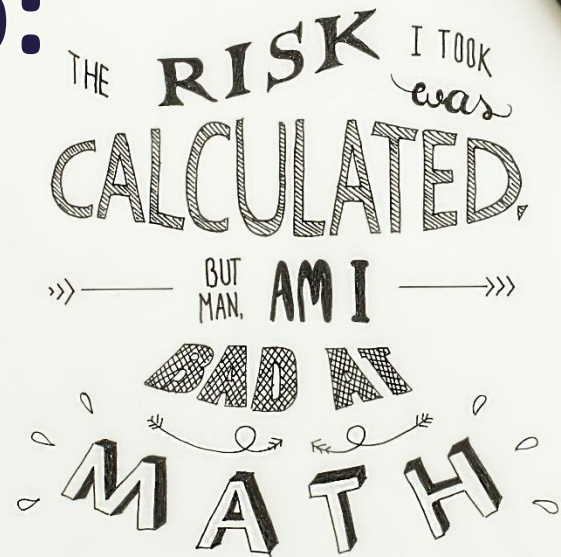


# Risk Identification Workshop: My Recipe for Success

Laurie-Anne Bourdain

CISSP, FIP, CIPP/E, CIPM, CNIL DPO, CDPSE

GRC: Be Connected! 2022



THE RISK I TOOK  
was  
CALCULATED.  
BUT MAN, AM I  
BAD AT  
MATH

# Laurie-Anne Bourdain



Data Protection Officer  
& Risk Officer at Isabel Group



External DPO  
& Data Protection Trainer



10+ years of InfoSec & Risk  
Management experience

CISSP, FIP, CIPP/E, CIPM,  
CNIL DPO, CDPSE

7 years of Data Protection &  
Privacy experience

CIPP/E Exam Development  
Board member

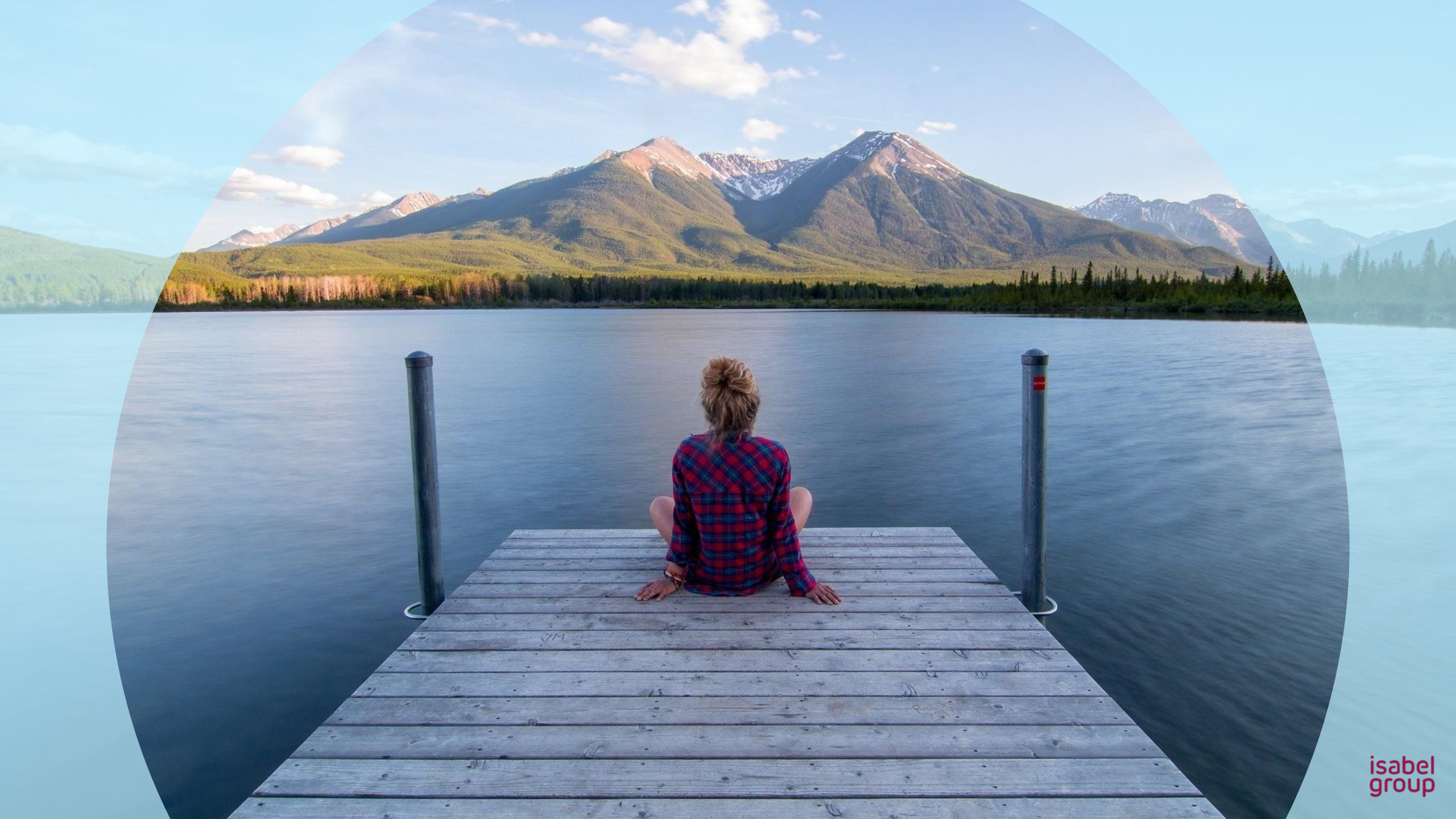




























# Risk Management











A black and white photograph of a clenched fist, viewed from the side. The fingers are tightly curled, and the skin texture is clearly visible. The word 'RISK' is overlaid in large, bold, black capital letters across the four fingers. The background is dark, and the entire image is framed within a circular cutout on a magenta background.

**R**

**I**

**S**

**K**





$$\int x = \frac{1}{2} x^2 - c \left( \frac{1}{2} x^2 + c \right) = \left( \frac{1}{2} x^2 \right) + (c) = x$$
$$\left( \frac{a}{b} \right)^m = \frac{a^m}{b^m} \quad f(x) = a(x-x_1)(x-x_2)$$
