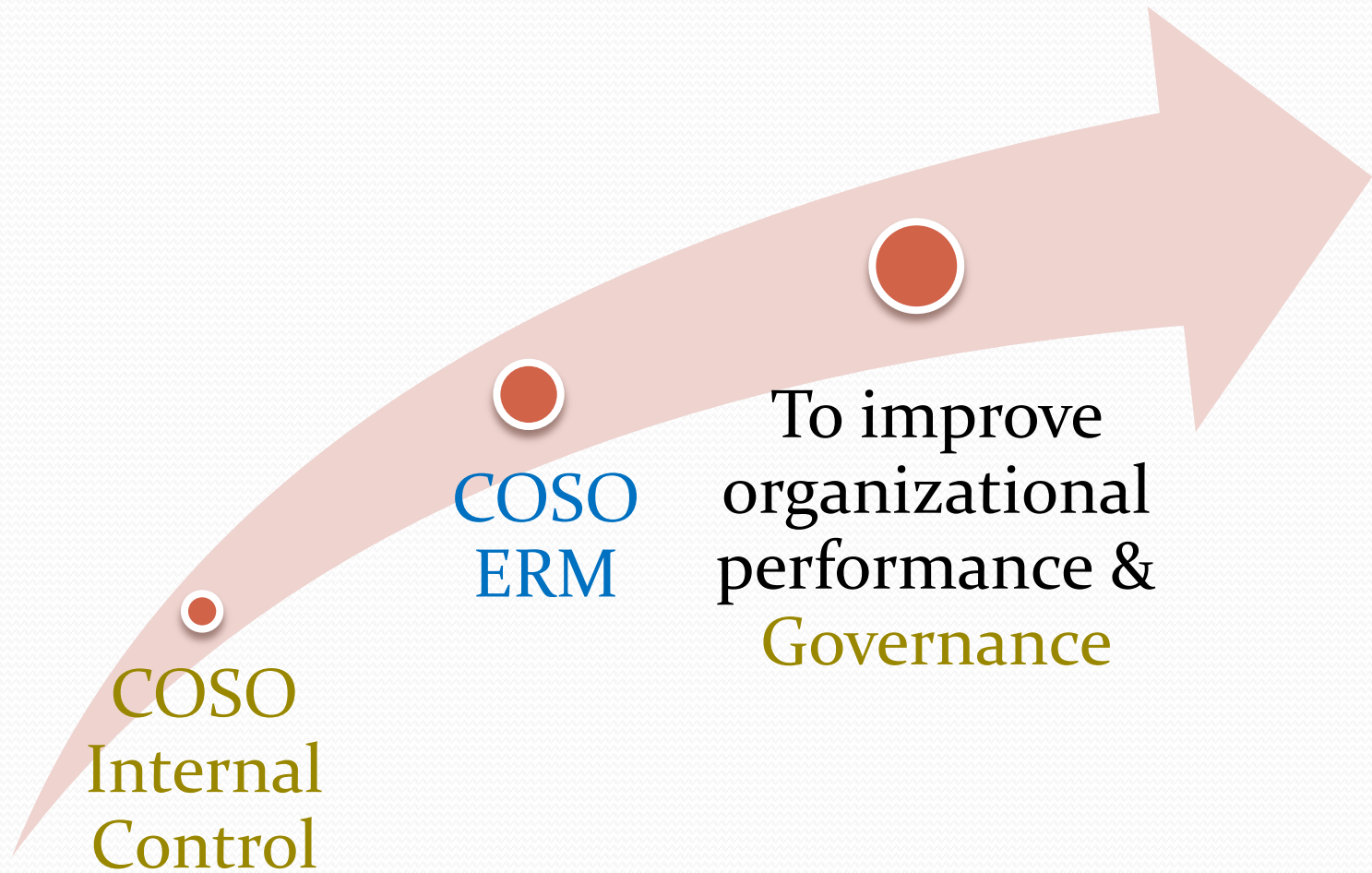




COSO Enterprise Risk Management (ERM)

COSO ERM



COSO ERM

- Definition of Enterprise Risk Management (ERM)
 - A process applied in strategy-setting and across the enterprise, designed to **identify potential events** that may affect the entity, and **manage risk to be within its risk appetite**, to provide **reasonable assurance** regarding the achievement of entity objectives

