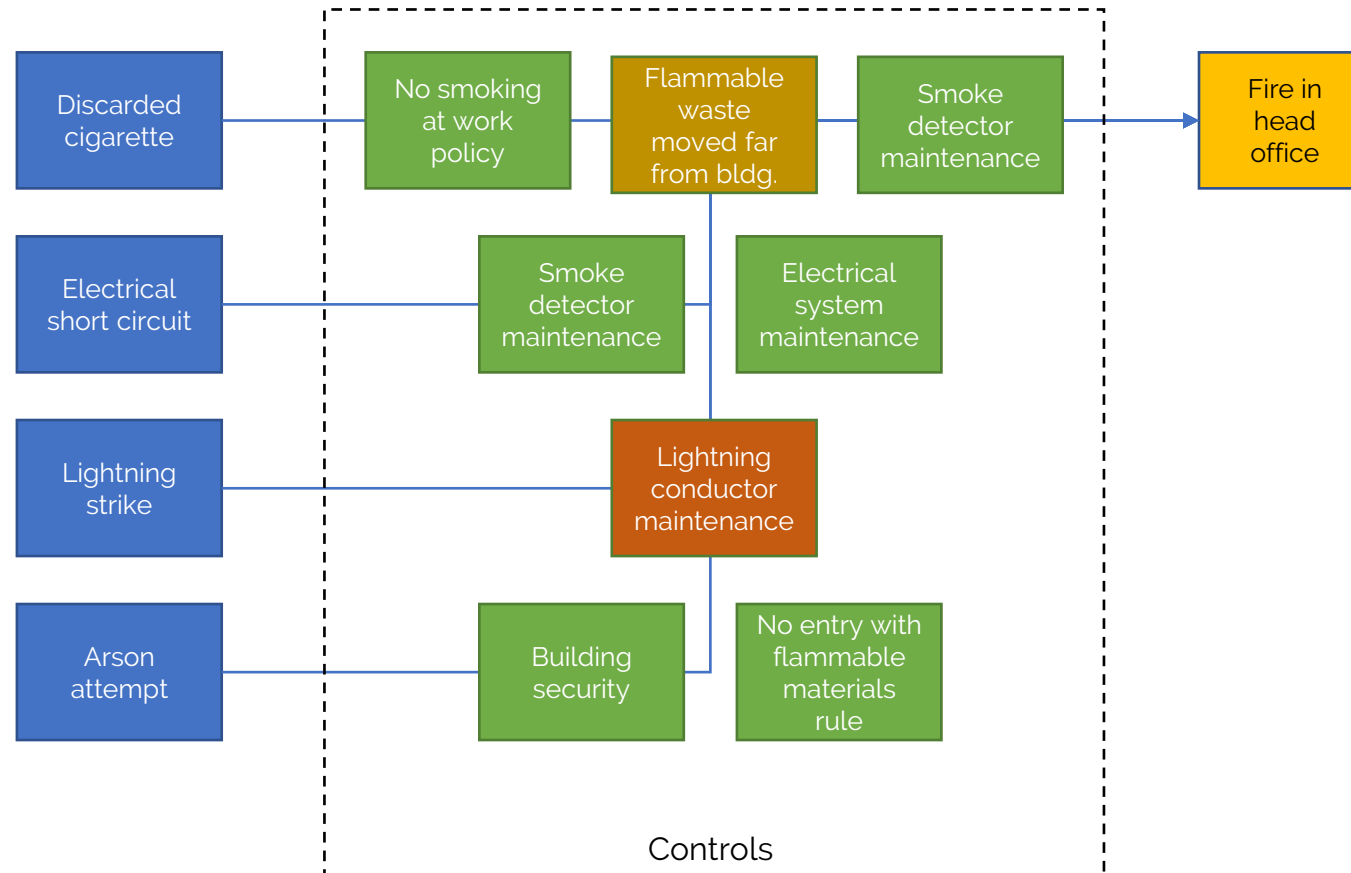
# The problem we have to manage



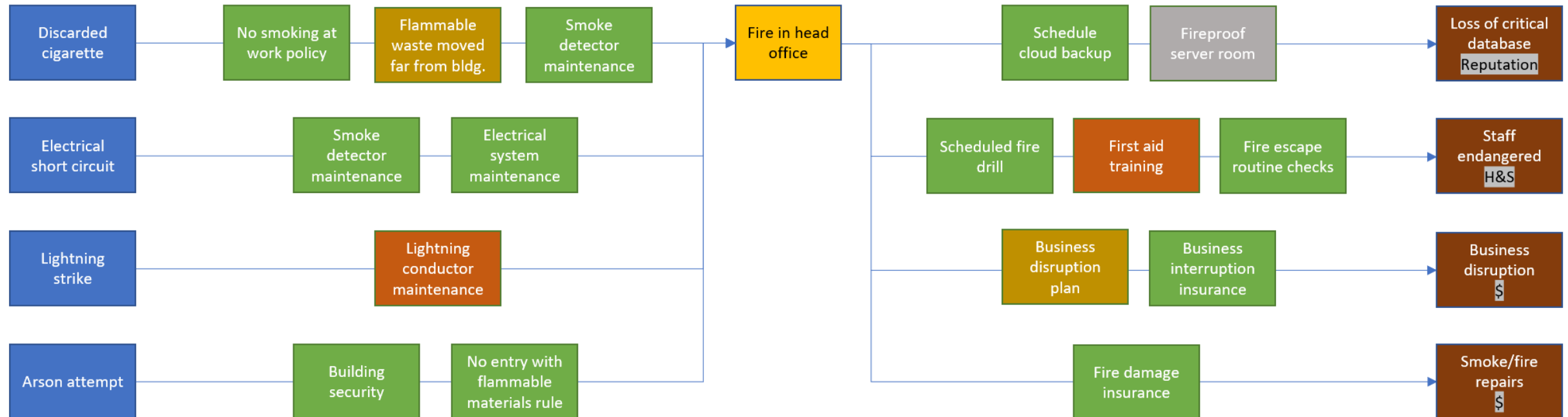
# How can we manage the impact?