$$\sqrt{a \cdot b} = \sqrt{a} \cdot \sqrt{b}$$

$$F = \frac{ma}{\sqrt{1-u^2/c^2}} + \frac{m \cdot (u/c^2)}{(-u^2/c^2)^2} Q \quad mc \Delta t$$

$$\lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta y}$$
$$2+2=4 \quad \Delta = \sqrt{p(p-a)} \cdot (1-b) \cdot (1-p)$$



$$x + bx + dx = 0$$
$$h = \sqrt{a \cdot x \cdot b} = \frac{xb}{c}$$
$$E = mc^2$$
$$a^2 - b^2 = (a-b)(a+b)$$

$$f(x) = a(x-x_1)(x-x_2)$$
$$\left( \frac{a}{b} \right)^m = \frac{a^m}{b^m} \quad \sqrt{a \cdot b} = \sqrt{a} \cdot \sqrt{b}$$



$$\cos \alpha + \cos \beta = 2 \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$$
$$z = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} \pi} e^{1/2}$$

$$\sin \alpha + \sin \beta = 2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$$
$$b = \frac{\log c}{\log a}$$
$$\int_B dA = 0$$

$$z = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} \pi} e^{1/2}$$
$$2+2=4$$
$$E = mc^2$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{erf}(\sqrt{x})}{e^x} dx = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$
$$Q = mc \Delta t$$
$$\sqrt{a \cdot b} = \sqrt{a} \cdot \sqrt{b}$$



RISK OF

CONTINUITY

RETENTION ISSUES

INTERNAL FRAUD

DUE TO Y8 CERVADO:

BAD COFFEE



- self pay for supply.
- bad machines
- bad beans
- 

NO/TV 10 2

• BUY STARBUCKS

• HIRE / COFFEE LADY  
/ BARISTA

Se

Back of our parents on  
with some other stuff



# Why a Workshop?



# Bring Support



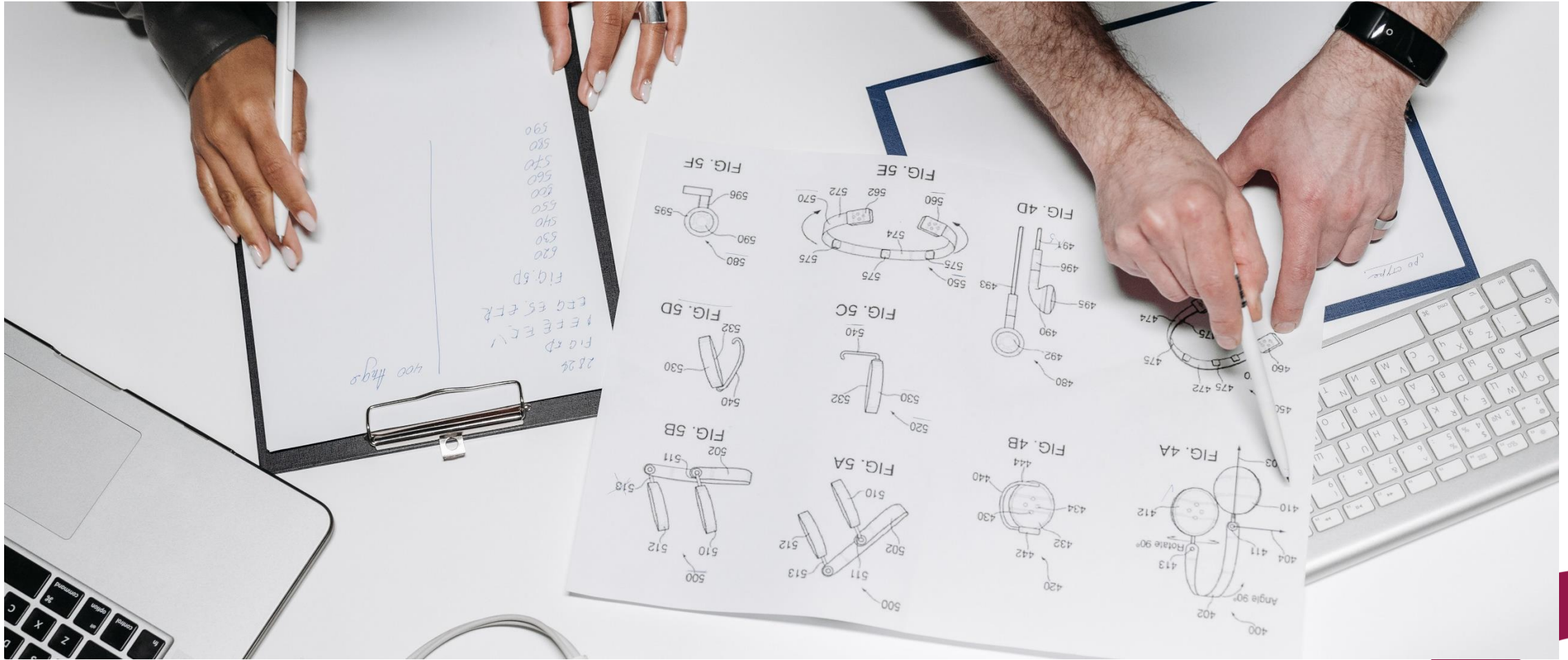


# Leverage Group Dynamics





# Quicker & More Efficient





# Before the Workshop

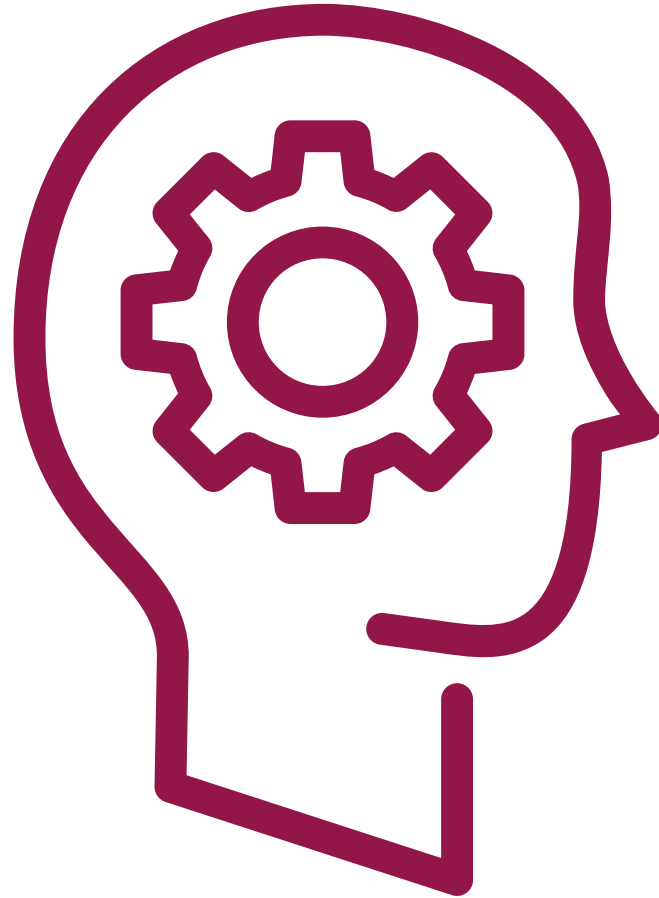


# Who should Attend?





# What do Participants need to Prepare?





# What do You need to Prepare?



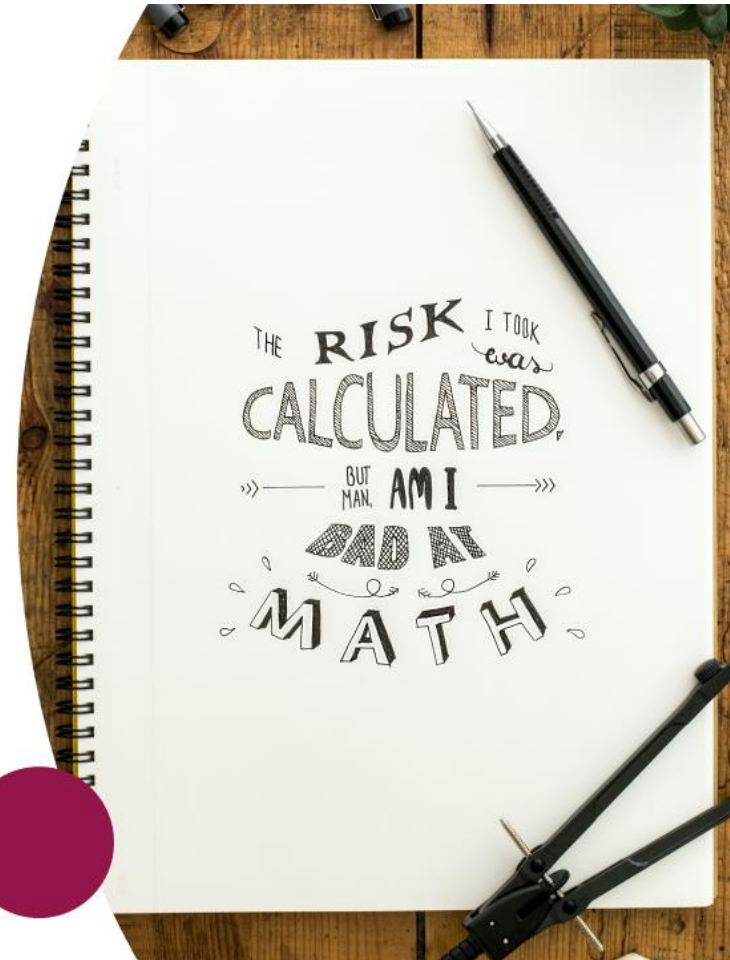


# What do You need to Prepare?



**awareness**  
by Isabel Group

## Les Bases de la Gestion des Risques





# What do You need to Prepare?

**Matrice de Niveau de Risque**

**Probabilité x Impact = Niv**

Probabilité	Certain – 100%	50.000,00 €	250.000,00
	Probable – 80%	40.000,00 €	200.000,00
	Occasionel – 50%	25.000,00 €	125.000,00
	Rare – 20%	10.000,00 €	50.000,00
	Exceptionnel – 5%	2.500,00 €	12.500,00
Département : /5		Insignifiant	
Projets : /10		50.000 €	

**RISK ORGANISATIONAL LEVELS**

Risks may be identified at three different organisational levels within Isabel Group:

- Enterprise:** Enterprise risks are risks that impacts several departments, that cannot be handled by their initial departments or projects alone or that have a high or critical level. Audit points must be logged as enterprise risks.
- Department:** Department risks are identified as part of the department's activities or by risk management and do not involve other departments or are not so important that they need to be escalated to the enterprise level. High and critical department risks shall be escalated to the enterprise level.
- Project:** Project risks are identified as part of projects, initiatives or changes; they can be linked to the change execution, which should on time and within budget; or the change delivery, which should be in line with the expectations of our clients. Project risks must be closed before delivery of the change, or escalated to the department or enterprise level.

**RISK TAXONOMY**

**1.2 RISK CATEGORIES**

The risk categories identified within Isabel Group are:

- Strategic Risk:** risks that affect or are created by the business strategy and strategic objectives.
- Operational Risk:** risks that affect the organisation, department or project's ability to achieve its objectives.
- Financial Risk:** risks directly affecting the finances of the organisation.
- Compliance Risk:** potential fines or other enforcement actions resulting from non-compliance with applicable regulations.