From COSO to COSO ERM

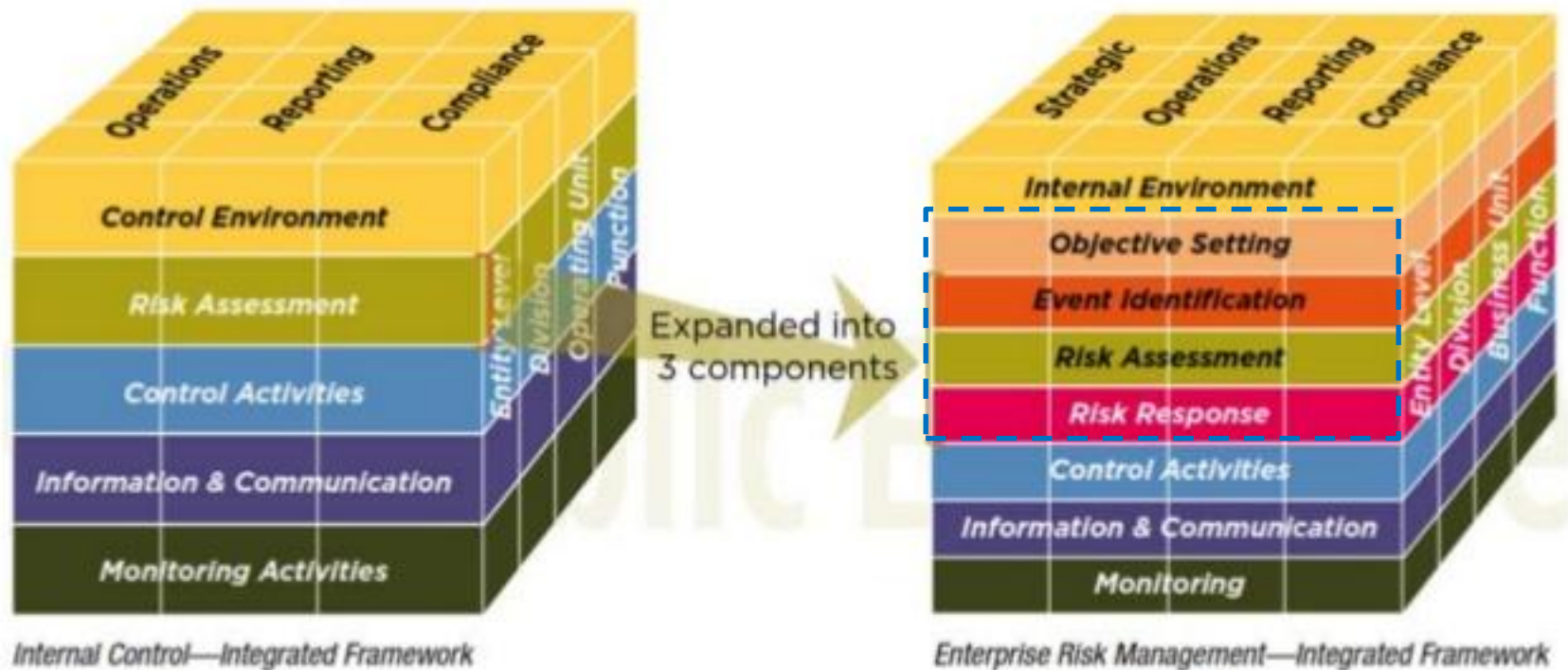
- **Additional components**

- (Strategic) Objective Setting (2nd)
- Event Identification (3rd)
- Risk Response (5th)