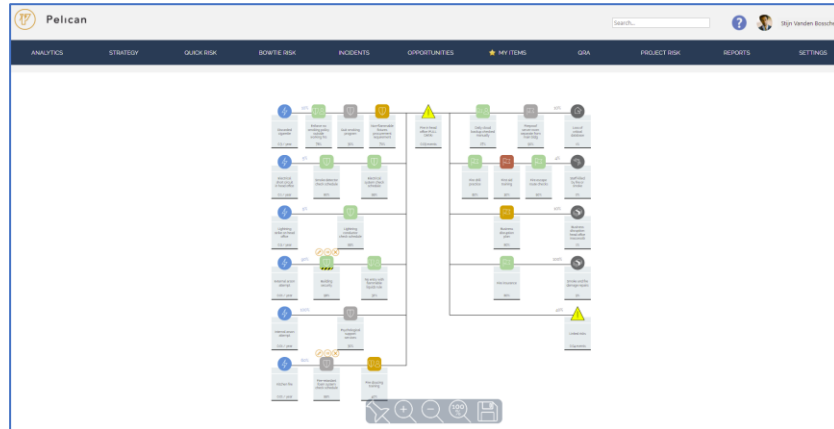
# How can we stop it happening?



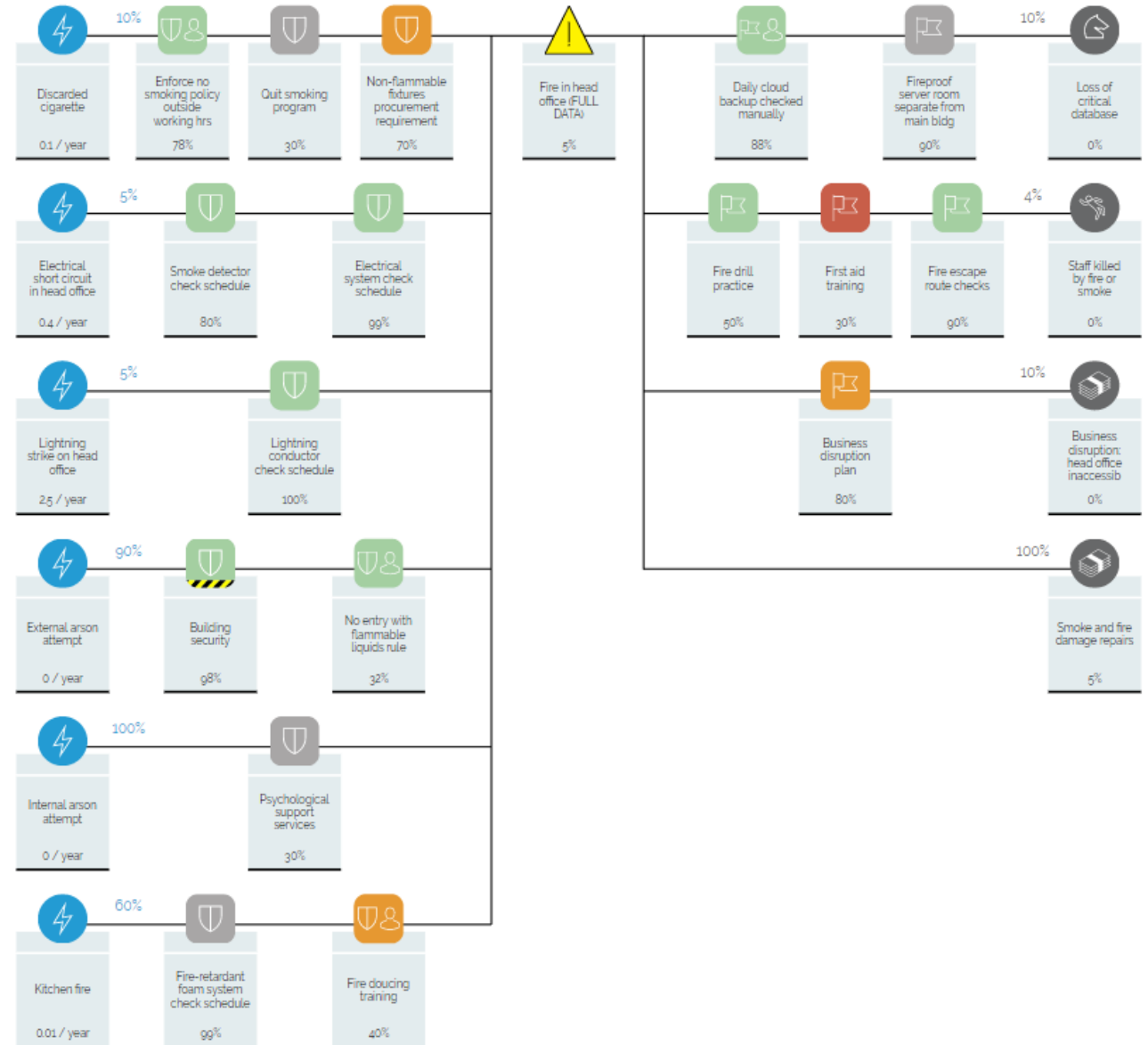
# The overall strategy



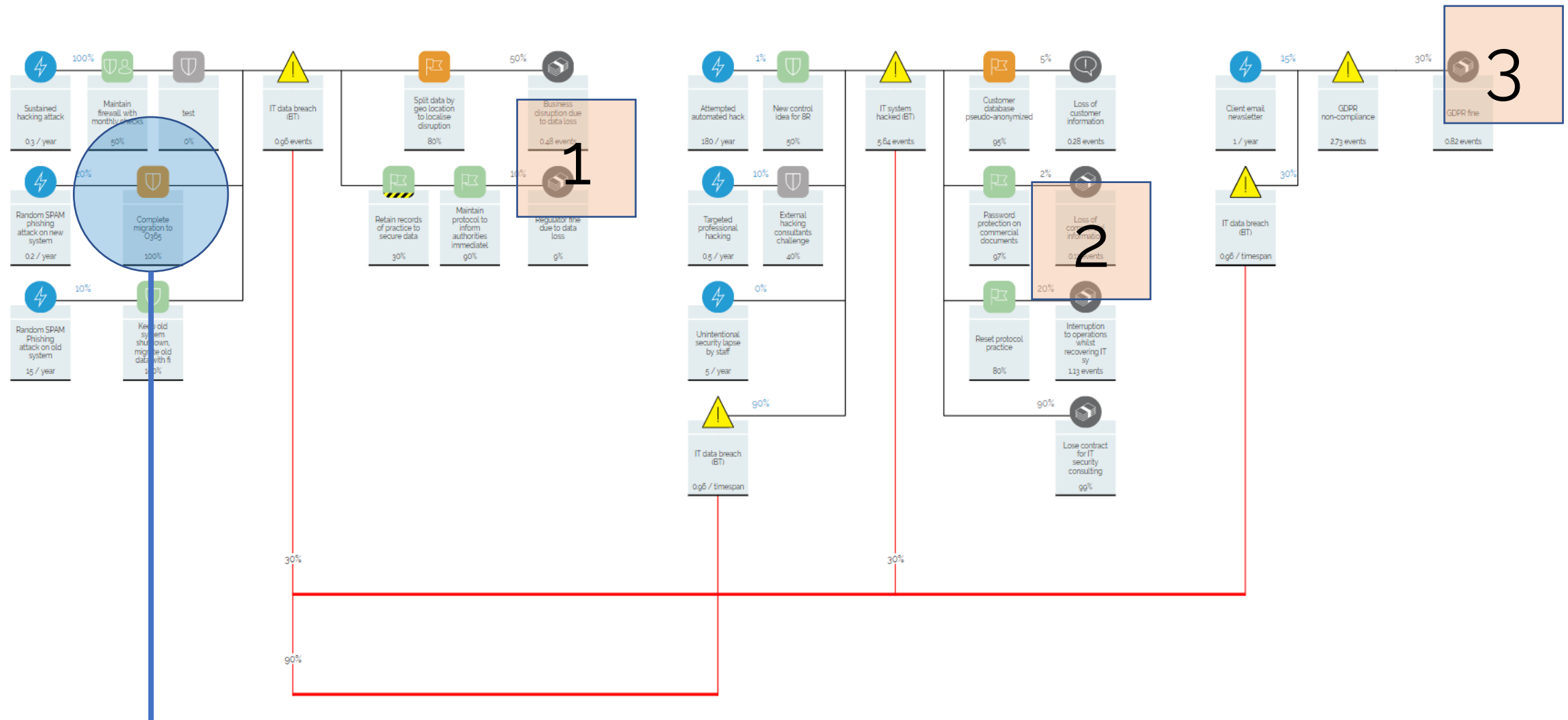
# Putting numbers in



Pelican ERM system  
[www.vosesoftware.com](http://www.vosesoftware.com)



# Risks are often interconnected



This control has not been checked in time. That jeopardises the management of three risks

An iceberg floating in a blue ocean under a blue sky with light clouds. The tip of the iceberg is above the water, while the much larger, jagged base is submerged. The water is a deep blue, and the sky is a lighter blue with scattered white clouds.