**Formaliser un Risque comme un Chef!**

**Risk of:**

Décrit le risque factuel:

- Non-conformité
- Amendes
- Réputation
- Vol

**Due to:**

Décrit l'évènement ou les facteurs qui pourraient déclencher le risque:

- Défaut

**Caused by:**

Décrit la « root cause » du risque:



# What do You need to Prepare?





## What do You need to Prepare?





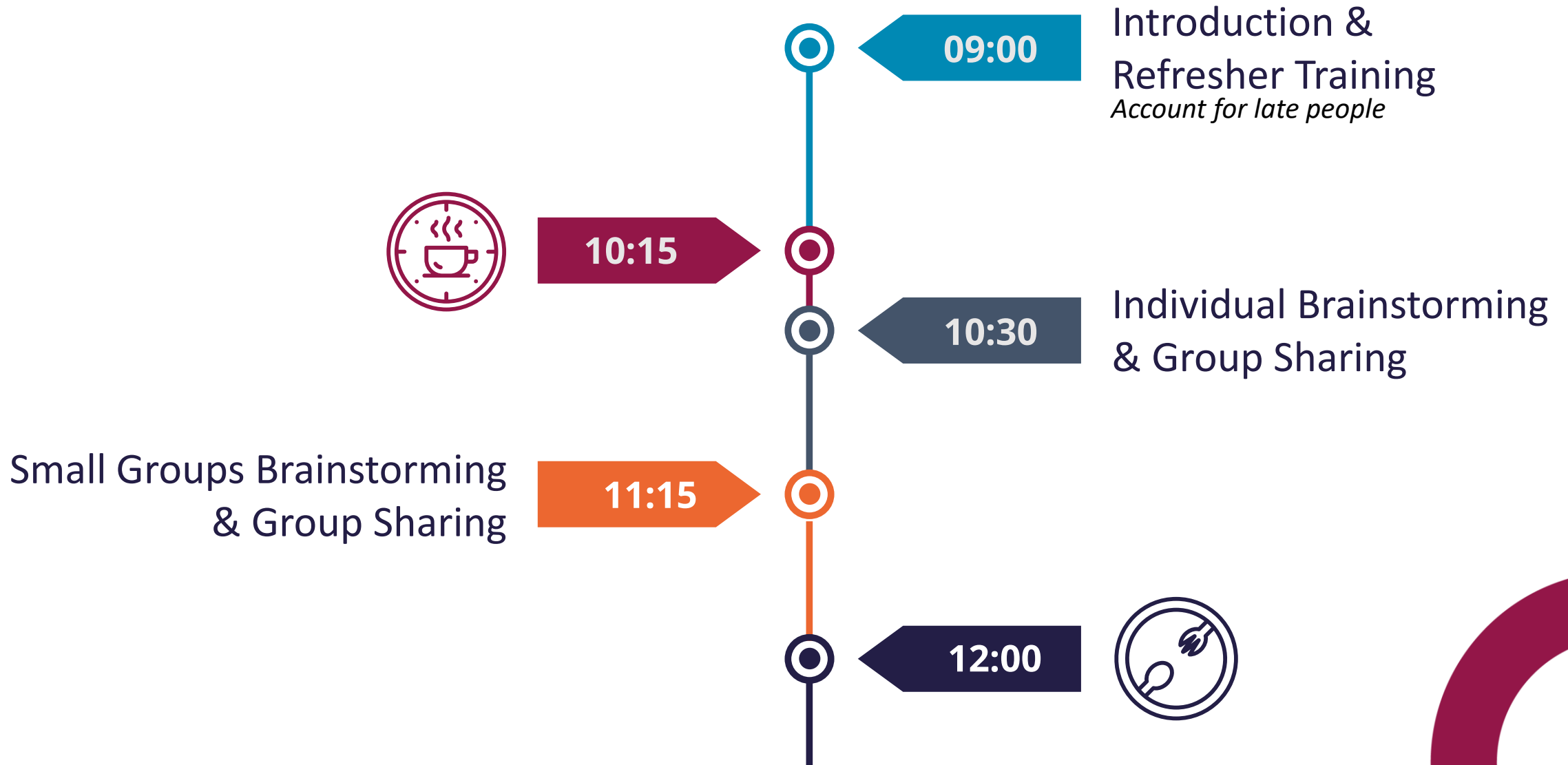
During the Workshop



