

# 風險管理 ANAGEMENT



鄧家駒

耄

# 風險管理的理念與方法

- 第一節 何謂風險管理
- 第二節 實施風險管理的報酬
- 第三節 風險管理的程序
- 第四節 風險管理的對策
- 第五節 風險管理的管道





# 第一節 何謂風險管理

- 風險管理的定位
- 風險管理與企業營運
- 風險管理的理念
- 風險管理的目的





# 1-1.風險管理的定位

- 風險的大小,決定於
  - (1)未來結果不確定性的高低
  - (2)可能帶給人身或財務損益大小與嚴重程度
- D.E. Bell & A. Schleifer:如何將風險管理定位的最佳辦法,就是任隨人們去解釋。

## 如何面對風險



#### **③** 華泰

# 1-2 風險管理與企業營運

- 企業管理分為:作業(operations)與策略(strategic) 🗔
  - ,亦即<u>政務</u>與<u>事務</u>二個層面;必要時加上<u>風險</u>

(risk),而成為三個層面。

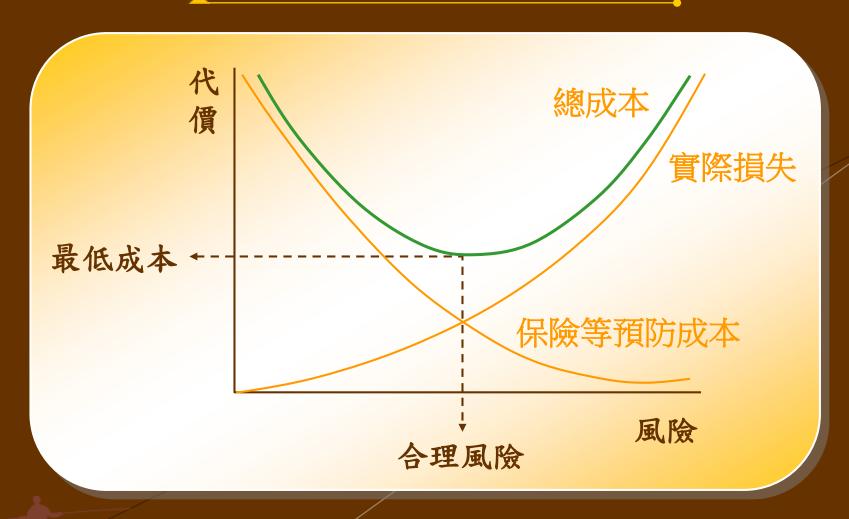




# 1-3. 風險管理的理念1/2

- 對於未來不確定的各種結果
- **★ 為確定未來結果所需支付代價的大小**
- 結果與代價之間,存在著「以最合理的成本換取 最適量的風險」的經濟位置。
- 風險的成本
  - (1)遭遇風險或由於產生變異而遭受的損失,亦即一被動的損失支出
  - (2)預防或控制風險而支付的成本,亦即主動的整工工
  - 制支出。

#### ₩ 圖3.2 風險管理的理念模式圖





# 1-3. 風險管理的理念2/2

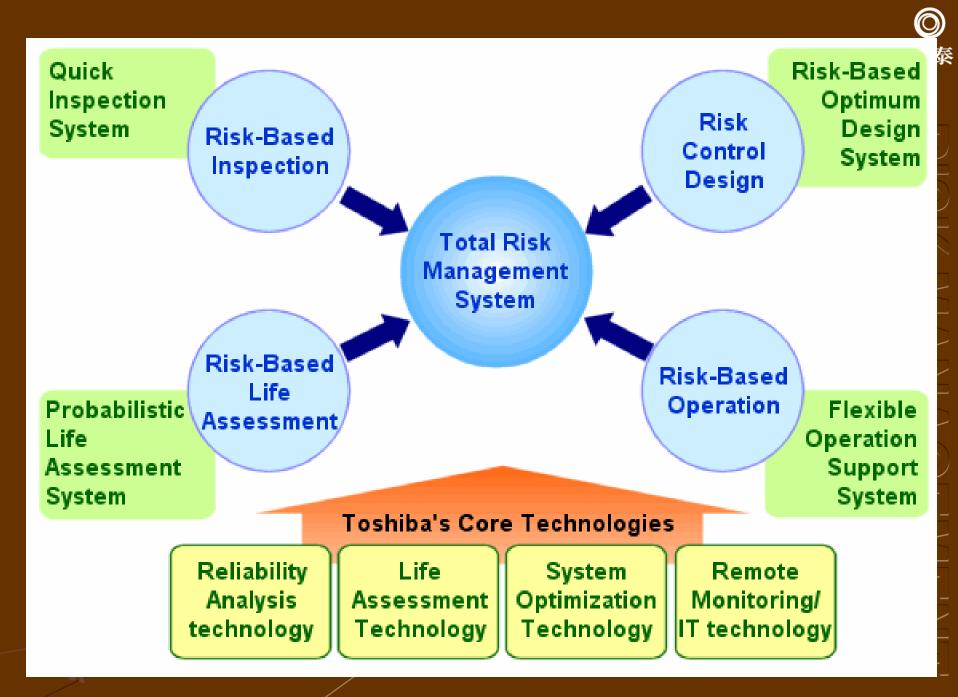
- 如果拒絕支付任何風險的預防與控制成本,便必須忍受遭遇無限風險損失的可能性。
- 如果企圖消弭一切可能的風險與損失,就必須支付無限的風險預防與控制成本。