# Getting quantitative

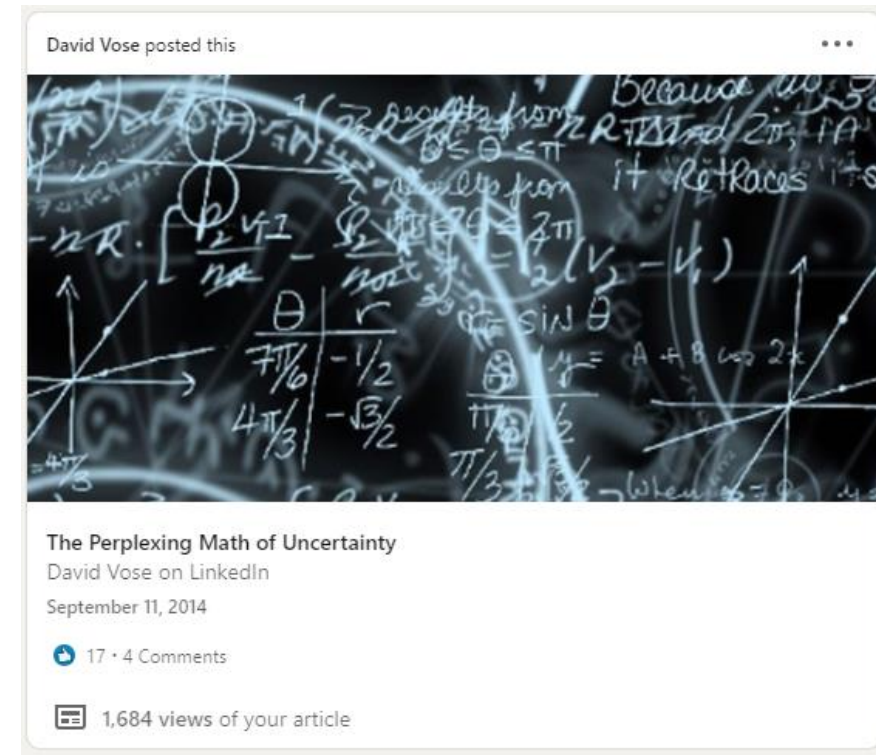
4 distributions

# If you're on LinkedIn ...

More about the distributions



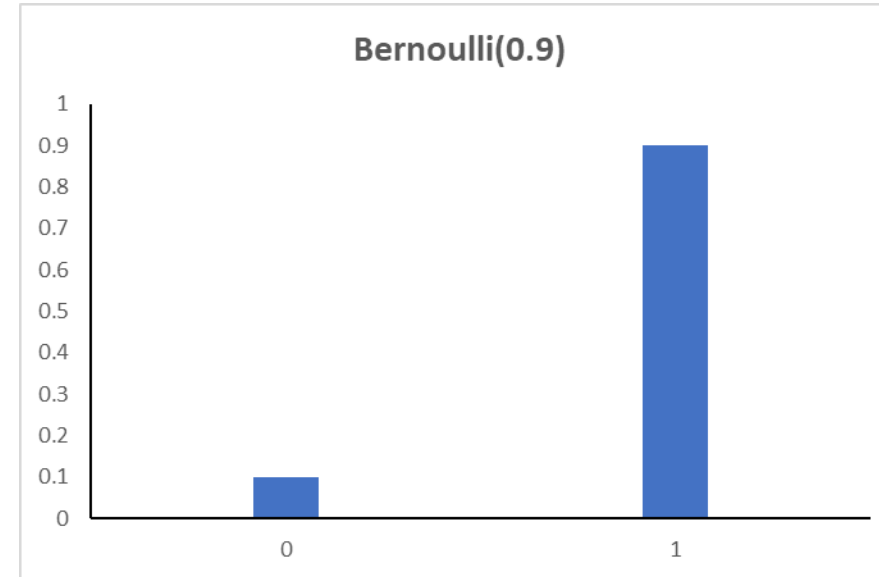
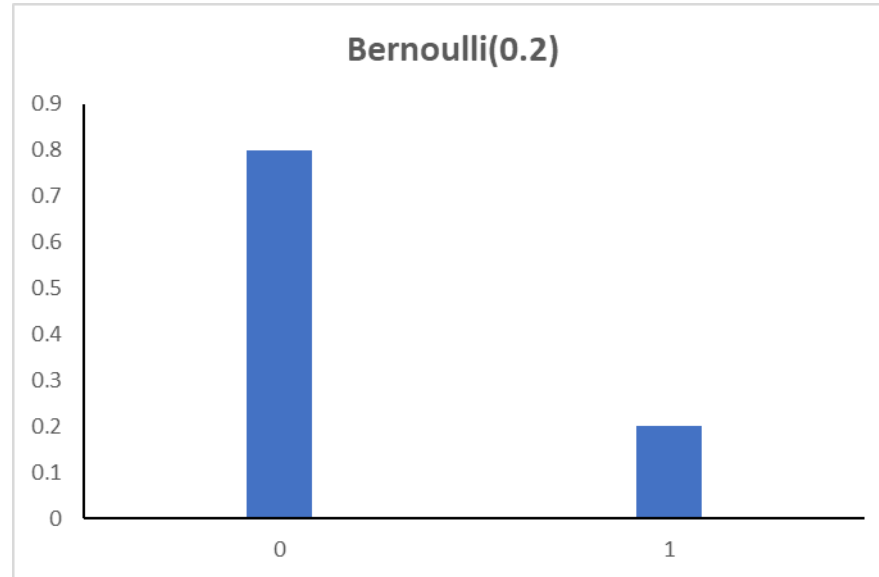
Avoid common modelling mistakes





# Bernoulli distribution - essential

Risks that can only occur once



1 = it happened

0 = it didn't happen

Parameter =  $P(\text{it happened})$

$\text{Bernoulli}(0.2) * 10$

$\text{IF}(x > 2, \text{Bernoulli}(0.8), 0)$

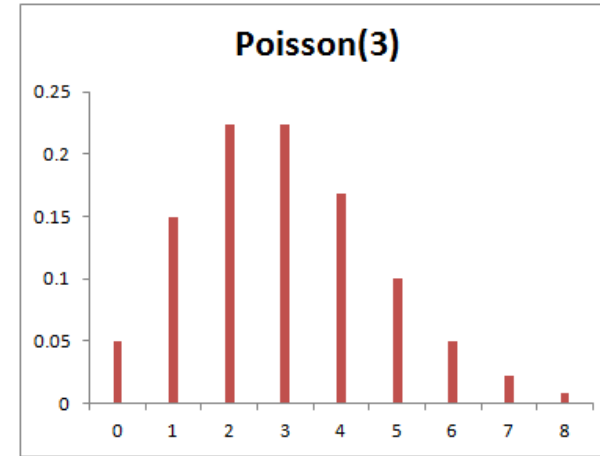
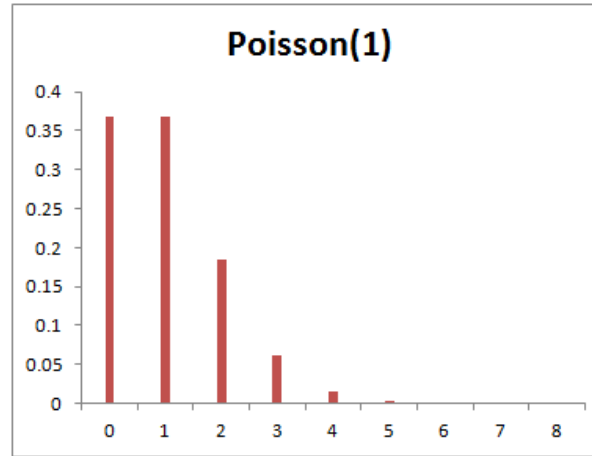
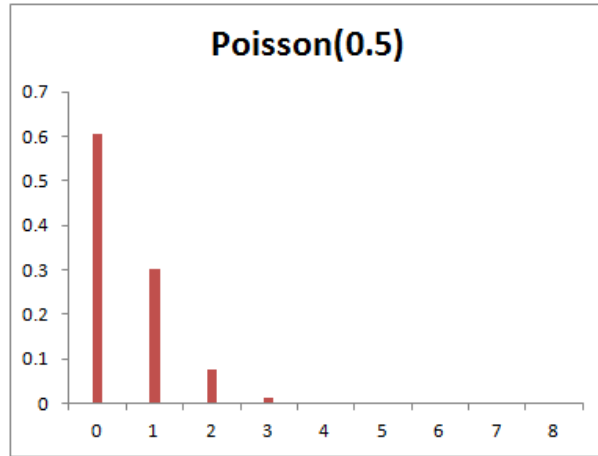
$\text{Bernoulli}(\text{IF}(x=1, p, q))$

