

# Our Journey With JCAD Core

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# Why JCAD?

- Enabled proper risk management
- Helped us differentiate between risk descriptor, risk cause and control
- Changed the culture.
- Provided accountability and transparency
- Helped demonstrate regulatory compliance.



# A good risk management process

## The quote:

*“There are known knowns; there are things we know we know. We also know there are known unknowns; that is to say we know there are some things we do not know.*

*But there are also unknown unknowns – the ones we don't know we don't know.”*

Former United States Secretary of Defence, Donald Rumsfeld.

## A good process:

- Captures the knowns
- identifies and make explicit as many of the unknowns as possible
- Is flexible enough to respond to the unknown unknowns when they arise.



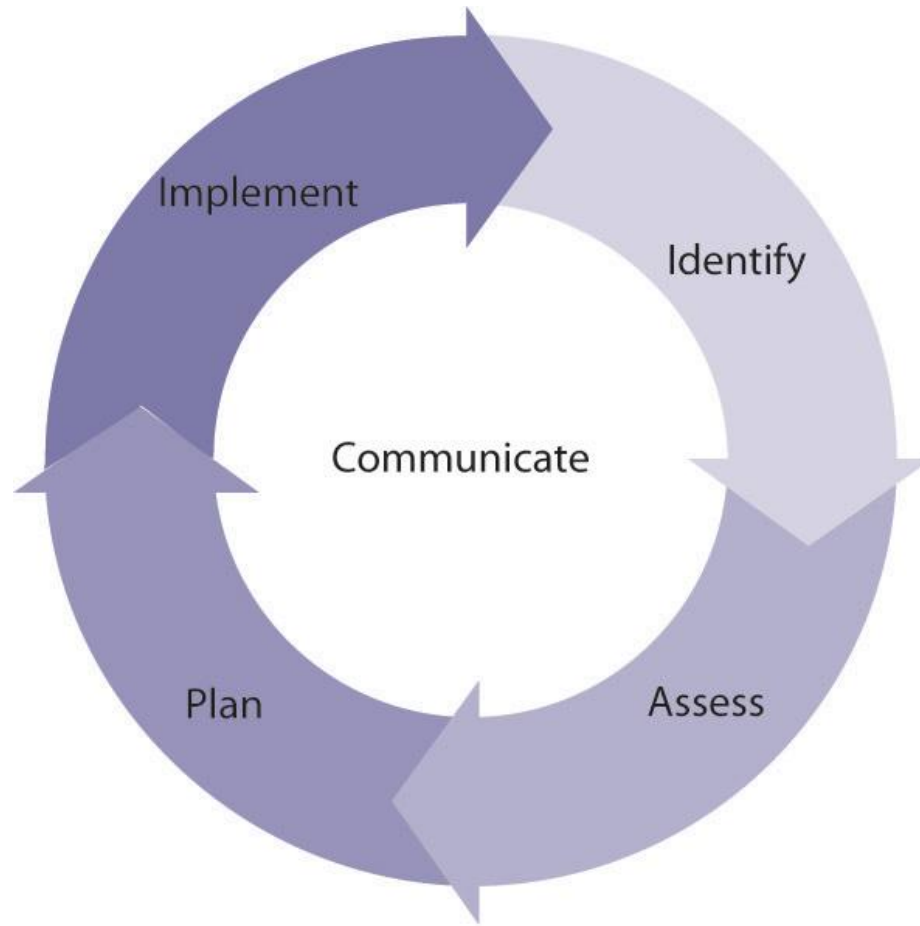
# Components of a good risk management process – governance

- Clear accountability and ownership – culture
- Well-integrated
- Transparent
- Comprehensive
- Risks interrelated