#### 例:火災風險管理

- 保險, 譬如火險。
- 為了確保房地產在未來期間免於祝融,決策者必須預估房地產遭受祝融將可能付出的代價,與投保火險的保費費率之間取得一個平衡。
- 如果為了省錢賭運氣而不去投保,決策者就必須 自行承擔火災的全損,有時還需要負起波及鄰舍、 釀成巨災的一切後果與責任。
- 若是決策者想要保證絕對免於火災損失,而企圖 獲得完全足額理賠的保障,就必須投保鉅額的火 險與責任保險。







# 1-4. 風險管理的目的

- ■風險管理的重點在於<u>花費合理的成本以降低意外</u> (變異),並確保預期結果的品質。這是由於<u>風險</u> 源自於不確定。
- 風險管理的目的,即在<u>控制不確定的因素</u>,使得 預期的結果可以侷限在一個經濟合理而且可以容 忍的範圍之內。



#### 例:政府風險管理

- 政府對於法律的制訂,一方面要<u>顧慮到對於人民</u> 自由的限制程度,另一方面也考慮到克制犯罪衝 動的效果,這又是均衡點的取捨問題。
- 由於沒有任何一種立法可以完全消除犯罪發生的可能,同時又不會損及人民的權益。(廢死?)
- 如何取得嚇阻犯罪與維護民眾自由之間的那一個 平衡點,即是防治犯罪的風險管理。



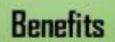
#### Cost Benefit Analysis



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Your Logo



# 第二節 實施風險管理的報酬

- ●心理方面的報酬
- 實質的報酬





# 2.1 心理方面的報酬

- 風險管理並不能解決一切的風險問題
- 經由風險確認與評估後,大致可以了解未來最差之可能結果(probable maximum loss)與最可能的未來結果(most possible result)
- 消極面:對後事有心理準備,可以有慷慨赴義的 覺悟
- 積極面:幫助決策者確認當前關心課題,以縮小 未來變異的幅度



# 2.2 實質的報酬

- 減少因為不確定性所導致額外增加企業營運成本
- 減少企業付出巨大的有形與無形代價





#### 例:存貨風險管理

- 單就存貨管理來看,不確定性高的產業其成品存 貨成本必然偏高。
- 在美國,企業界為著商品生產與行銷之間的順暢 而投入的存貨成本(存貨成本的內容包括倉儲、安 全與流量管理),就占企業營運總成本的10%以上 (還不包括原料與半成品)。
- 產銷之所以不能順暢,迫使企業界必須經常堆積 存貨的原因,在於產銷之間存在的不確定性——主 要來自於生產線並不能保證如期交貨,與訂單來 源加上銷售業績的不穩定而導致。(零庫存, just-in-time)





# 第三節 風險管理的程序

- 風險的確認
- 風險的衡量
- 風險的決策
- 風險管理的施行
- 成效考核與回饋







## Risk management process

Identifity and assess risks

辨識(評估風險)

Aggerate results, integrate with decision making process

成果(整合決策過程)

Measure, monitor and report

評量(監督與報告)

Goals, objectives and strategies

執行(行動計畫)