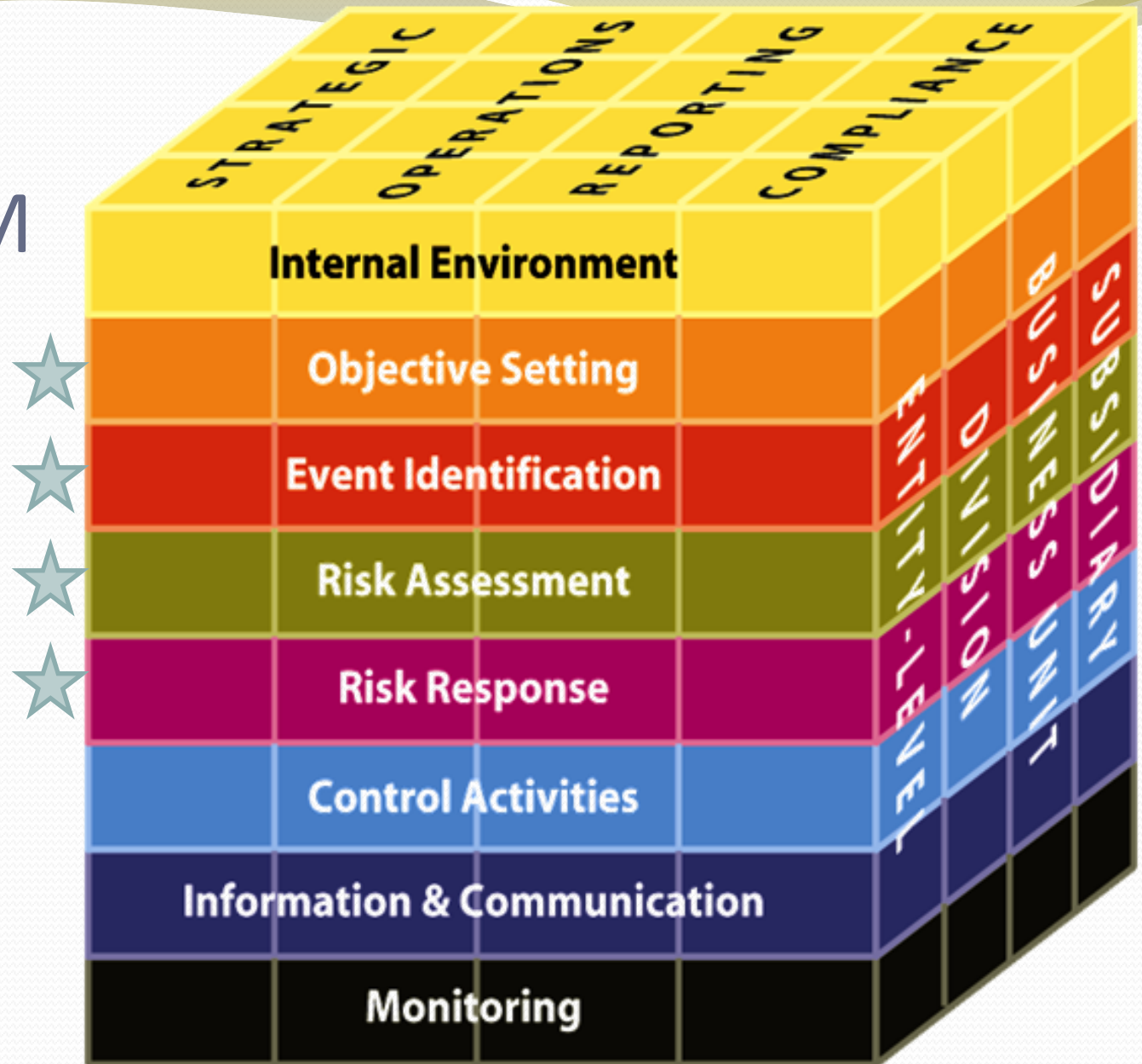
Note: Risk Assessment →

Event Identification
Risk Assessment
Risk Response

COSO IC vs. COSO ERM



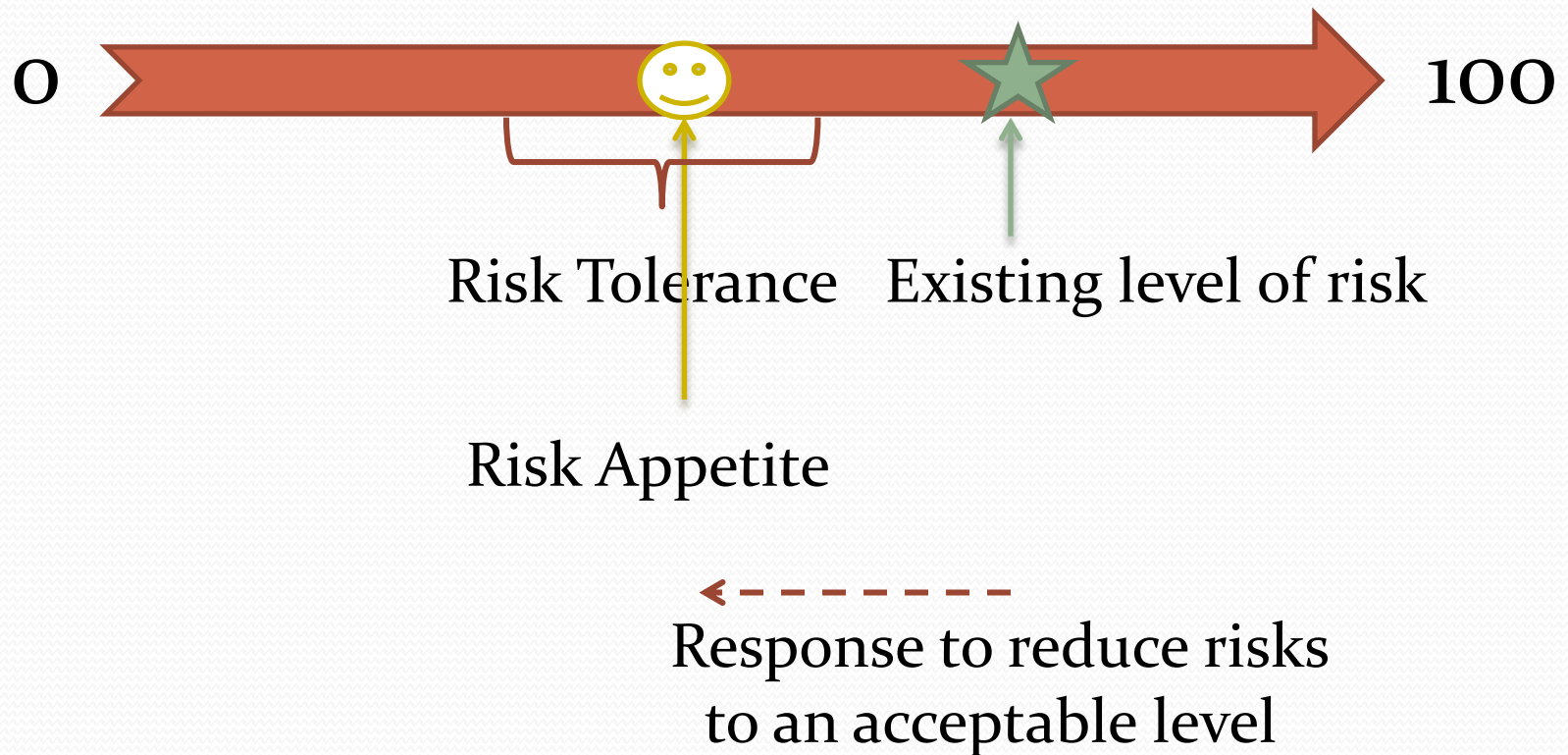
COSO ERM



Objective Setting

- **Strategic** and related objectives are established.
 - Strategic objective
→ A high-level, broadly defined and **externally focused objective** that an organization must achieve to support its mission and to make its strategy succeed.
Ex. Market share, Innovation or Social responsibility
- **Risk Appetite** and **Risk Tolerances** are considered.
 - Risk Appetite → The level of risk an organization is prepared to accept.
 - Risk Tolerance → Acceptable level of variation of risk an entity is willing to accept .

Risk Appetite & Risk Tolerance



Event Identification

- Consider a range of potential events from **both internal and external sources** without focusing on **positive (opportunity)** or **negative (risk)** impacts
 - Ex.

Potential Event	Opportunity	Risk
1. AEC (External)	Larger markets More customers	More competitors Language
2. New accounting software (Internal)	More efficient in processing accounting information	Lack of technical skill leading to unintentional mistakes

Event Identification (cont.)

External Events

- ✓ **Economic factors**
 - Unemployment, Competition
- ✓ **Environmental factors**
 - Natural disaster
- ✓ **Political factors**