Jacob Bernoulli



# Poisson distribution - essential

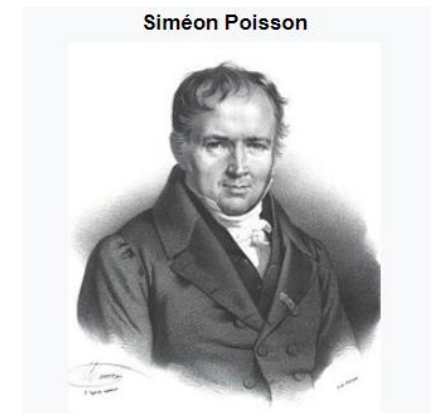
Risks that can occur multiple times



Parameter  $\lambda$  = average # events in period

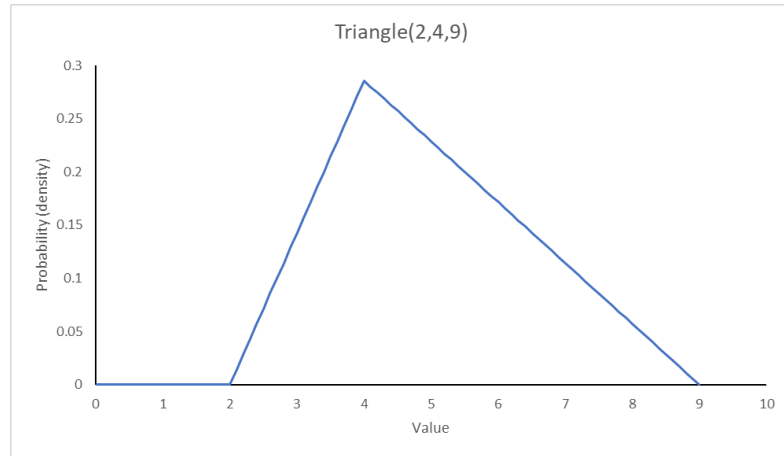
Simple to use:

- $\mu$  events per year,  $t$  years:  $\lambda = \mu t$
- $\mu$  events per year, probability  $p$  event  $\rightarrow$  consequence:  $\lambda = \mu p$
- $P(0) = \text{EXP}(-\lambda)$ ,  $P(>0) = 1 - \text{EXP}(-\lambda)$

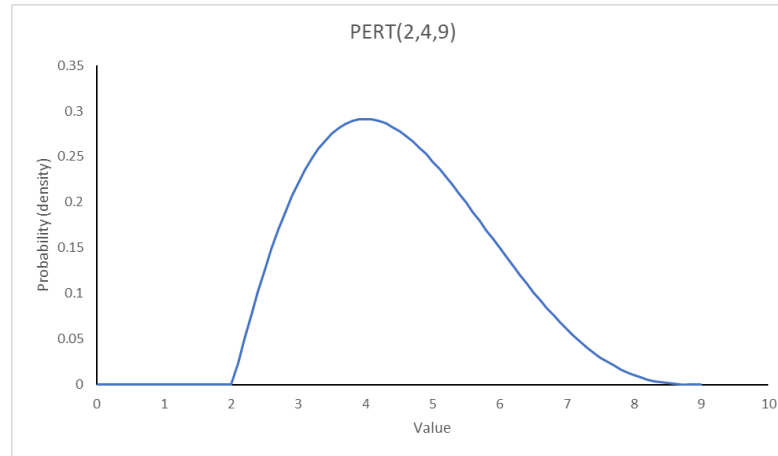


# Three-point estimates - essential

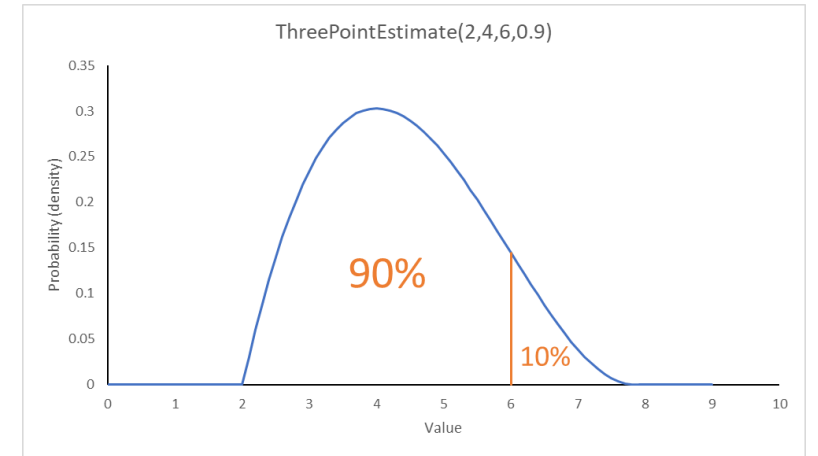
How large an impact might be



Crude



Bit better



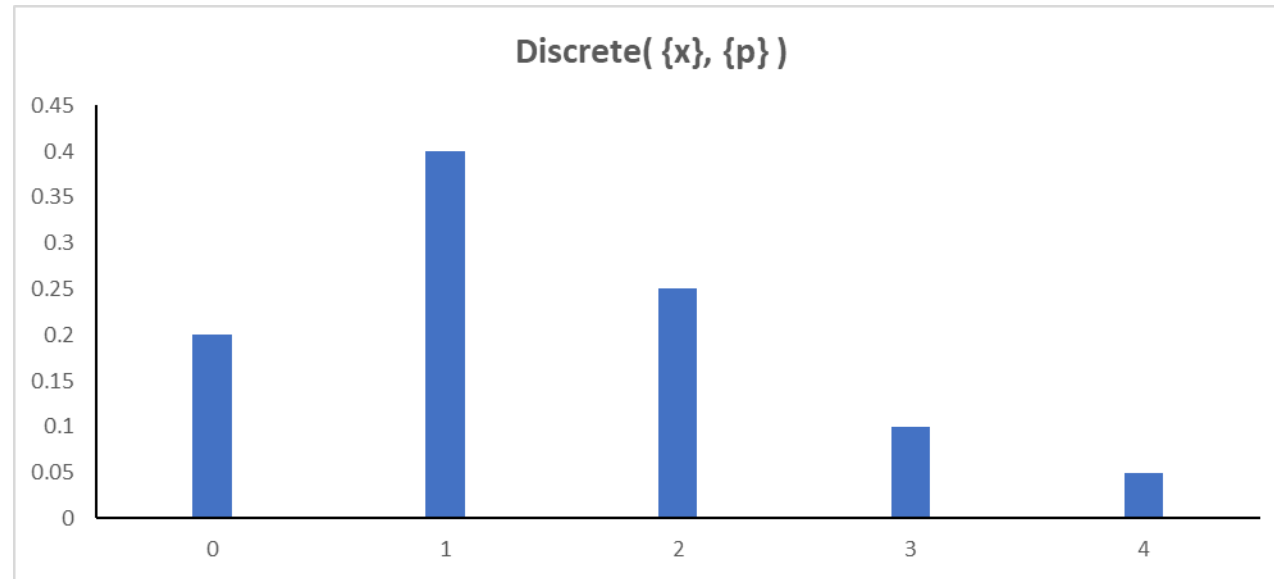
Best

Better than a single value!

