



# The ERM Revolution: Advancing the Cause

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Presented by:

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Big Thinking. Personal Focus.

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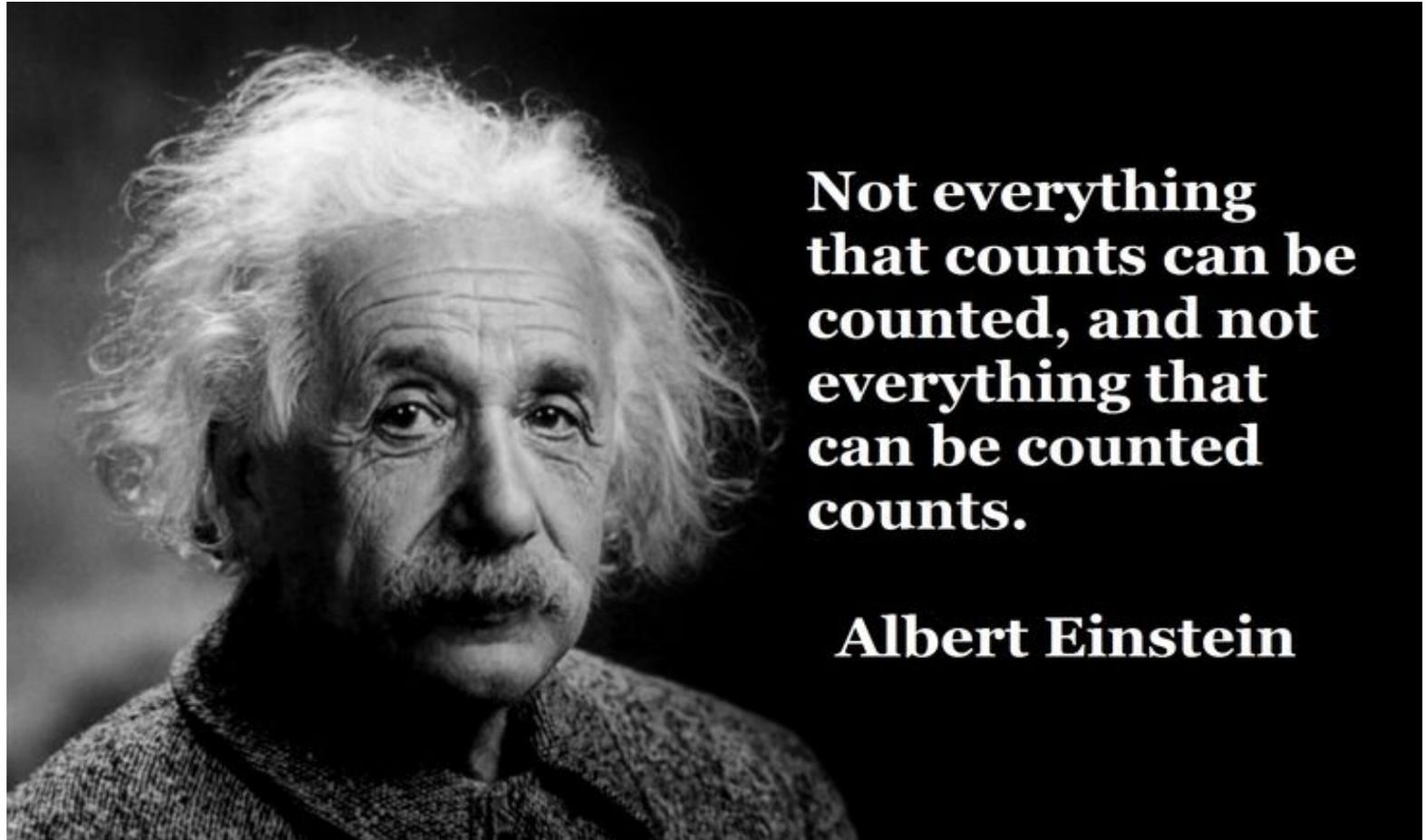
# ERM – Advancing the Cause

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# Quotes That Apply to ERM

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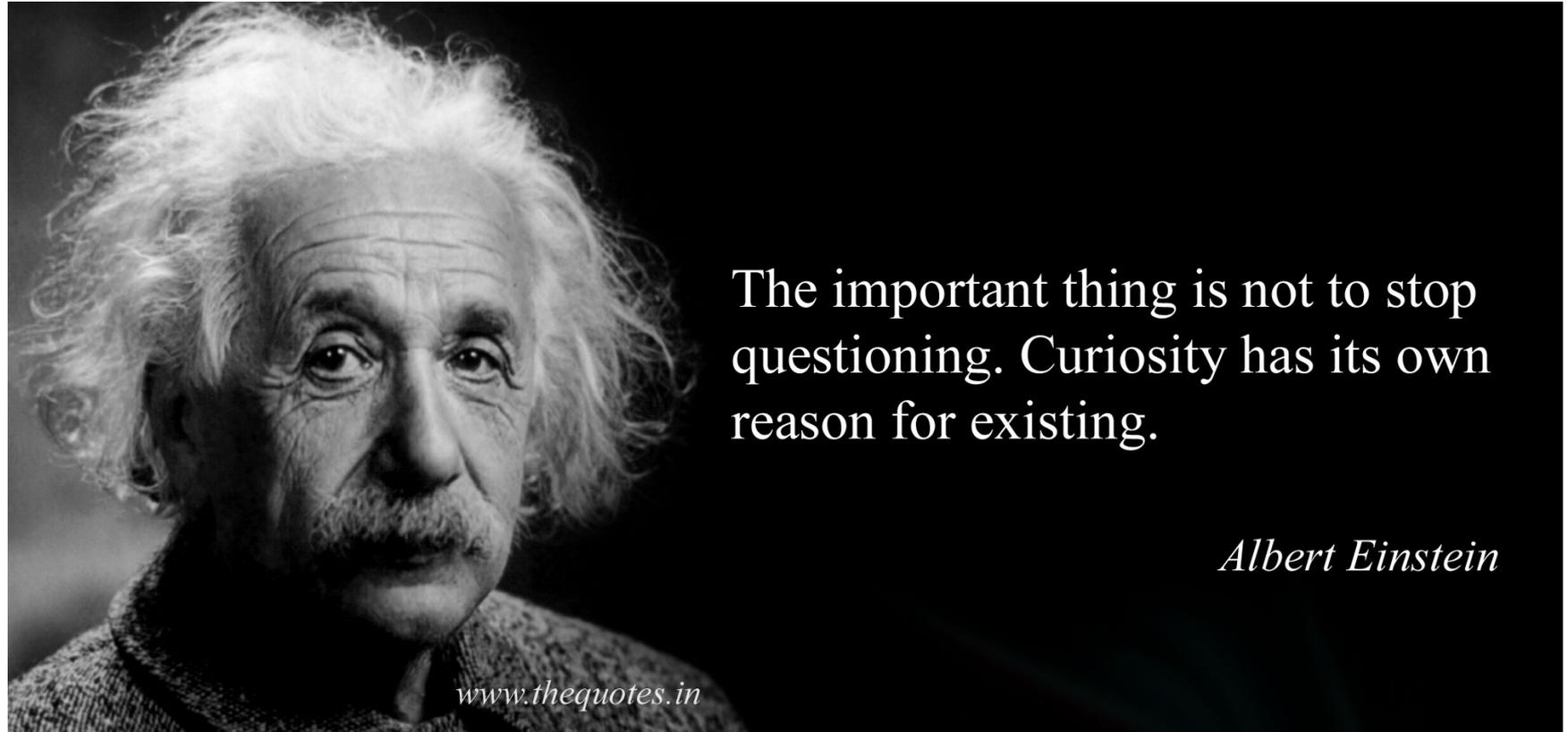