Develop and execute action plans Analyse risks and current capabilities

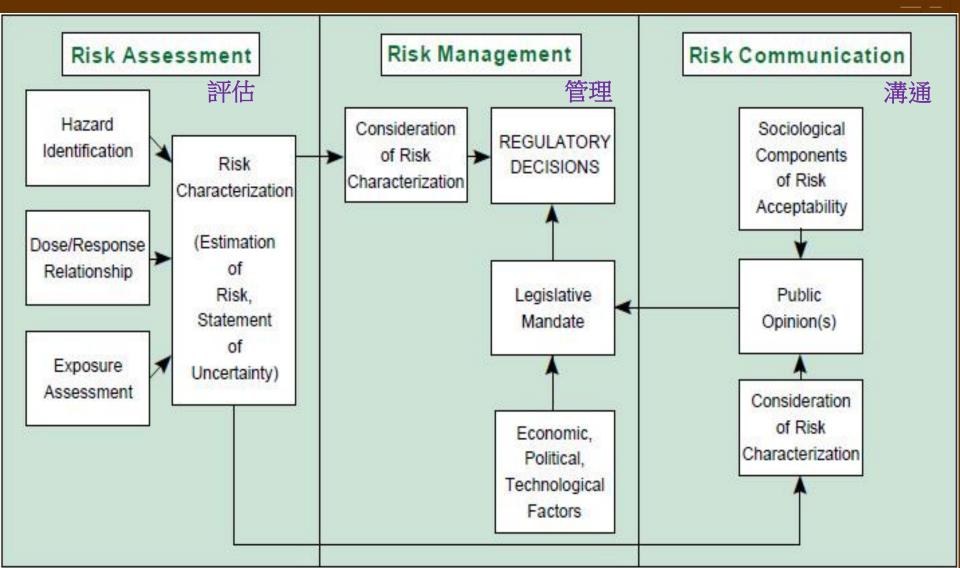
分析(風險與現況能力)

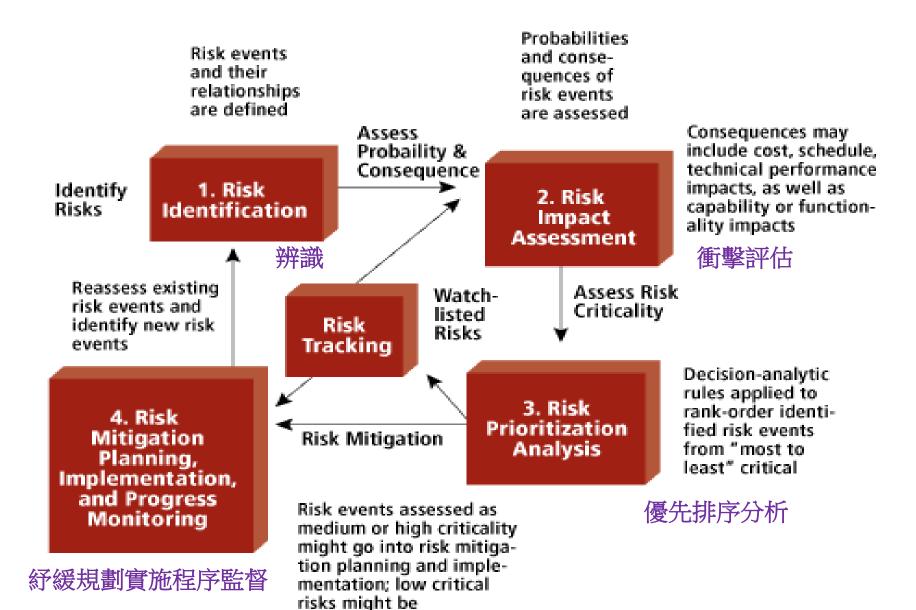
Determine strategy and design capabilities

策略(決策與設計能力)