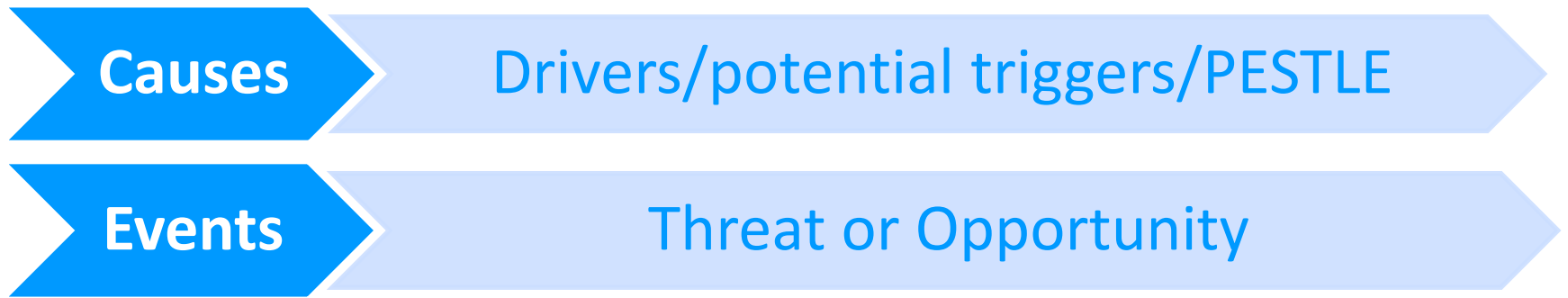
But also

- Proportionate/VFM

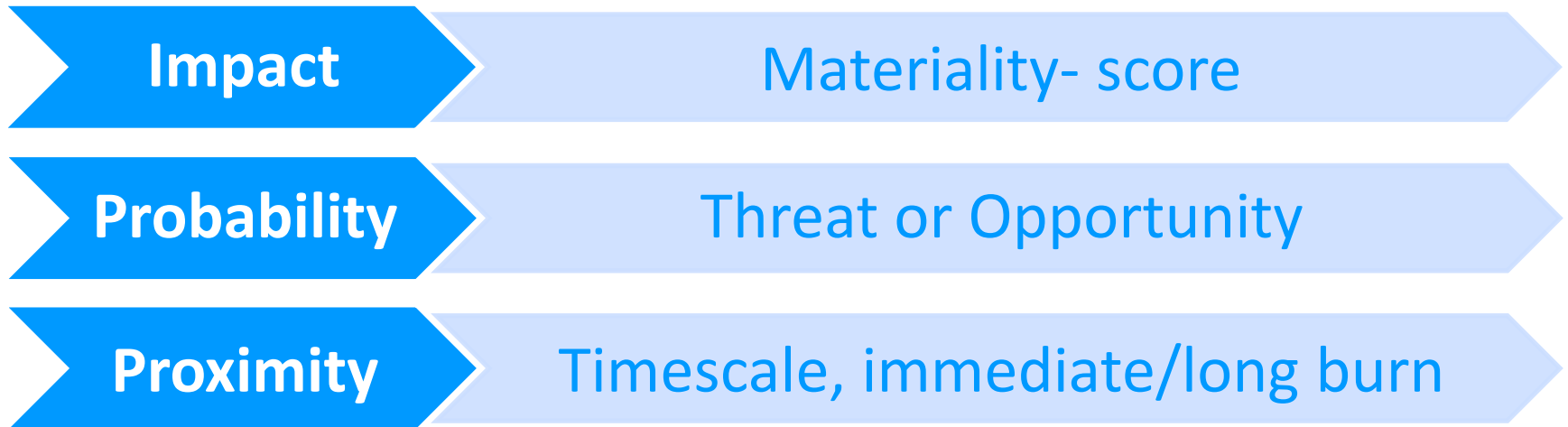
# How Sovereign uses the system



# Identify



# Assess

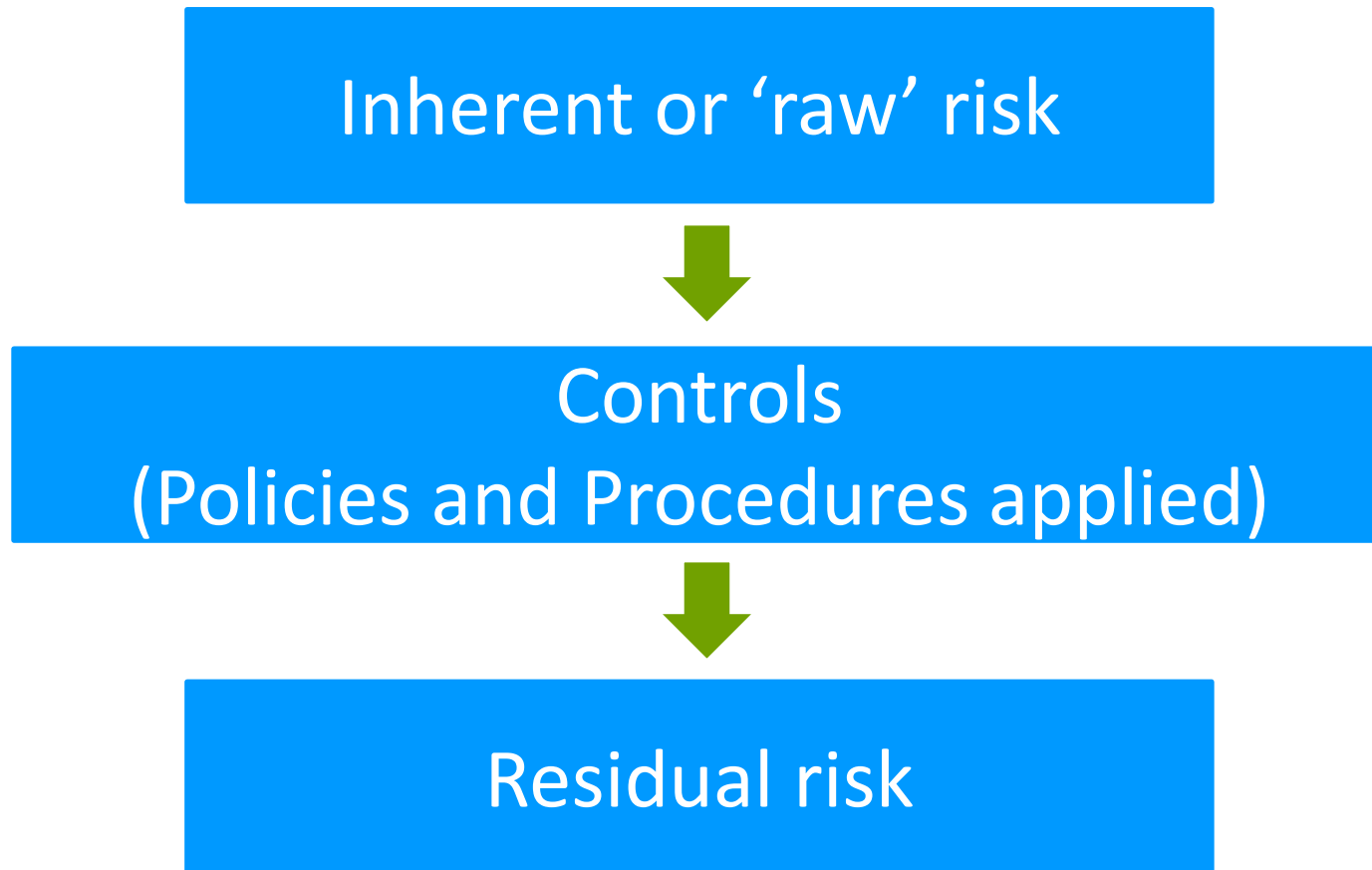


# Outcome – risk scoring matrix

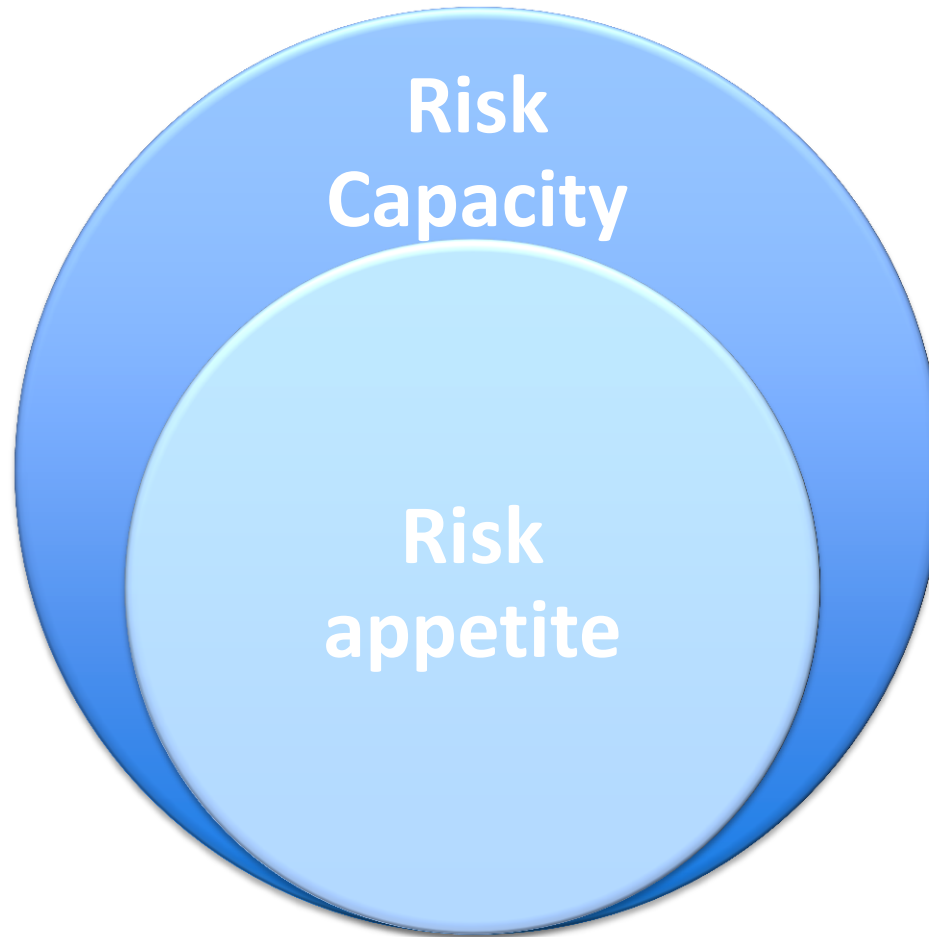
| Probability                                       |        |                |                   |           |              |           |                  |    |
|---|--------|----------------|-------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|------------------|----|
| Event is expected to occur in most circumstances  | >80%   | Almost Certain | 5                 | 5         | 10           | 15        | 20               | 25 |
| Event will probably occur in most circumstances   | 50-80% | Likely         | 4                 | 4         | 8            | 12        | 16               | 20 |
| Event should occur at some time                   | 20-50% | Possible       | 3                 | 3         | 6            | 9         | 12               | 15 |
| Event could occur at some time                    | 5-20%  | Unlikely       | 2                 | 2         | 4            | 6         | 8                | 10 |
| Event may occur in only exceptional circumstances | <5%    | Rare           | 1                 | 1         | 2            | 3         | 4                | 5  |
|   |        |                |                   | 1         | 2            | 3         | 4                | 5  |
| <b>Impact (Note – these are indicative)</b>       |        |                |                   |           |              |           |                  |    |
|   |        |                | Insignificant (1) | Minor (2) | Moderate (3) | Major (4) | Catastrophic (5) |    |



