Seminar on Risk Management

Day 2 HighLight

Day 2 started with the presentation of the resume of the activities of day 1.

Then the Seminar facilitator Mme Kristien continued with the general introduction of the seminar by elaborating on different risk types. A certain numbers of risks were presented and participants were call open to classified Business risk, Operational risk or Reputation risk.

After then, she went to define the three different risks types.

Before proceeding, she asked the participants if by the introduction they are convince that they need this seminar on non financial risks management. The response was yes. Then she went ahead by presenting an over vue of the KBC Group over the world. During this presentation some major ideas were mentioned:

* Risk management should be based on the complexity of the organization and its operations,
* All organization should set up standards for its members to follow up before taking any action. (For example if a credit union wants to open a new branch office, the network standard should be respected).

The Control framework was presented. In the Risk Control Matrix the principal question to be asking is: Are we in control? To build this process, you have to look at your organization, describe the process, identify the keys risks and define the key control. Defining the process helps to easily identify the risk and implement the control. Identifying key and killer risks permit the mutualisation of risk in the sense that many people control a transaction before it is executed.

Key Processes

A presentation was made on the key process in an organization namely

* Core processes
* Supporting processes
* Corporate processes
* Risk management processes.

The facilitator emphasized that the core processes very important and that in the case of CamCCUL, the second process to be added is the supporting process. It is necessary to adopt the zero tolerance of key risks.

Assessing the framework is the next step. This goes true Measurement, risk response and reporting. In scoring the risk the question here to be asked is: How high are the risks? The score of the risk depends on many factors like numbers or age of the beneficiaries of a core process. We should also ask ourselves this other question: Are we in compliance with the controls?

After scoring the framework, we have to respond to the risk and report on this risk. At this stage she emphasized on the fact that experts and those in charge of daily transactions should be involved in the process.

After this, she went ahead by declining the program of the week.

Group work

The participants were then broken up into three groups to identify various core and support processes. Various groups made the presentations and a consolidation of presentations done. Later on keeping the same groups, selected core processes were shared amount the three groups for them to describe their process. As it was the case during the first exercise, each group presented his group with the contributions of other participants and a consolidation was done.

The facilitator declared that it was successful and long working day. She informed that the next day we will be identifying risks link to each process. She concluded by tanking the participants for the work well done. It was eighteen passed six pm at our wash.