 - Public policy, Government change
- ✓ **Social factors**
 - Demographics, Consumer behavior
- ✓ **Technological factors**
 - E-Commerce

Internal Events

- ✓ **Infrastructure factors**
 - Access to capital/fund
- ✓ **Personnel factors**
 - Competency, Fraud
- ✓ **Process factors**
 - Capacity, Supplier dependency
- ✓ **Technological factors**
 - System selection, Maintenance

Risk Assessment

- More elaborate than that in COSO Internal Control
- Consider “Inherent risk” and “Residual Risk”

Inherent risk → Response → Residual risk
at an acceptable level

- Consider
 - 1) Likelihood of occurrence
 - 2) Severity of Impact
 - 3) Velocity of Impact
 - 4) Persistence of Impact } Impact
in order to analyze and prioritize risks

Risk Response

- Target: To select possible alternatives for reducing risk to **an acceptable level**
- Solutions:
 - **Risk Avoidance** → avoid to confront risks
 - **Risk Acceptance** → accept risk when it is at an acceptable level
 - **Risk Sharing** → Share risk to others
(Insurance, Hedging, Outsourcing)
 - **Risk Reduction** → Reduce risk through internal control system

Limitations

- Human judgment in decision making can be faulty.
- Costs and benefits
- Human failures such as errors or mistakes
- Controls can be circumvented by collusion of two or more.
- Management has the ability to override enterprise risk management decisions.