**Not everything  
that counts can be  
counted, and not  
everything that  
can be counted  
counts.**

**Albert Einstein**

# Quotes That Apply to ERM

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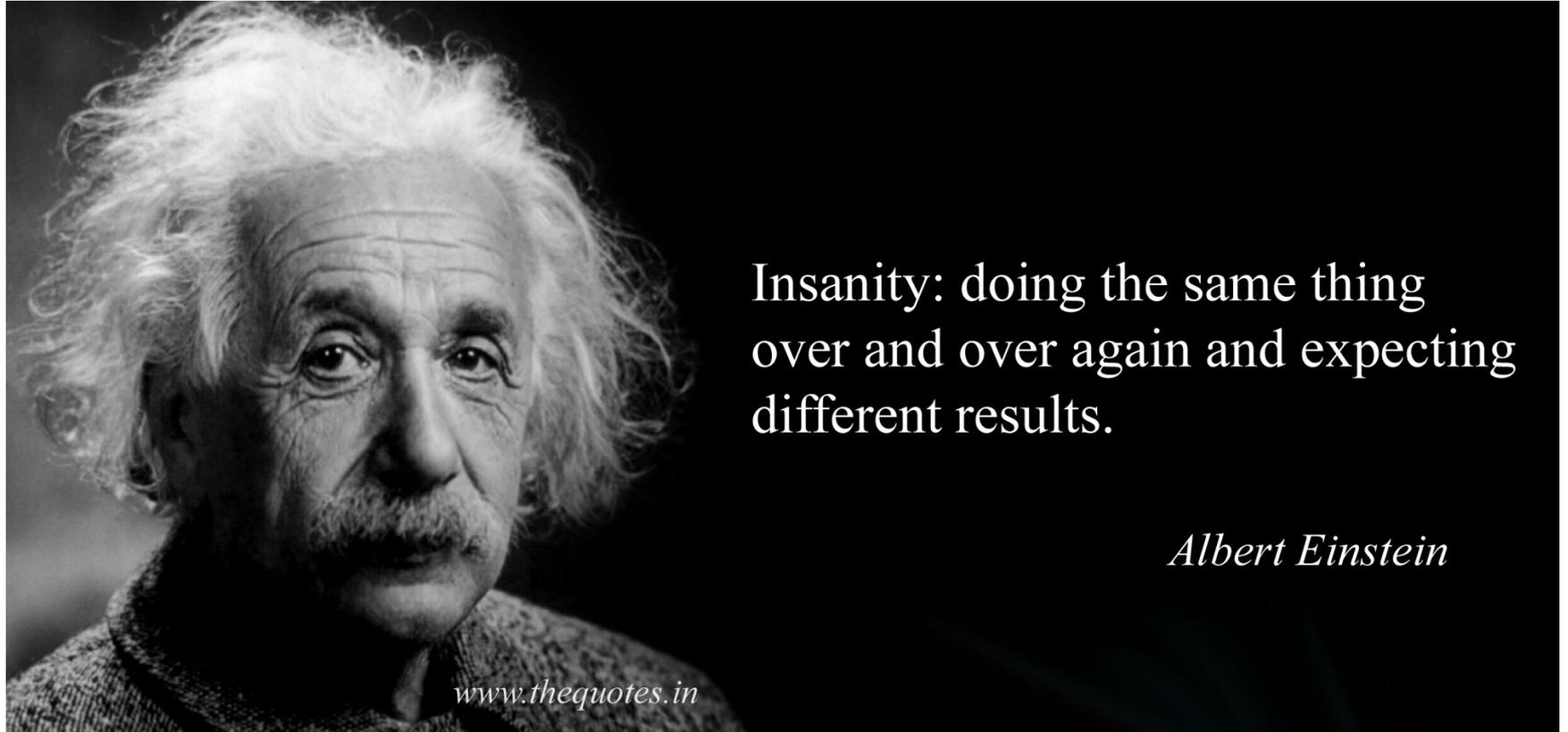
The important thing is not to stop questioning. Curiosity has its own reason for existing.

*Albert Einstein*

[www.thequotes.in](http://www.thequotes.in)

# Quotes That Apply to ERM

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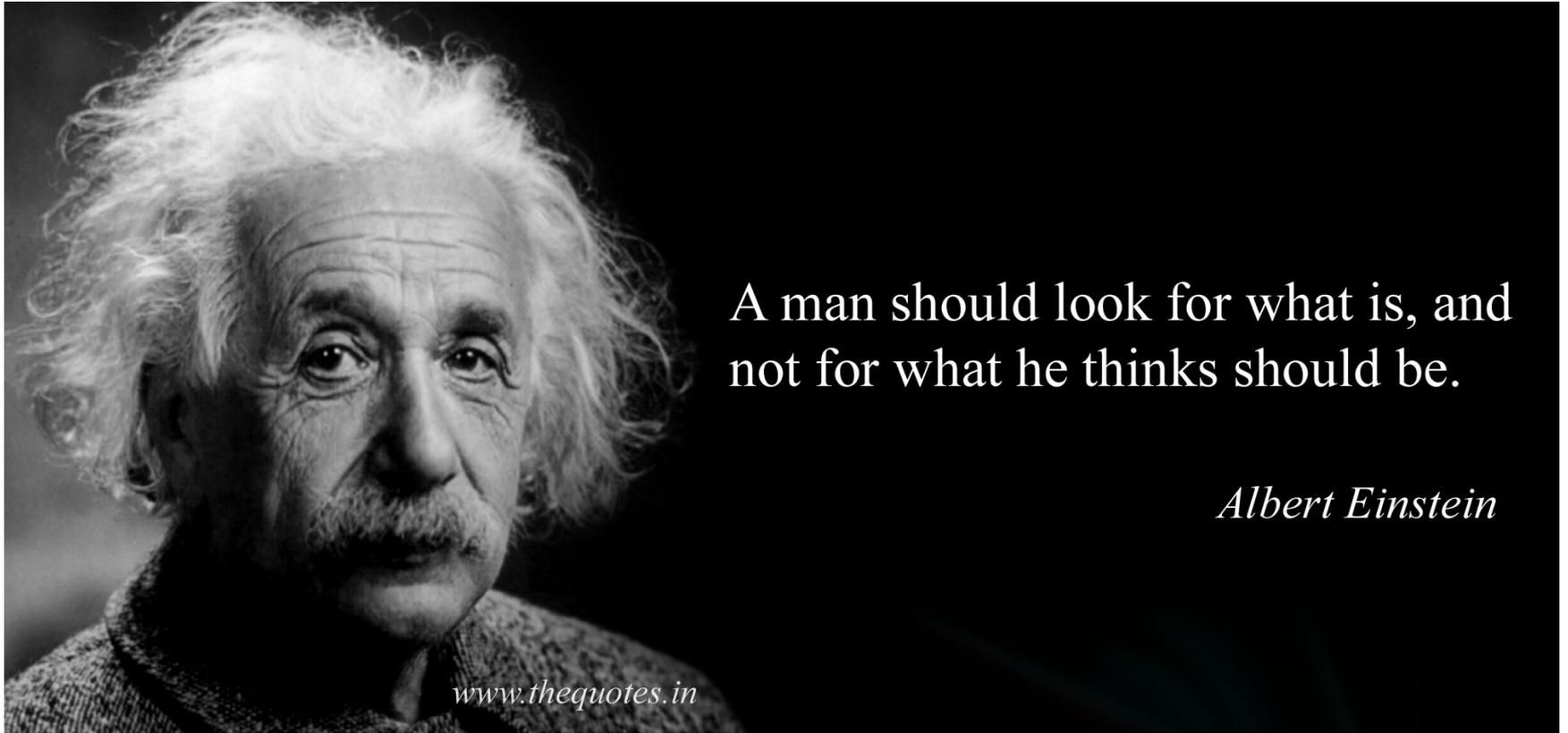
Insanity: doing the same thing over and over again and expecting different results.