# Risk Assessment, Risk Management, & Risk Communication

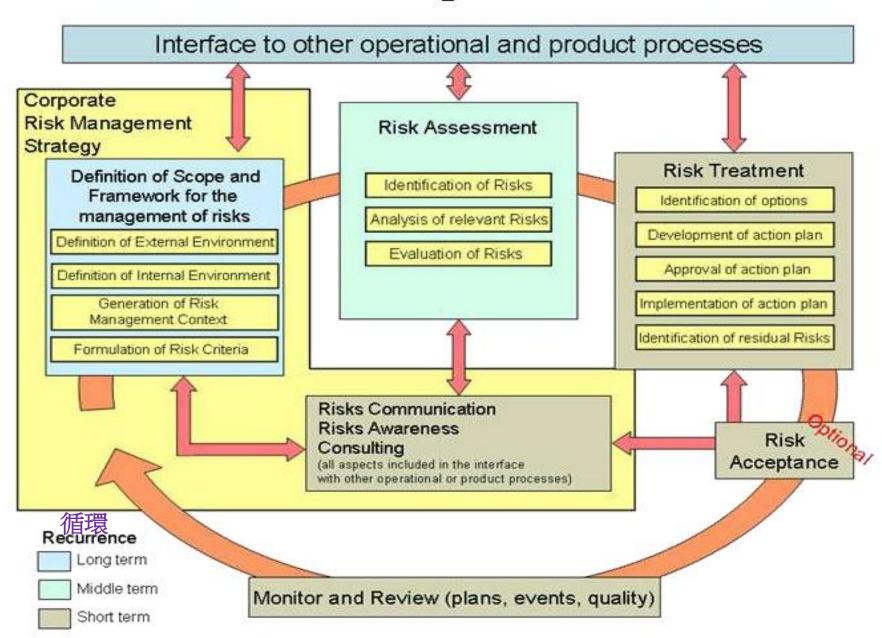




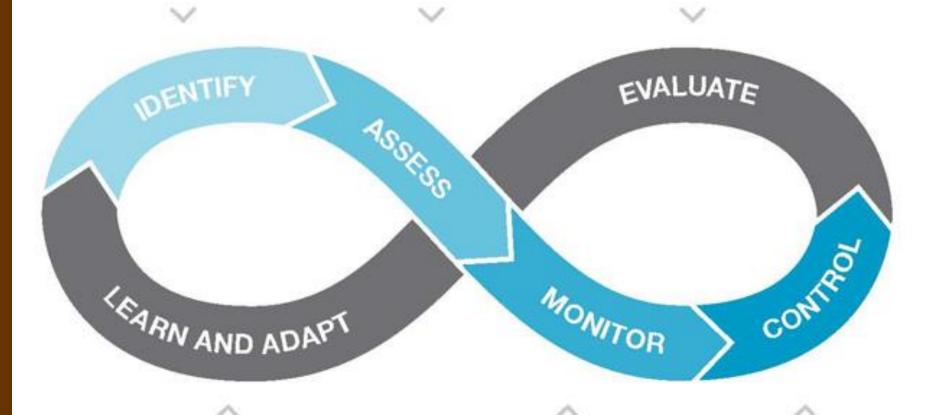
tracked/monitored on a

watch list.

#### The Risk Management Process



Before acting, we identify risks based on a central risk index We asses risks consistently and share these assessments across the SRA to aid understanding We continually evaluate our effectiveness by monitoring changing outcomes



We learn and adapt our tolerance, resourcing levels and approach to controlling risks We monitor risk levels against our tolerance to direct control activities We control unacceptable risk levels through regulatory tools

### 3.1 Risk Identification



(辨識/確認)



#### Risk Identification Techniques

- Reviewing Project Documents
  - Project plan, scope, etc.
- Brainstorming
  - Project team
- Interviewing
  - Subject matter experts and project stakeholders
- Delphi Technique
  - An anonymous method to query experts about foreseeable
- SWOT Analysis
  - Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities & Threats
- Diagramming Techniques
  - Ishikawa (Fishbone) and Flow charts
- Usually a combination of these methods is used to asses risk involved

# 3.2 Risk Measurement/Analysis

#### 〇 華泰

## (衡量/分析)

			•		· • • /				
			Impact						
			Very Low 1	Low 2	Medium 3	High 4	Very High 5		
	Very High	5	5	10	15	20	25		
Probability	High	4	4	8	12	16	20		
	Medium	3	3	6	9	12	15		
	Low	2	2	4	6	8	10		
<b>.</b>	Very Low	1	1	2	3	4	5	3-26	