What are the:

- Minimum possible value - *usually well known*
- The most likely value - *also usually well known*
- 'Maximum' value - *harder to say, P90 is more intuitive*

# Discrete distribution - useful



Use for mutually exclusive scenarios, combining expert estimates and discrete variables (like how many bridges)

An iceberg floating in a blue ocean under a blue sky with light clouds. The tip of the iceberg is visible above the water line, while the much larger, jagged mass of the iceberg is submerged below the surface. The text 'Cyber risk' is written in white on the right side of the image, positioned over the submerged part of the iceberg.

# Cyber risk

# FAIR model is a very simple bowtie

## FAIR

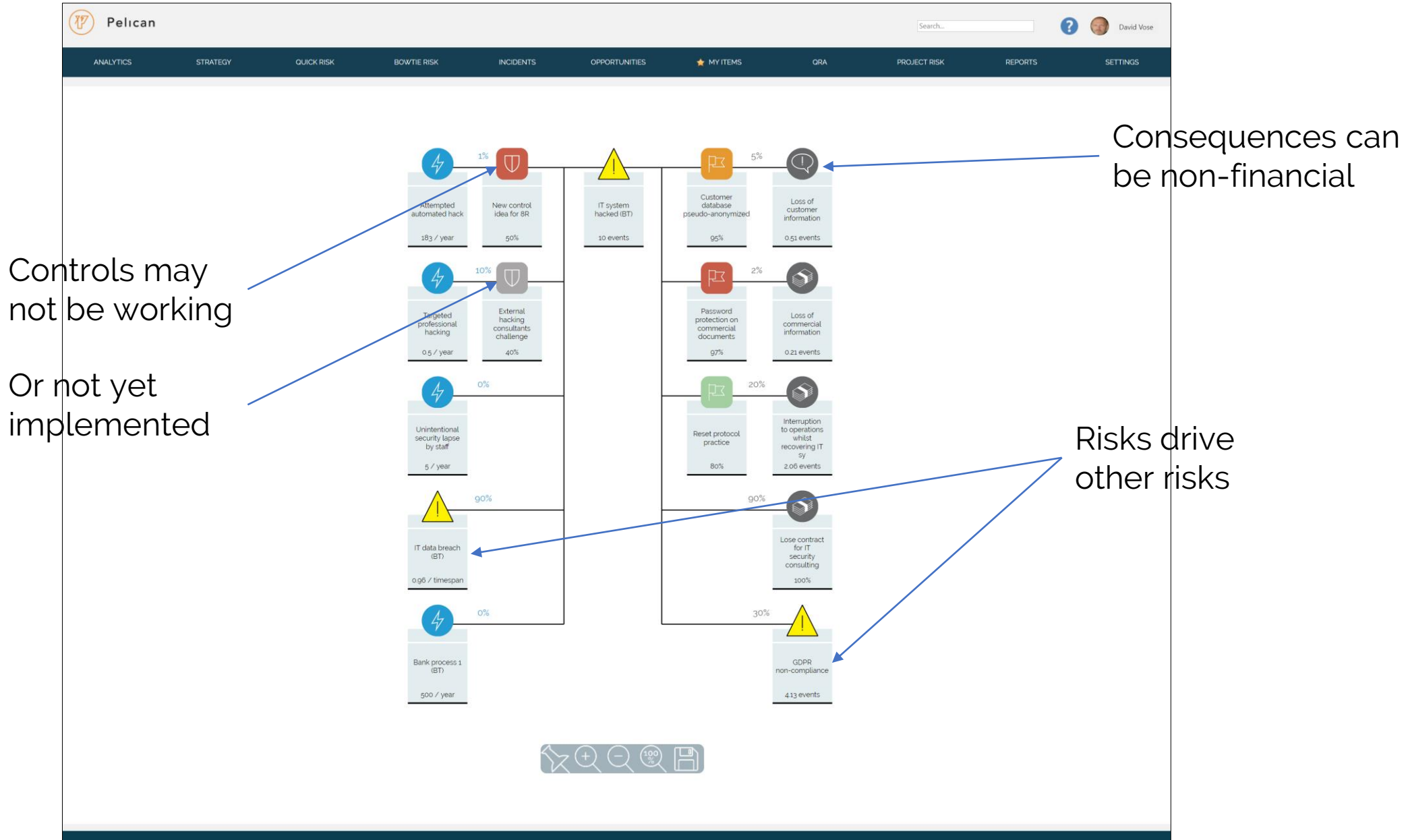


## Equivalent bowtie



$$p = \int_{\min}^{\max} f_T(x) (1 - F_S(x)) dx$$

# Full cybersecurity analysis

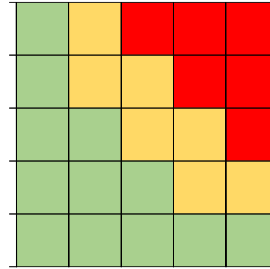


An iceberg floating in a blue ocean under a blue sky with light clouds. The visible tip of the iceberg is on the left, while the much larger, submerged portion extends across the bottom half of the image. A horizontal line separates the water surface from the sky.