*Albert Einstein*

*www.thequotes.in*

# Quotes That Apply to ERM

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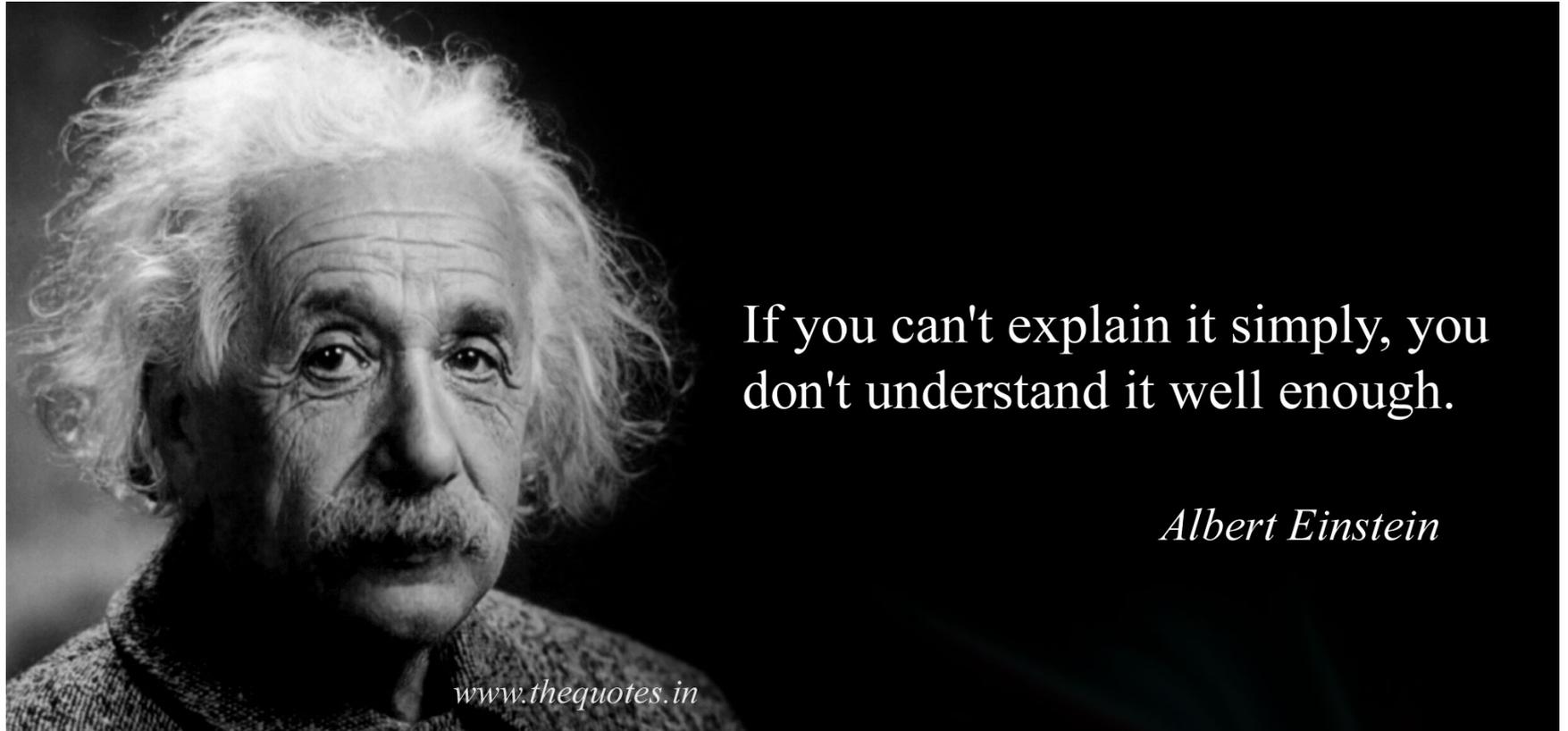
A man should look for what is, and not for what he thinks should be.

*Albert Einstein*

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# Quotes That Apply to ERM

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If you can't explain it simply, you don't understand it well enough.

*Albert Einstein*

[www.thequotes.in](http://www.thequotes.in)

# Key Drivers of ERM

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- Protection of Life and Limb
- Protection of Capital
- Maximization of Earnings
- Achievement of Strategic Objectives and Goals
- Stakeholders Expectations
- Compliance with Laws and Regulations



# Key Laws and Enforcement Agencies

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- Dodd-Frank Act
- Foreign Corrupt Practices Act
- Sarbanes-Oxley Act
- U.S. Federal Sentencing Guidelines
- Whistleblowers Protection Act
- Occupational Safety and Health Act
- Equal Employment Opportunity Act
- Aviation and Transportation Security Act
- Environmental Protection Act