Summary: Differences

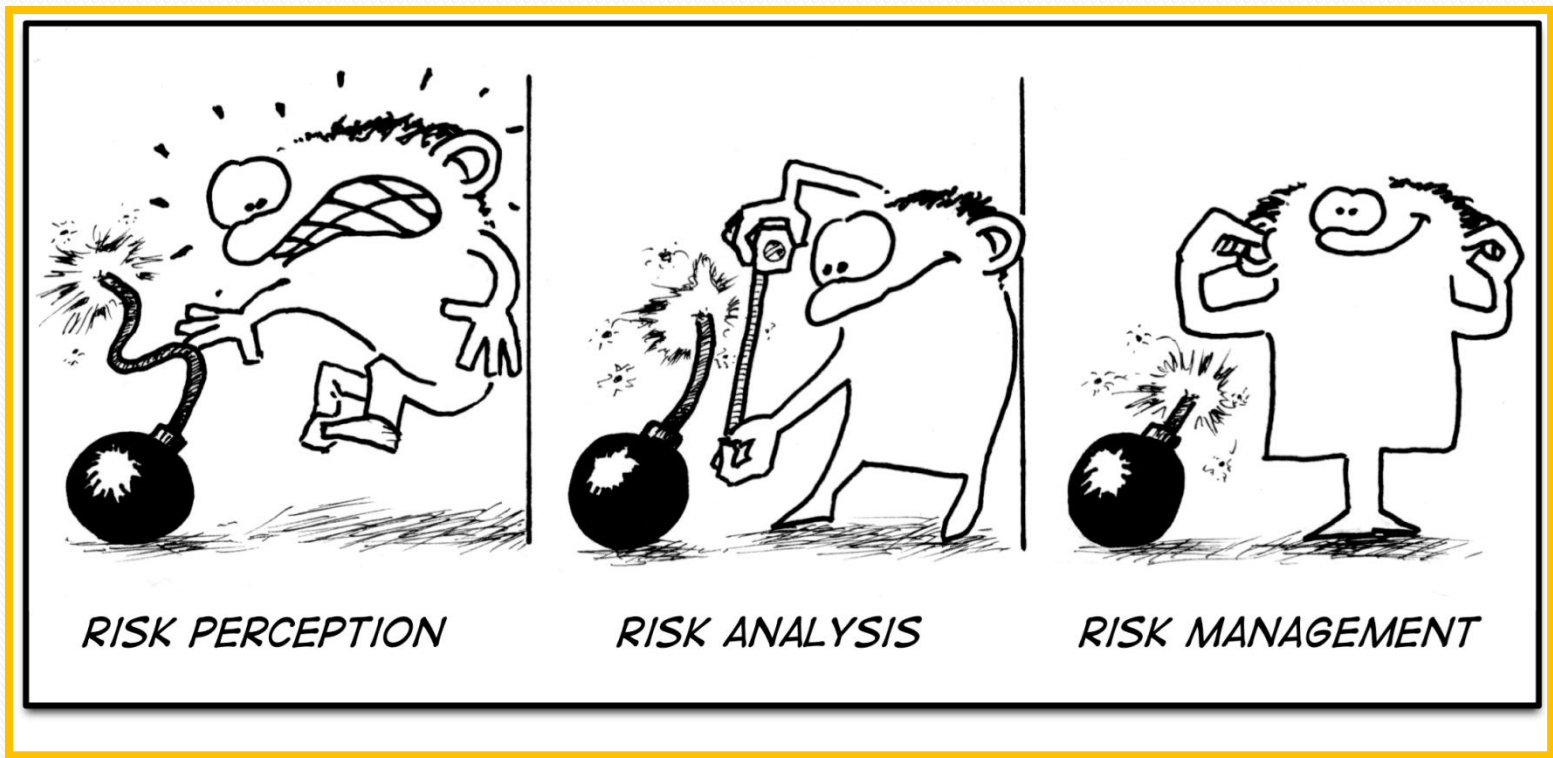
COSO Internal Control

- Objectives: 1) Operations
2) Reporting
3) Compliance
→ focused only on “Internal factors”
- Risk response → mostly by trying to reduce risk (Risk Reduction)

COSO ERM

- Adding “Strategic objective” which depends on “External factors”
- Risk response → 4 methods:
 - 1) Risk Avoidance
 - 2) Risk Acceptance
 - 3) Risk Sharing
 - 4) Risk Reduction

Just for fun



Just for fun



"We've considered every potential risk except
the risks of avoiding all risks."