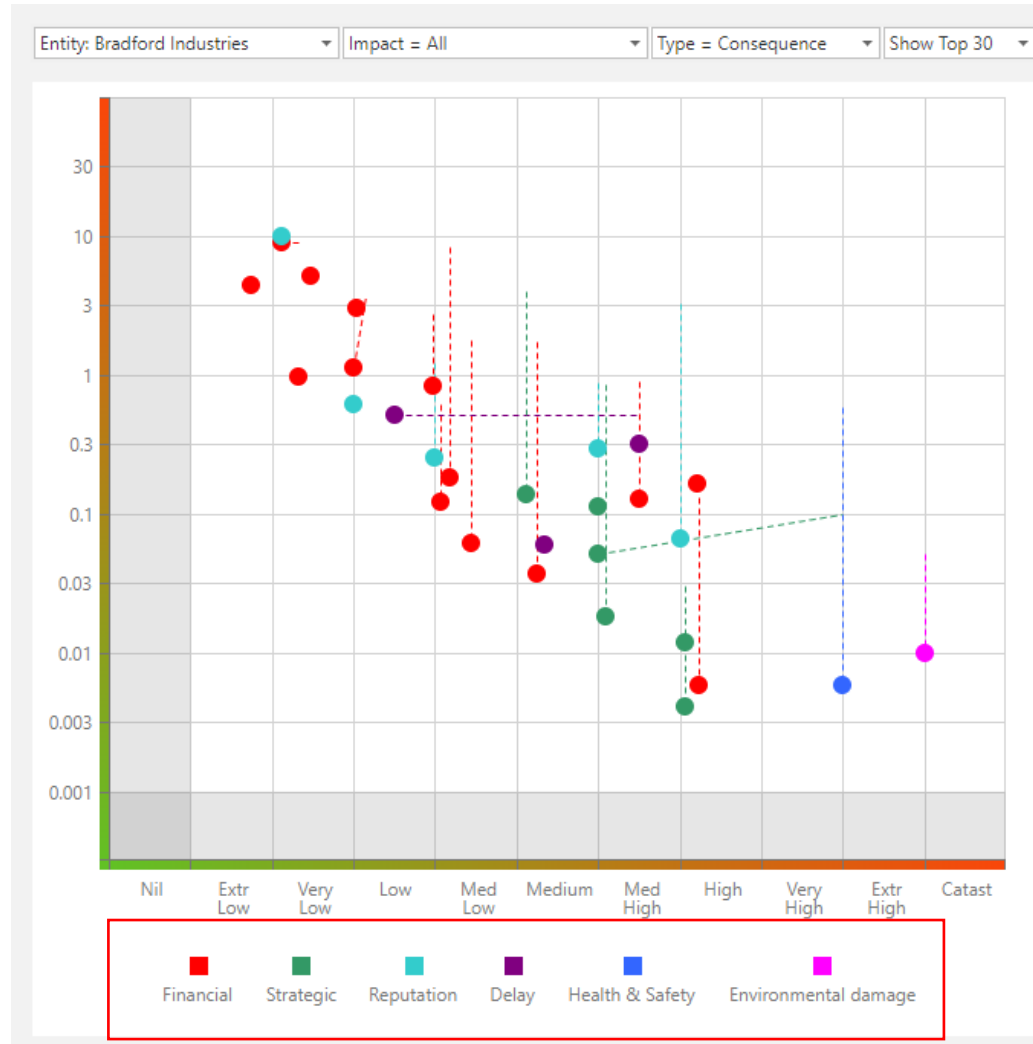
# An enterprise view of risk



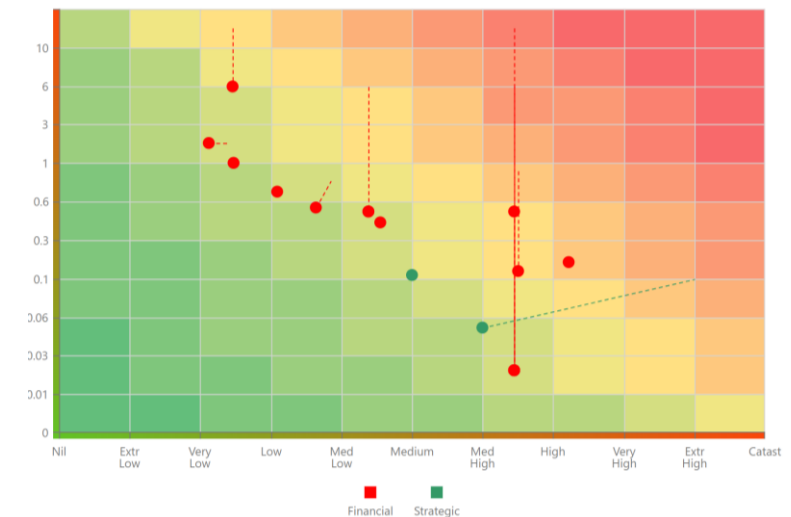
# Out with the old ...



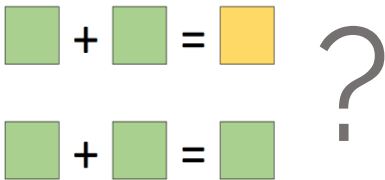
# Individual risk overview



- Consistent framework
- Scaled to entity
- Imposes corporate ethical standards
- Let's one see, for example, the value of a cyber-security control against a H&S control