# Key Laws and Enforcement Agencies

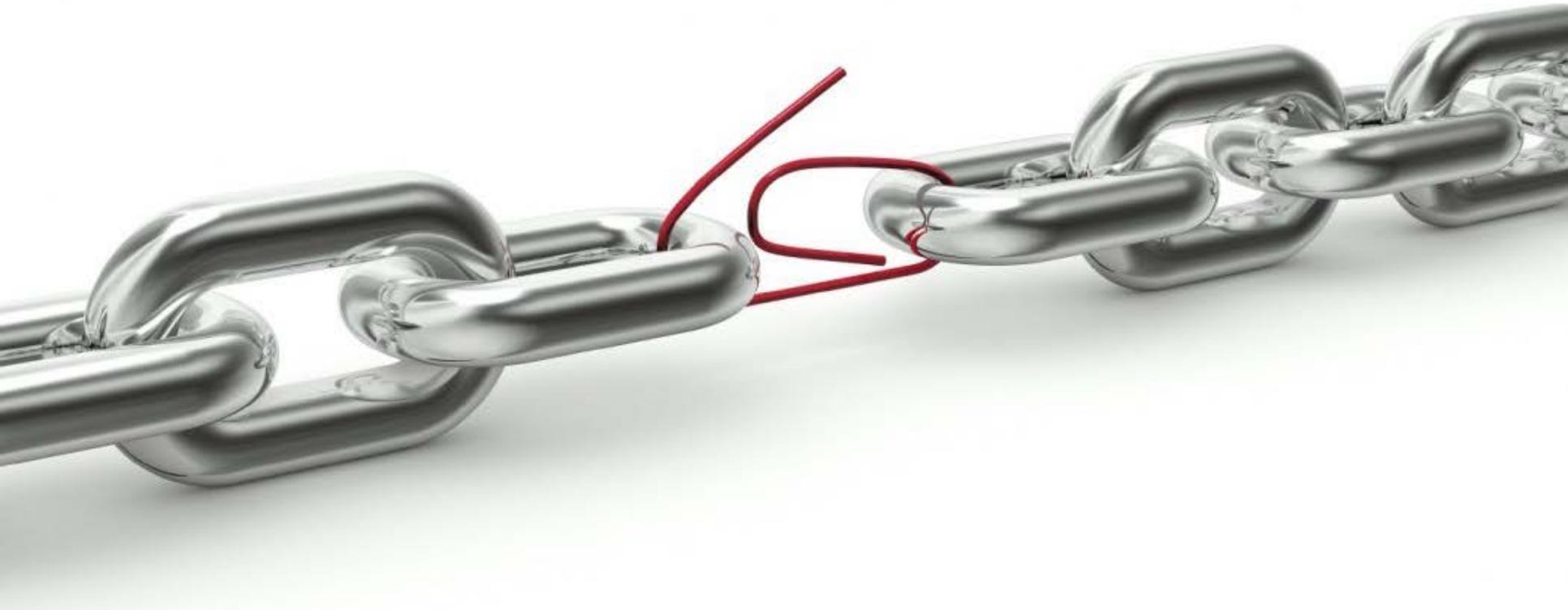
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- SEC and PCAOB
- Department of Justice
- Department of Labor
- Immigration and Customs
- Occupational Safety and Health Administration
- IRS
- FED/FDIC/OCC/NCUA/CFPB
- Environmental Protection Agency
- National Labor Relations Board
- Department of Homeland Security



# Where Is Your Organization's Weak Link In Managing Risk?

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# Theory of Risk Relativity

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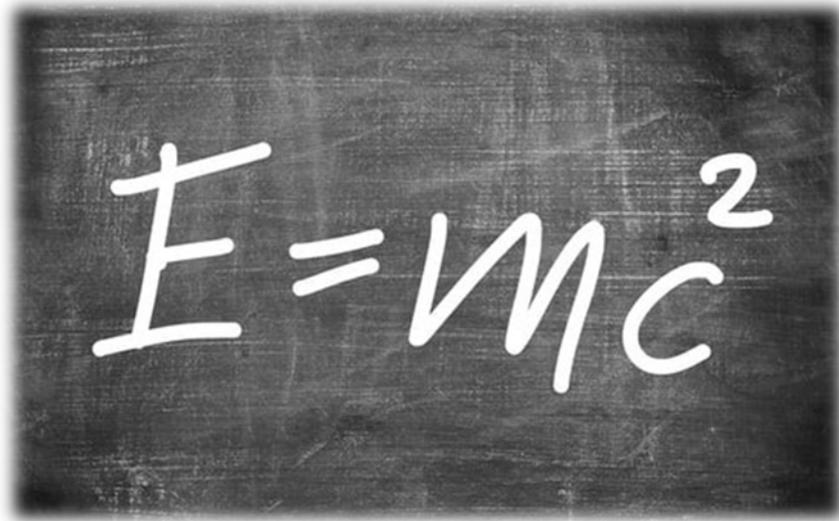


# Theory of Risk Relativity

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## Einstein's Theory of Relativity

Objects, moving at the speed of light, are measured differently given the proximity to the object of the one doing the measuring. This means measurement and proximity, themselves, both function to alter what is being measured.


$$E = mc^2$$

# Theory of Risk Relativity

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## Theory of Risk Relativity

Risk will be measured differently within the same organization given the proximity to the risk of those doing the measuring.



# Capturing and Measuring Risk

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# Capturing and Measuring Risk

- The concept of risk
  - is not easily quantified.
  - is not expressible in a neat, numerical package that all can understand.
  - can be highly subjective, having both qualitative and quantitative elements.



# Capturing and Measuring Risk

- Arriving at a universal “risk formula” to apply to events, occurrences and/or opportunities is very challenging.
  - TRUTH: Every organization, within and outside of a given industry, has its unique applications of risk management policies and practices.



# Leading Practices of ERM

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- Establish a risk management policy for your organization
- Communicate your risk management policy
- Fully engaged board of directors
- Integration of risk management into the business functions
- Risk ownership and accountability for risk management
- Transparency



# Leading Practices of ERM

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- Integration of risk with strategic planning
- Intelligence gathering (benchmarking, trend analysis)
- Continuous monitoring (data analytics)
- Scenario analysis (stress testing, disaster recovery)
- Consistent and continuous communication
- Allocate time and resources



# Key Drivers of ERM

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## Risk Measurement

- Inherent and residual risk measurements (establish measurements at the company level)
  - Risk Acceptance (risks in the normal course of business)
  - Risk Appetite (determined based on strategy/long-term business plan)
  - Risk Tolerance (point at which potential impairment occurs, entering crisis mode)



# ERM – Identifying the Risks



**Ladies and gentlemen, this is your captain speaking.  
There is a minor malfunction in the pressurization  
system, but no problem, an oxygen mask will come  
out of the unit above your seat automatically**