# The Facilitator Role



# My Typical Planning





# My Typical Planning

Introduction & Refresher Training



**awareness**  
by Isabel Group

## Les Bases de la Gestion des Risques



# My Typical Planning

Individual Brainstorming & Group Sharing





# My Typical Planning

Small Groups Brainstorming & Group Sharing





# My Typical Planning

Formalization, Evaluation & treatment plan proposal





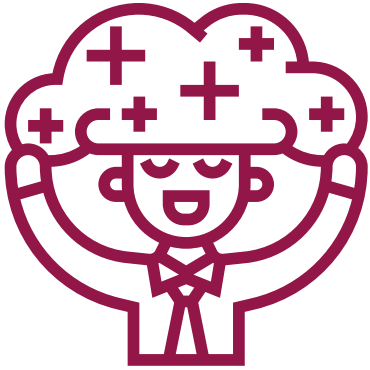
# My Typical Planning

Group Sharing & Warp-up

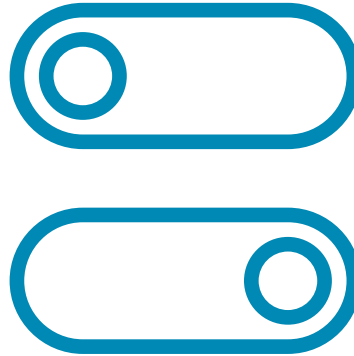


# Bias to Moderate

Optimistic Bias



False sense of Control



Confirmation Bias



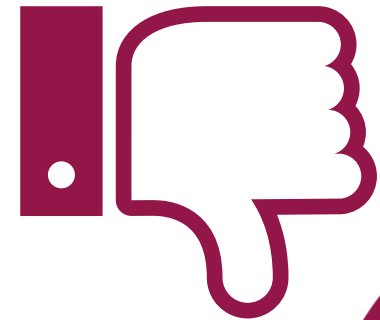
Framing Effect



Availability Bias



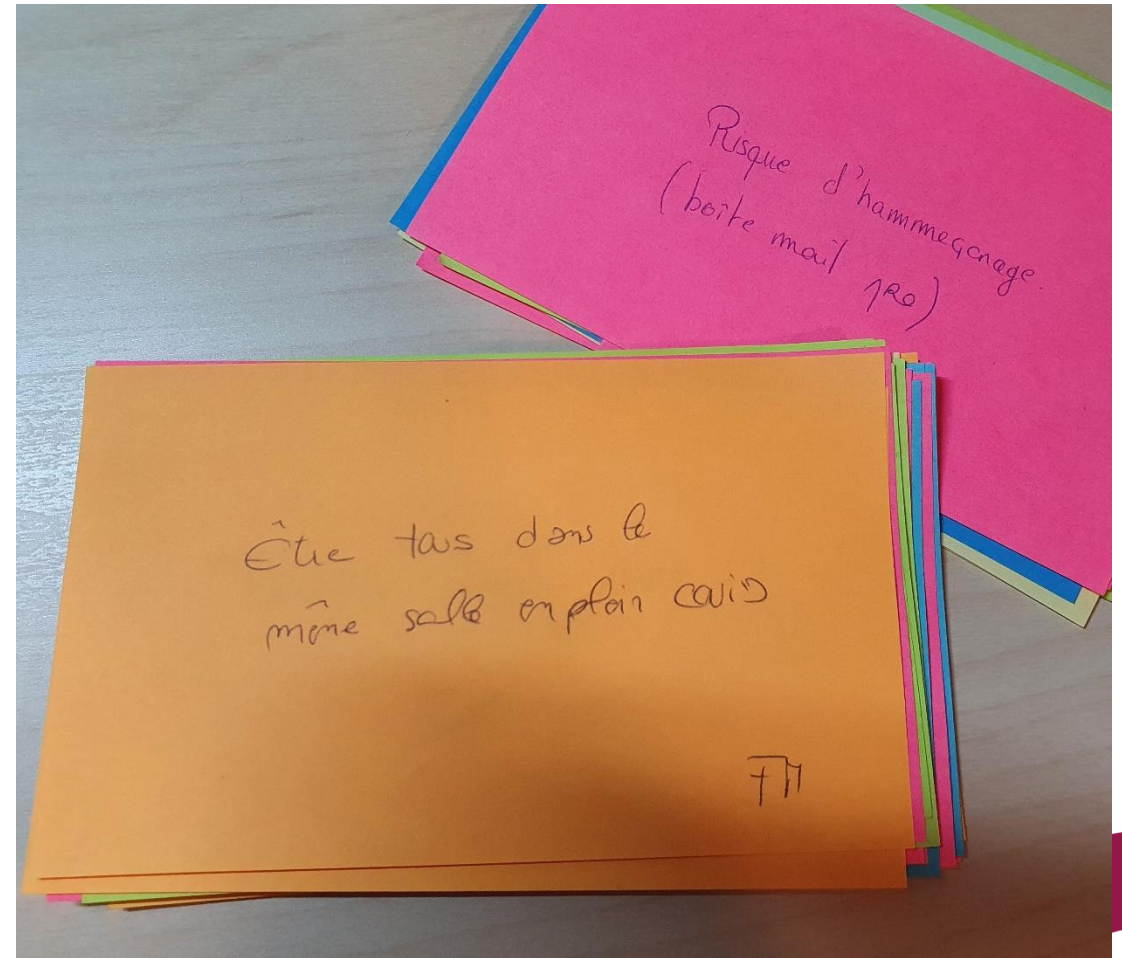
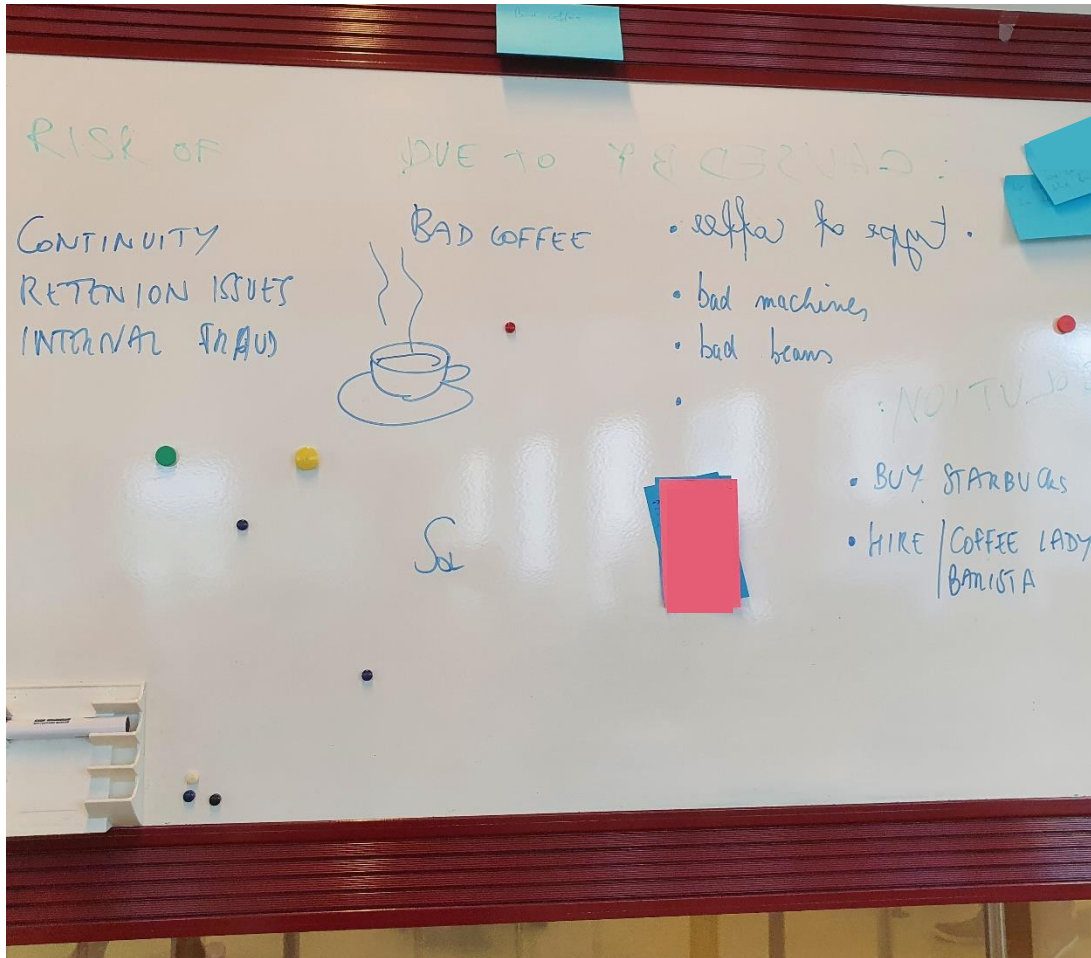
Negativity Bias