# Measuring risk



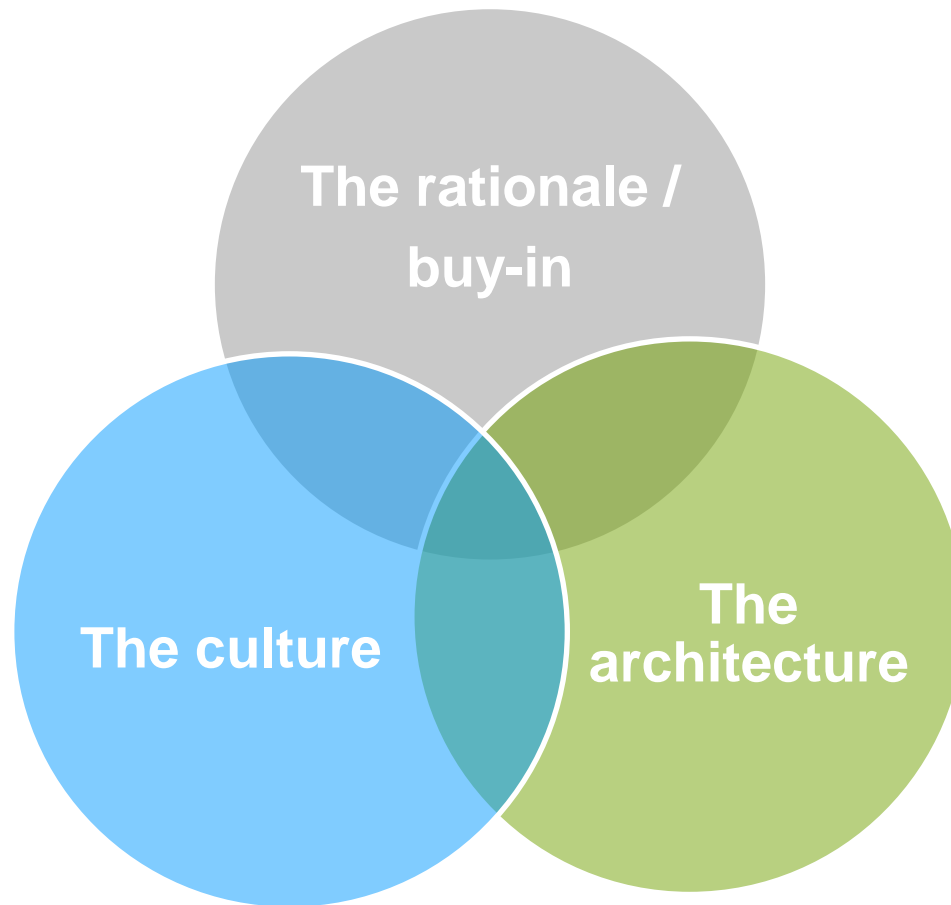
# Risk capacity and appetite



# Planning and implementation

- *“There are risks and costs to a program of action. But they are far less than the long range costs and risks of comfortable inaction” – John F Kennedy*
- The 4 T’s:
  - Tolerating
  - Treating
  - Transferring
  - Terminating

# Working to make it happen



# Benefits and Buy-in

- Delivery of the strategic plan and seizing opportunities
- Internal and external assurance: Local Authorities lenders , funders.
- Efficiency
- Value for money



# The architecture

- User friendly/ assessable
- Easy to update
- Non technical language
- Good reporting mechanisms
- Enables interlinkages and  
**‘golden Strategic thread’**



# The culture

- Leadership
- Risk management valued
- Focus on training, induction and support
- Time for environment scanning, networking.



# How we do this in practice

Live demo by Simon.

- The risk register showing causes and controls
- Controls assurance
- The suite of reports