# Key Drivers of ERM

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## Risk Attitude

- Knowledge of risk
- Commitment (lack of) to manage
- Culture of organization



# Evolution of Risk Management

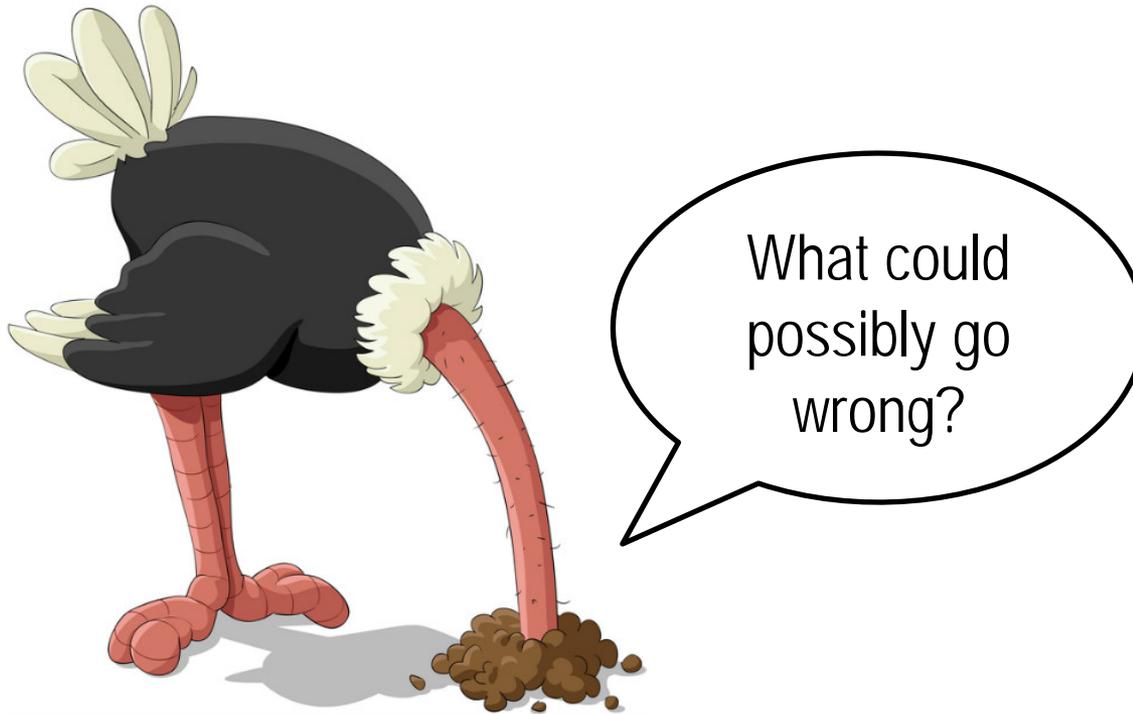
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Traditional risk management is characterized by fragmented responsibility rather than a holistic approach encompassing the entire enterprise; a focus on discrete events; a perception of risk management being a product of transaction (insurance) or a reaction to events.

The move to today's ERM is strategic and focused. Today's ERM model allows organizations to integrate business managers with risk managers, increase non-financial risk awareness, and increase involvement from all areas of the organization – executive management, board members, and business.

# ERM – Advancing the Cause

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When it comes to ERM, being proactive is the only course of action.

# ERM Pitfalls

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- Pitfalls
  - Not linking strategic planning and risk management
  - Not positioning ERM as a management practice
  - Procedural approach (restrictive/limiting)
  - Many failures explained by challenges of responding to a “Black Swan” event
  - Diminishing transparency
  - Lack of support at the executive level



# ERM Pitfalls (cont.)

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- Pitfalls
  - Competing priorities of ERM staff
  - Placing risk management oversight with the audit committee
  - Not looking beyond impact and likelihood
  - Lack of understanding on the “Big Bets” being taken
  - Failure to assess industry and peer dynamics



# ERM Principles

- ERM should:
  - Be linked and embedded in your strategy
  - Create and protect value
  - Be part of all processes
  - Be part of your decision making
  - Be used to handle uncertainty
  - Be systematic and timely



# ERM Principles (cont.)

- ERM should:
  - Be based on the best data
  - Be tailored to your environment
  - Consider human factors
  - Be transparent and inclusive
  - Be responsive and iterative
  - Support continual improvement



# ERM – Advancing the Cause

## Traditional vs. Leading Edge Risk Types

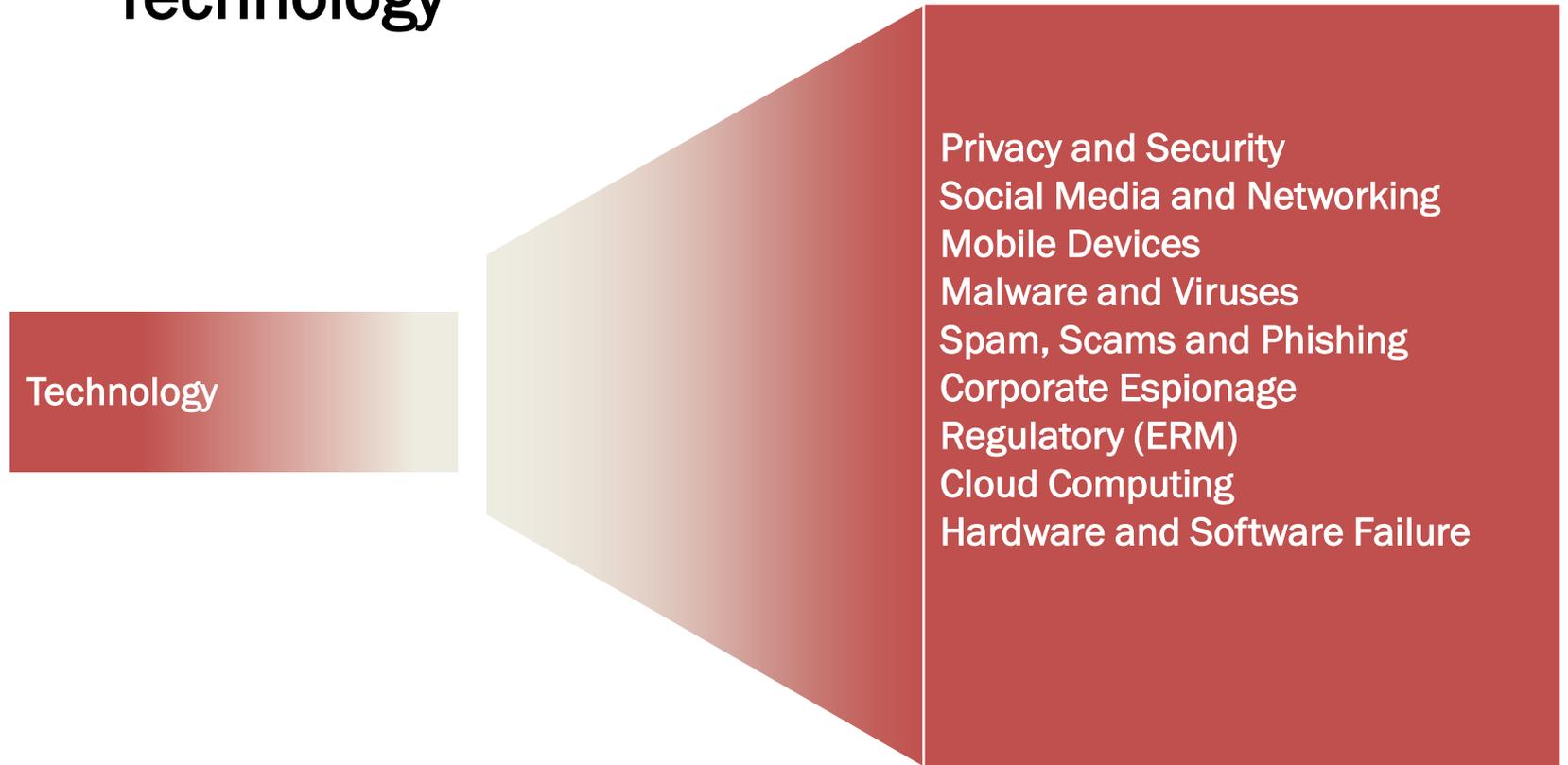
Financial  
Operational  
Compliance

Strategy  
Culture/Conduct  
Human Capital  
Operational/Transaction  
Vendor/Sub-contractor  
Interdependencies on other units  
Financial Capture and Reporting  
Technology  
Advancing the Cause  
Environmental  
Market/Price  
Legal/Regulatory  
External - Competitors/  
Economy/Innovations  
Liquidity  
Reputation  
Fraud  
Waste and Mismanagement  
Safety and Security  
Other