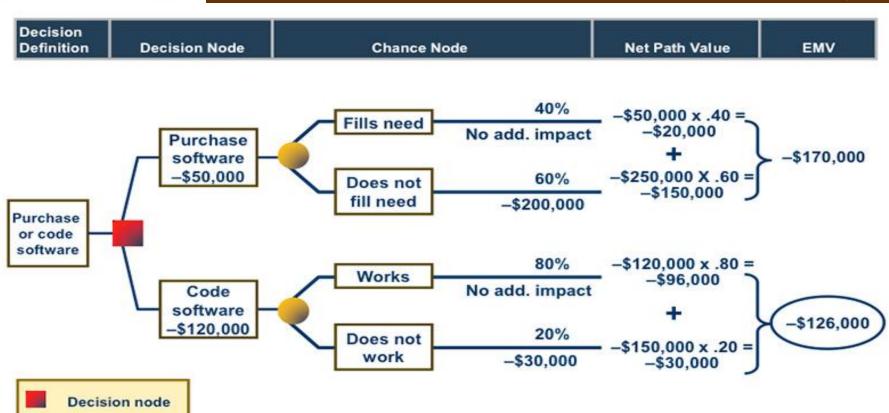
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### 3.3 Risk Decision



## (風險決策)





Chance node

# 3.4 Risk Management Implementation ©

### (施行)

Table 1. RiskNav Summaries of Key Risk Information

#### Risk Space: < All Risks>

Risk List | Reports

Edit | Defaults Default Filters Sort Field: Priority Risk Space Filters:

Cham Dataila I Hida Catanasian

Show Details   Hide Categories							222-123	
Risk ID	<u>State</u>	<u>Name</u>	Category	5x5 Color	Priority	Mitigation Status	Impact Date	<u>Risk</u> <u>Manager</u>
MGT.001 Description	Open	Organizational Interfaces		Red	High/ 0.89 <u>Analysis</u>	☐ White (no plan) Mitigation	M 16 Sep 2008	
OPS.003 Description	Open	Ground Sampling Collection and Analysis	Operational; Subsystem; Technical	Red	Issue/ 0.84 <u>Analysis</u>	■ Green Mitigation	M 19 Jul 2008	Landes, Maxine
SE.016 Description	Proposed/Pending Review	Technolgy Readiness for Science Payload CIs	Programmatic; Technical	◆ Red	High/ 0.81 <u>Analysis</u>	Red Mitigation	M 16 Nov 2008	Landes, Maxine
PROG.001 Description	Open/Needs Review	Stakeholder and Mission Partner Complexity	Programmatic	Red	High/ 0.79 <u>Analysis</u>	■ Red Mitigation	M 02 Oct 2008	Landes, Maxine
OPS.006 Description	Open	Balloon inflation	Operational; Subsystem	Red	High/ 0.75 <u>Analysis</u>	☐ Yellow Mitigation	07 Jul 2008	Ramirez, Diego
MGT.002 Description	Open	WBS	Programmatic	Red	High/ 0.74 <u>Analysis</u>	☐ White (no status) Mitigation	M 28 Aug 2008	Santos, Andrea
MGT.003 Description	Proposed	IMS	Programmatic	♦ Yellow	High/ 0.72	☐ White (no plan) Mitigation	M 27 Jul 2008	