# Multi Attribute Utility



Entity structure

\$

Qualitative and quantitative

David Vose posted this

### Moving to a new kind of risk heat map

Moving to a new kind of risk heat map

David Vose on LinkedIn

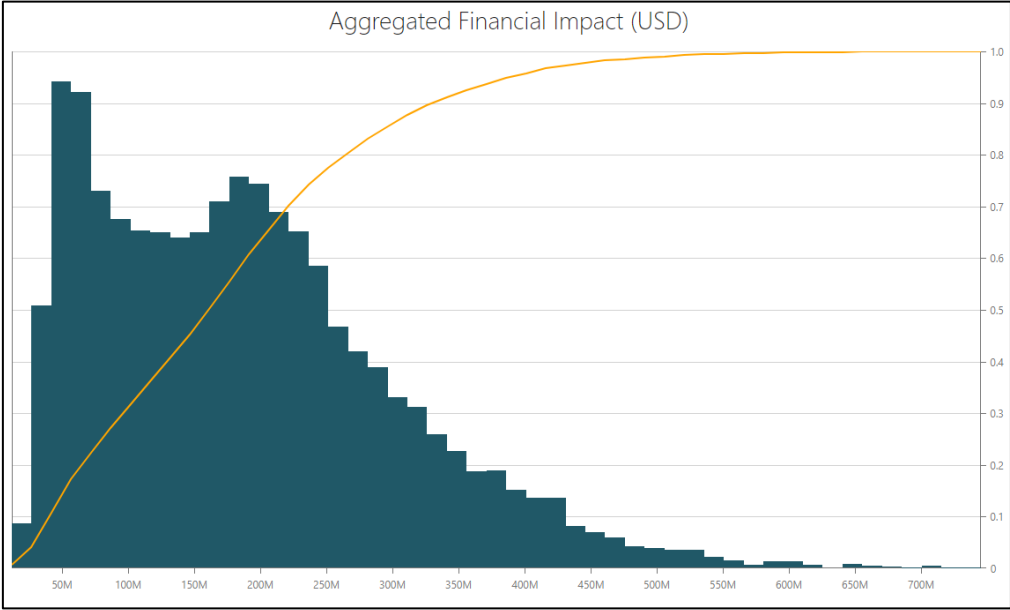
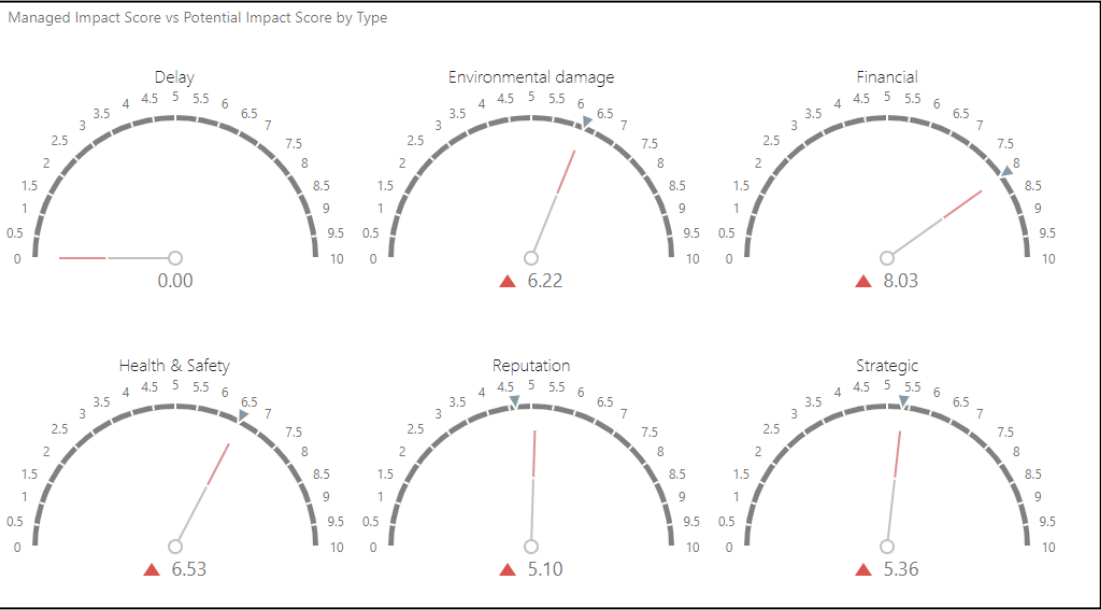
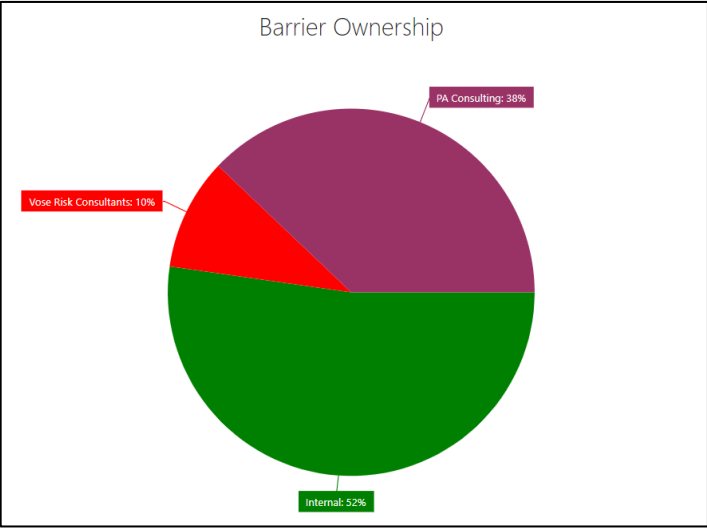
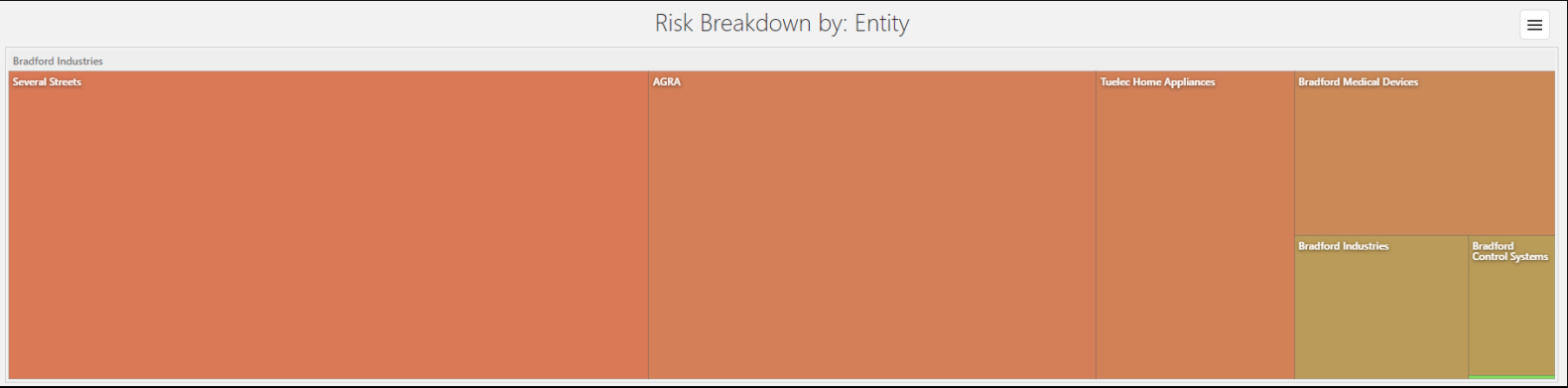
December 18, 2019

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# Monitoring



# Thank you

Questions?