Traditionally, risk was viewed more from a financial risk perspective. The new standard is to look at risk throughout the enterprise.

# ERM – Technology

## Traditional vs. Leading Edge Technology



# ERM – Embracing Analytics

## DATA and the Digital World:

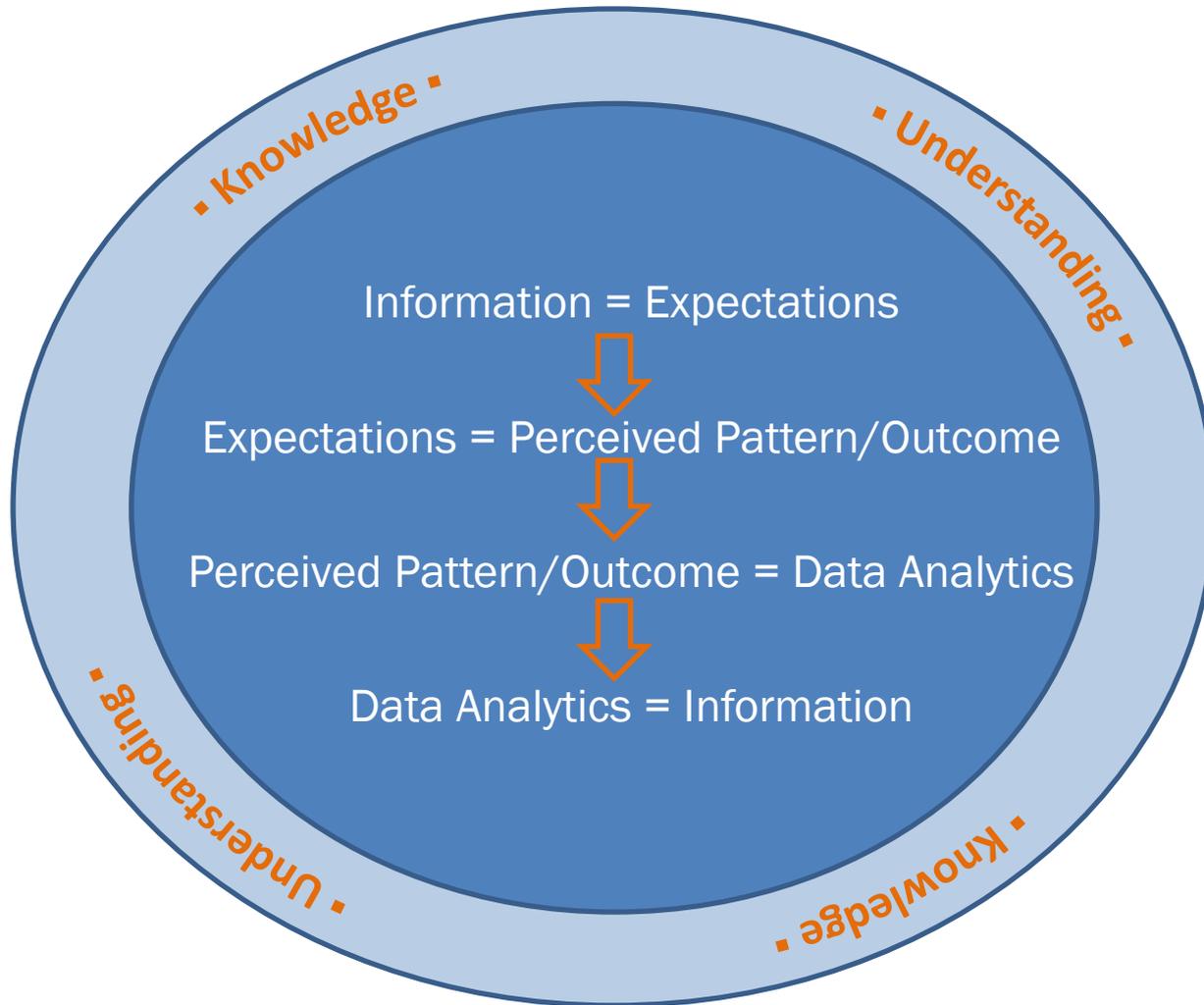
- Continuous monitoring of key risk indicators
- Quantifiable risk measurements
- Ability to assess entire populations
- Create risk dashboards

## Challenges:

- Technology and talent
- Quality of data and its availability
- Access to comparable external data sources



# DATA Analytics



# Rating Risks

## Traditional Risk Rating:

- Probability
- Severity

## Expansive Risk Rating:

- Probability/likelihood/Vulnerability – risk threat level  
absence controls
- Impact/Severity/Loss Magnitude – measurements include  
financial, threat to human life, environmental, etc.
  - Also consider future repercussions/secondary effects (prime  
effects and the secondary effects ... quake/aftershocks/longer  
term ramifications)