## 3.5 Risk Evaluation/Feedback



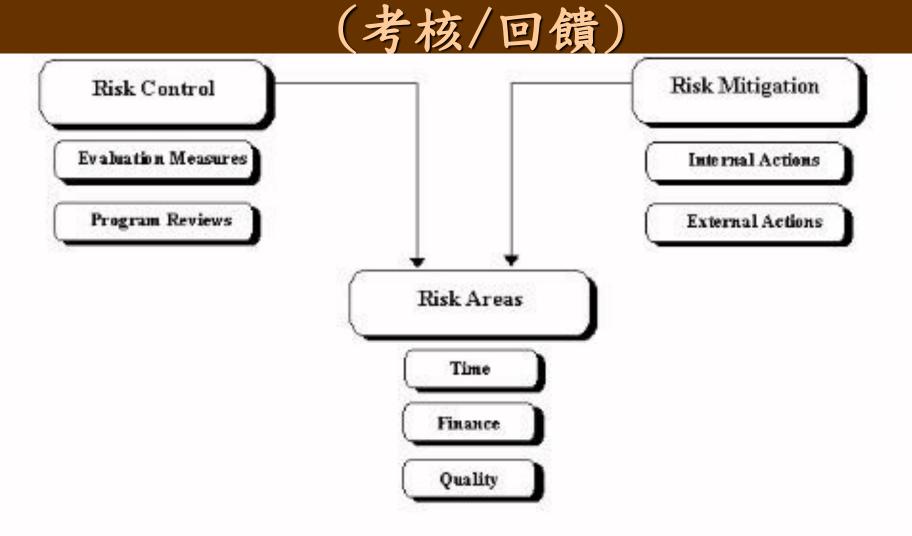


Figure 4 - PDA Step 2 - Risk Management and Evaluation Feedback

#### **PDCA**



#### MANDATE AND COMMITMENT based on 11 principles of risk management

Understand the organization and its context

 Set Risk Governance & Infrastructure ( Policy, Accountability, Resources, Communication & Reporting Mechanism)

> Integrate the framework into organizational processes

PLAN

Design Framework for Managing Energy DO

Implementing the Framework, Plan, Policy

- Communicate with energy stakeholder to ensure that the interests of stakeholders are understood and considered
- Do risk assessment (identify, analyze, evaluate)
- Provide treatment or modify existing control
- Documenting risk treatment plan

- Review the implementation on the framework, policy, plan
  - Develop improvements in the organization's management

ACT

Continual Improvement of the Framework CHECK

Monitoring and Review the Framework

- Review the effectiveness of the risk management framework
- Measure the appropriateness of risk management performance against indicator and plan
- Report on how well the risk management policy is being followed

RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FOR ENERGY BASED ON ISO 31000

# 第四節 風險管理的對策

- ■風險自承原則
- ■風險規避原則
- ■風險分散原則
- ●風險轉嫁原則



## R4

- Risk taking (credit)
- Risk transfer (insurance)
- Risk reserves (savings)
- Risk reduction







# 4.1 風險自承(self own)原則

風險自承原則著重於評估如何將風險全部自我承受吸收,並且設法在事故發生前或發生後有效降低其衝擊力的法則。

# NOTICE

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# 4.2 <u>風險規避(evade)</u>原則

即是設法不去承擔風險,而著重於使用何種方式 以避開特定風險之打擊。

#### Risk Avoidance

- Risk is proactively avoided or abandoned after rational consideration.
- If someone is afraid of risks, the best way to deal with it is to avoid it completely.
- Example; a manufacturer may stop production of a defective products to avoid a lawsuit.
- However, some risks are unavoidable although risk avoidance may be chosen as an option in handling certain risks, the exposures of losses cannot be eliminated entirely.



# 4.3 風險分散(disperse)原則

華泰

● 研究如何在承擔風險之時分散其衝擊力,將其力 道分攤到各個地方,而只需要承受局部的衝擊,

#### 或讓衝擊相互牽制抵銷。

Dispersion Index Values; Lavdas 1986				
Dispersion Index	Interpretation			
>100	Very good (but may <u>indirectly</u> indicate hazardous conditions)			
61-100	Good (typical-case burning weather values are in this range)			
41-60	Generally good (climatological afternoon values in most inland forested areas of the U.S. fall in this range)			
21-40	Fair (stagnation may be indicated if accompanied by persistent low windspeeds)			
13-20	Generally poor; stagnation if persistent (although better than average for a night value)			
7-12	Poor; stagnant at day (but near or above average at night)			
1-6	Very poor (very frequent at night; represents the majority of nights in many locations)			

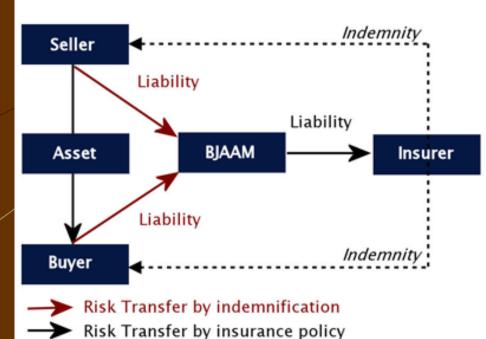


# 4.4 風險轉嫁原則

致力於權衡如何設計方法,或支付合理的代價,好將風險移轉到自身以外的某特定個人或組織,讓風險發生時的衝擊力完全由這一個接受代價的 提回從或個人本系統 Liability Transfer in a Transaction