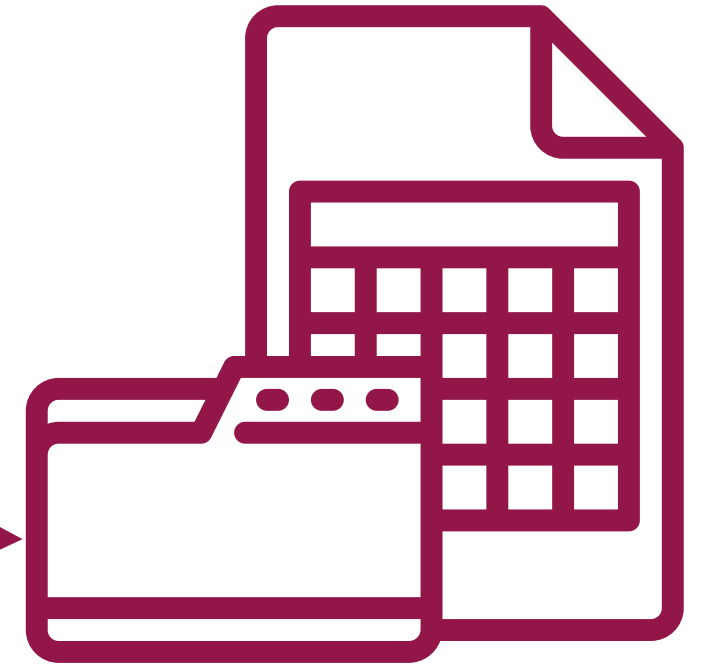
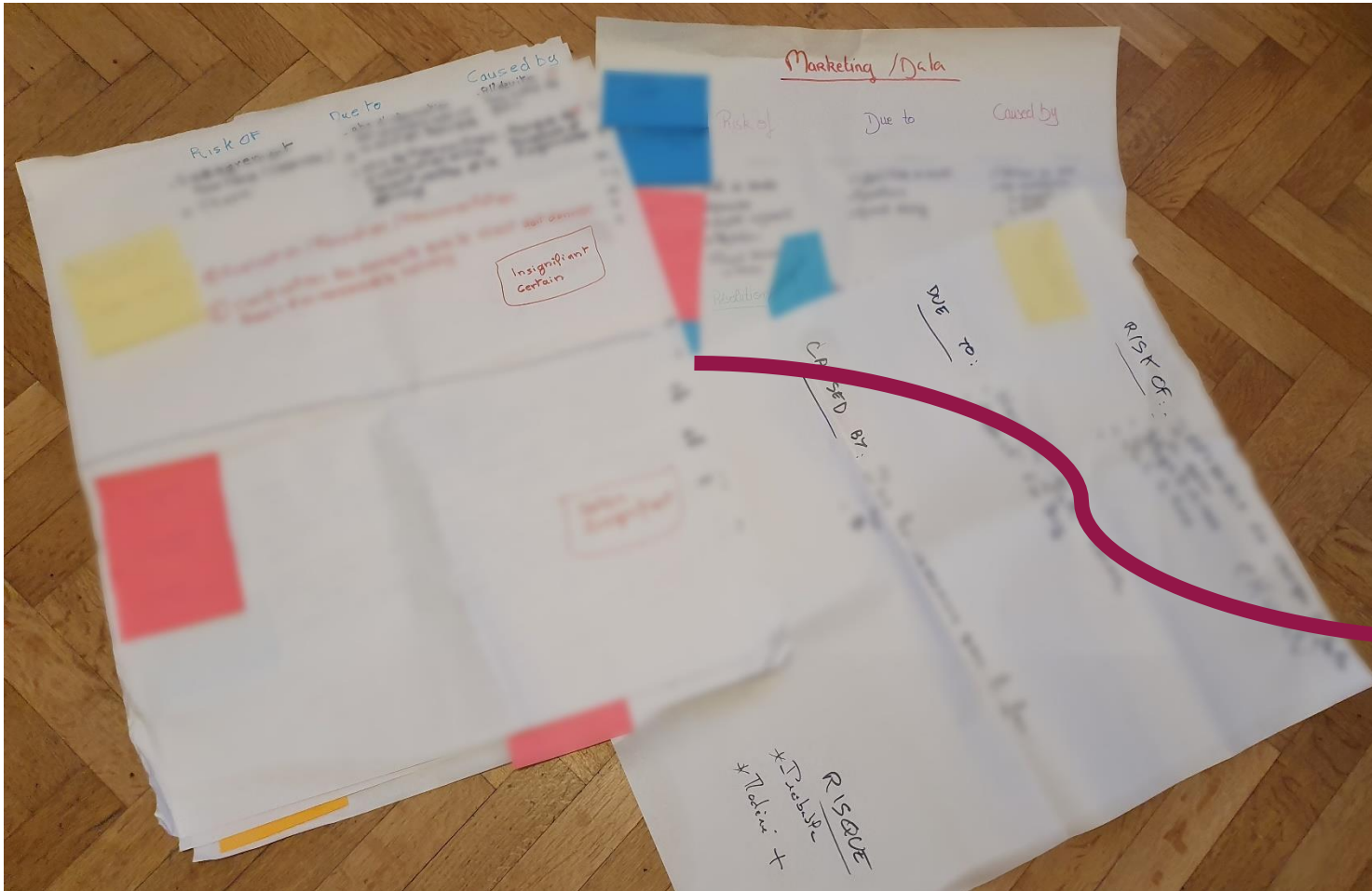
# After the Workshop

# Filter & Reroute what are Not (relevant) Risks





# Refine Identified Risks with Owner



# Ownership Sign-Off





THANK YOU !