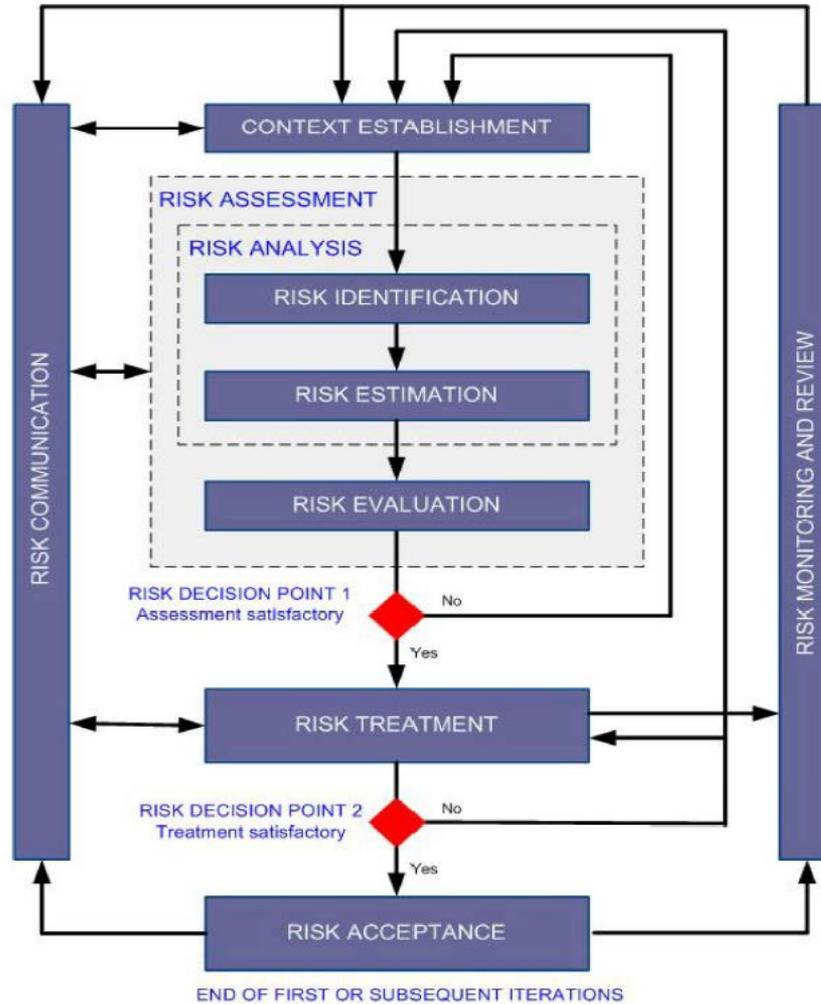
# Rating Risks (cont.)

## Expansive Risk Rating (cont.):

- Velocity/speed – speed at which the risk occurs, and will management have sufficient opportunity to react to its onset
- Frequency/Persistence – one-time event or recurring and at what rate
- Direction of risk/threat