特定組織或個人來承擔







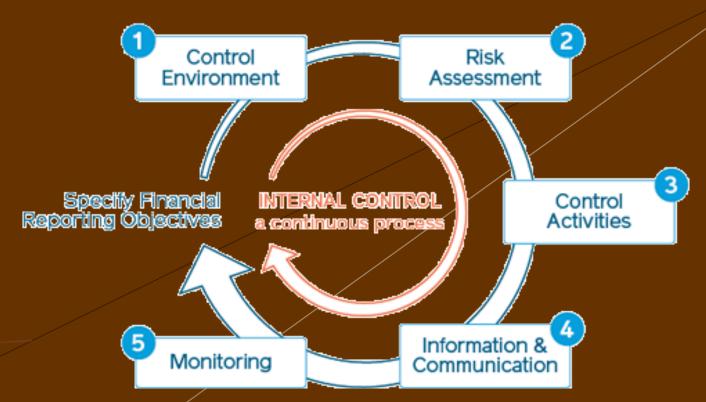
# 第五節 風險管理的管道

- 風險控制的管道之一:內部控制
- 風險控制的管道之二:政府與國際組織
- ●風險控制的管道之三:民間組織與協會
  - ■風險理財的管道之一:金融市場
  - ■風險理財的管道之二:實物資產市場
    - ●風險理財的管道之三:保險市場



# 5.1 風險控制的管道之一: 內部控制

●所謂內部控制,就是經由自我的調整與規範,而 讓風險降低的方法。





# 5.2 風險控制的管道之二: 政府與國際組織

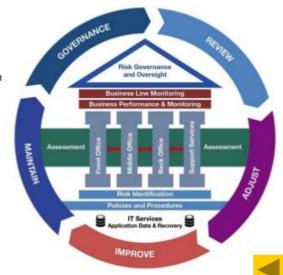
- 透過外部的各種組織來達成。
- 許多政府與國際組織當初設立的目的,就是要處 理個人與企業的風險。

#### ENTERPRISE INTEGRATED RISK & COMPLIANCE

Definition: The ability to integrate All Risk Management and Compliance activities Enterprise-Wide.

- Driven from Policies
- 3 Lines of Defense / Front to Back
- Bottom-Up & Top-Down Risk Identification
- GRC Model







# 5.3 風險控制的管道之三: 民間組織與協會

充分地運用到民間組織的力量,譬如消基會與各 種弱勢團體、宗教團體等等。

Operational Risk Management: External Risks

- **Fire**
- Vandalism
- Natural disasters
- Terrorist activity
- Political decisions



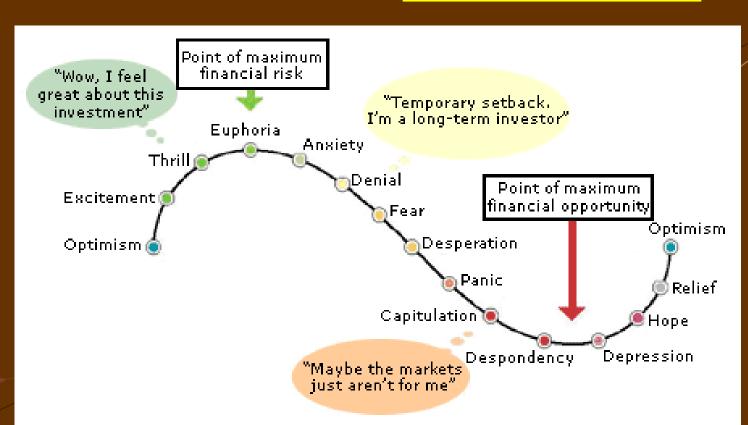
# 5.4 風險理財的管道之一:金融市場

● 運用銀行、農會等的金融市場,以作儲蓄、融資、 信託等。



# 5.5 風險理財的管道之二: 實物資產市場

◆ 利用實物資產市場,例如房地產與期貨市場。







# 5.6 風險理財的管道之三: 保險市場

《保險基本上是一種工具,不是目的。因此保險的 動機純粹僅是為了避險,特別是指規避財務方面 的損失,但也絲毫不存有任何獲利的機會。





# Top Five Uninsurable Risks

Reputational risk

Regulatory risk

Trade secret risk

Political risk

Pandemic risk



# 風險理念與方法

**END**