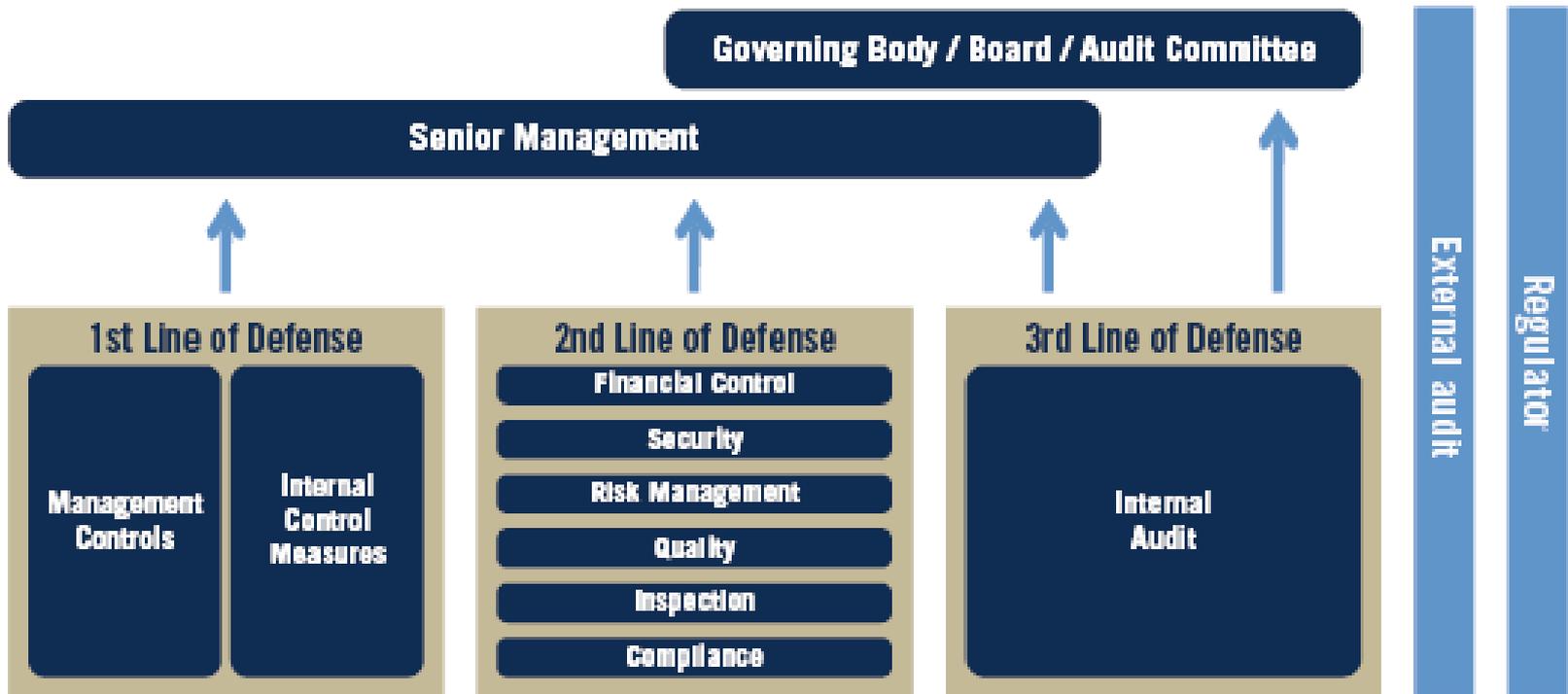


# ERM Conceptually



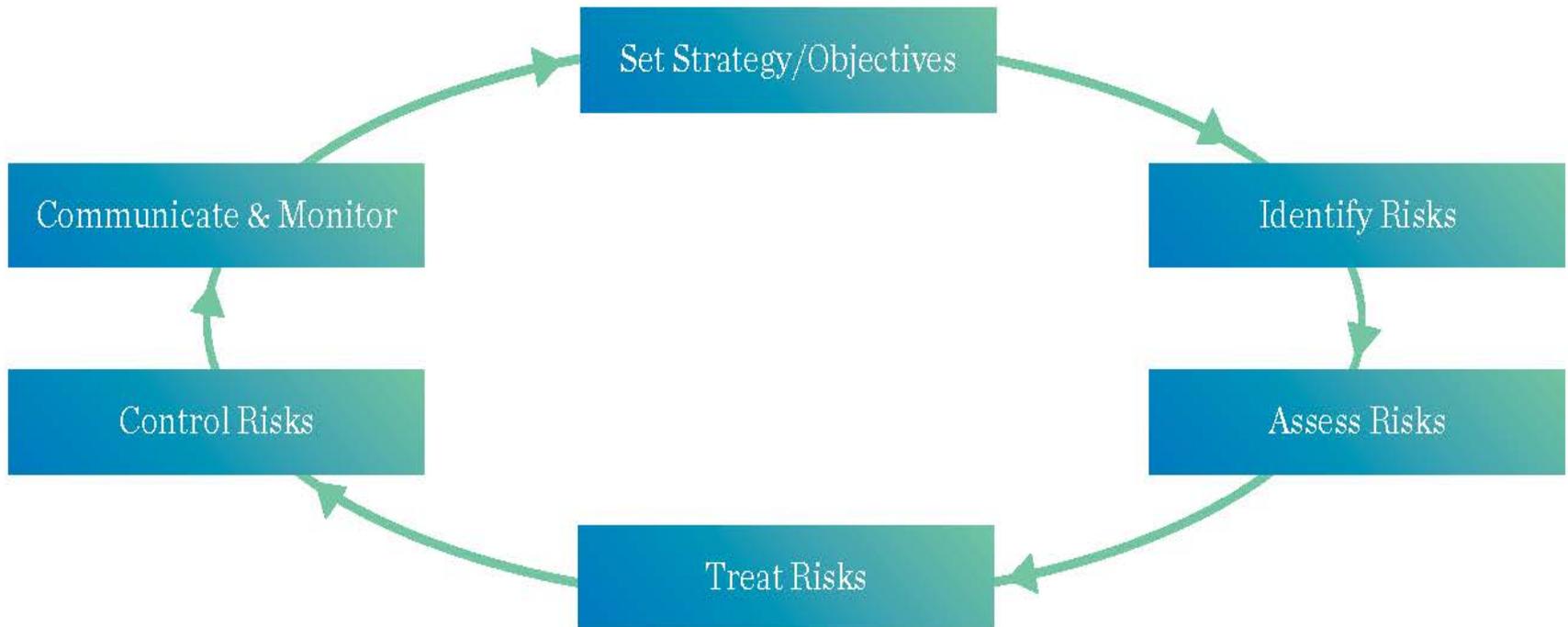
# Three Lines of Defense

## The Three Lines of Defense Model



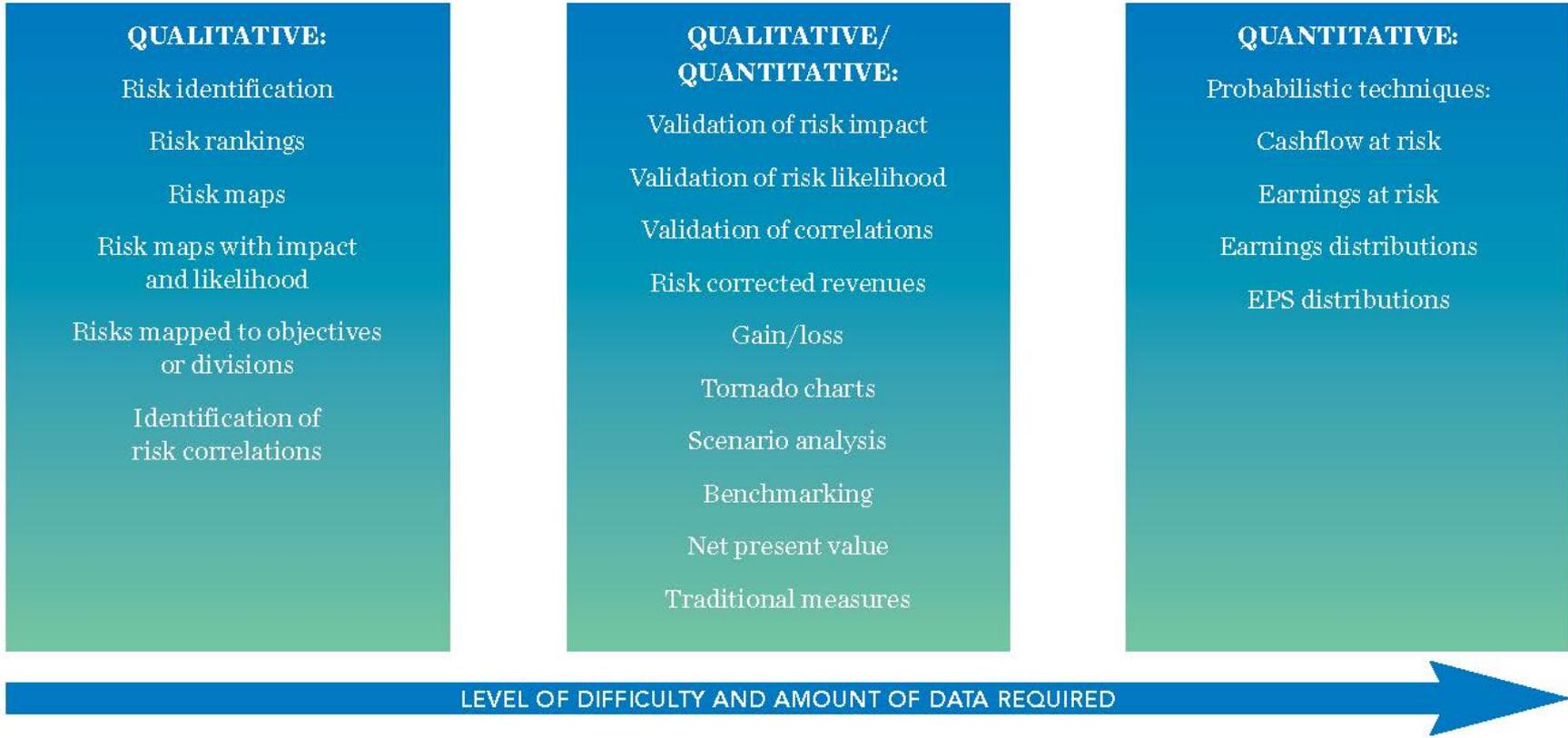
Adapted from ECIIA/FERMA *Guidance on the 8th EU Company Law Directive, article 41*

# ERM is a Continuous Process



Source: Adapted from The Institute of Chartered Accountants in England & Wales, *No Surprises: The Case for Better Risk Reporting*, ICAEW, London, U.K., 1999, p. 47.

# Risk Qualitative and Quantitative Techniques



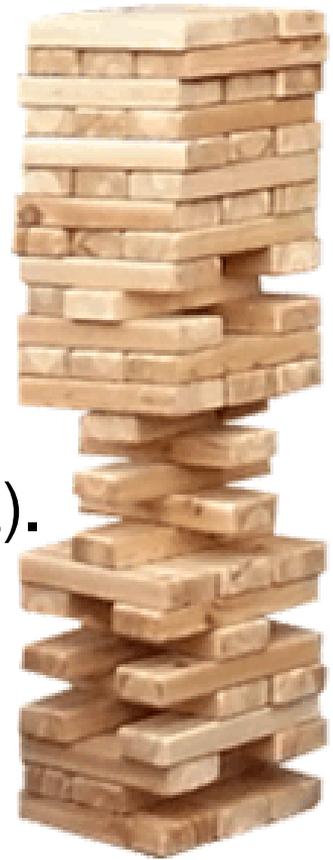
# Cost Benefit of Risk Management



# Takeaways...

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- There is not a uniform definition of risk.
- We view risk differently (proximity).
- Attempting to quantify (dollar amount to future contingency) risk is an ever changing dynamic as risk is a subjective (attitudes define it) phenomenon (risk is not stable) that is always changing (impact).



# Takeaways...

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- Risk itself is constantly changing and at the same time, so are attitudes about risk.
- Objective and subjective measurements of risk are continually interacting, leaving measurement of risk challenging.



# Thank you!

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