

# Integrated Scenario Analysis and Common Impact Drivers

**SPEAKER** 

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#### **Outline**

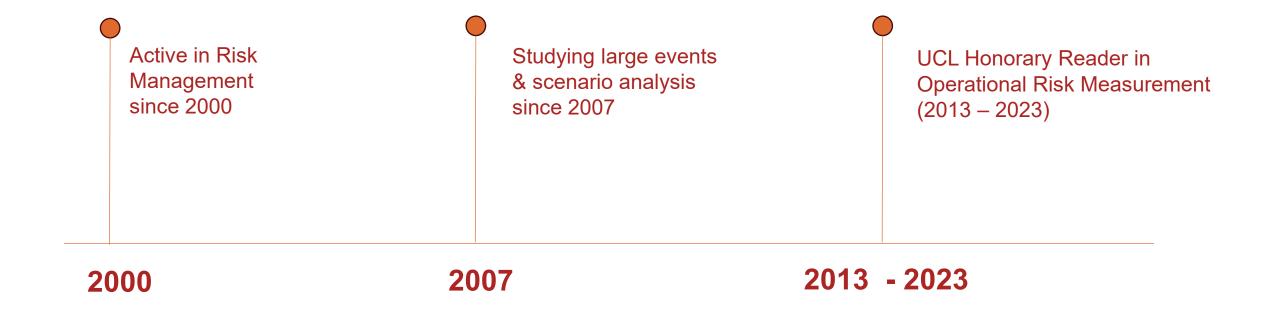
- 1. Scenarios: a Must-Have?
- Simpler than you think: Identifying Common Impact Drivers
- 3. Standardizing Scenario Assessment: Example of a Uniform Template







#### My Short Bio (regarding scenario analysis)



What is the status of Scenario Analyses and Assessments in your organization:

We don't use scenario analysis

We identify plausible extreme events, but we don't quantify them

0%

We perform a full scenario analysis, but we would like to improve quantification

We perform mature scenario analysis and quantification

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Ends in:



#### Scenario Analysis: the reasons to postpone

- It's a nice-to-have
- We'll get to it later; there are more urgent priorities
- These are very unlikely events, anyway
- It's only for regulatory capital purposes
- It's impossible to quantify
- We have a BCP / an ICT plan, we're fine
- It's depressing to think about catastrophic events

#### Does any of these reflections sound familiar?





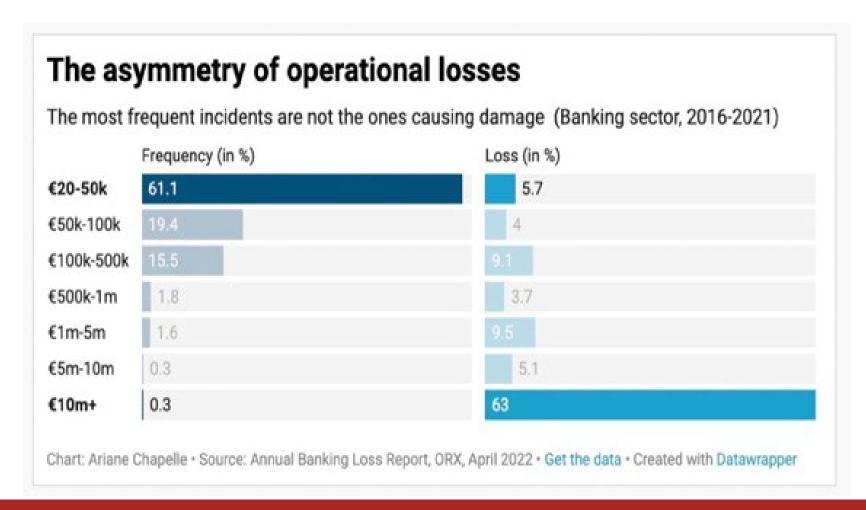
## Scenarios: a Must-Have?

The Benefits of Scenario Analysis





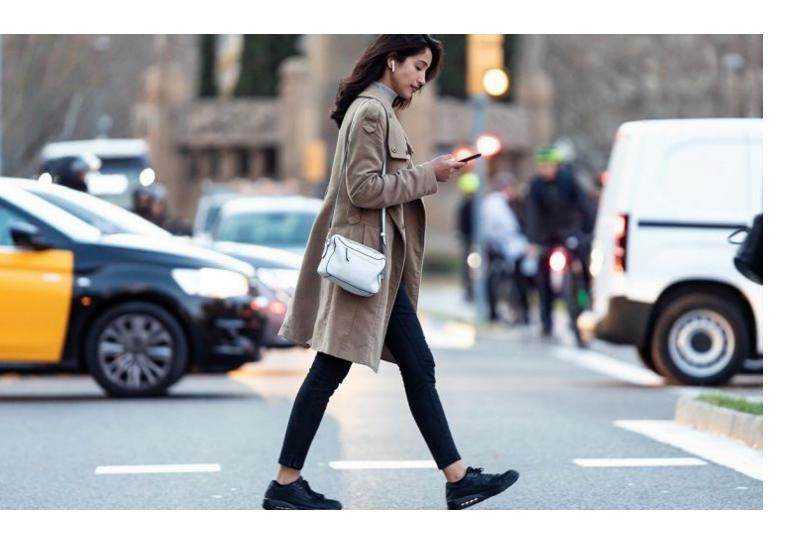
#### Are "Rare Events" so Rare?



- Disruptions
- Data breaches
- Ransomware
- Fires
- Frauds
- Fines
- Accidents
- ...

0.3% of 65,000 incidents collected per year = about 200 incidents of €10m+ per year, for 100 members = 2 scenario events per organisation and per year, on average.





## Rarity of incidents depends on control effectiveness





#### Scenario Analysis: a Must-Have!

- Benefits
  - Awareness
  - Control assessment and testing
  - Preparedness
  - Operational Resilience (with proper plans)
  - Financial Resilience (with proper capital levels)
  - Compliance





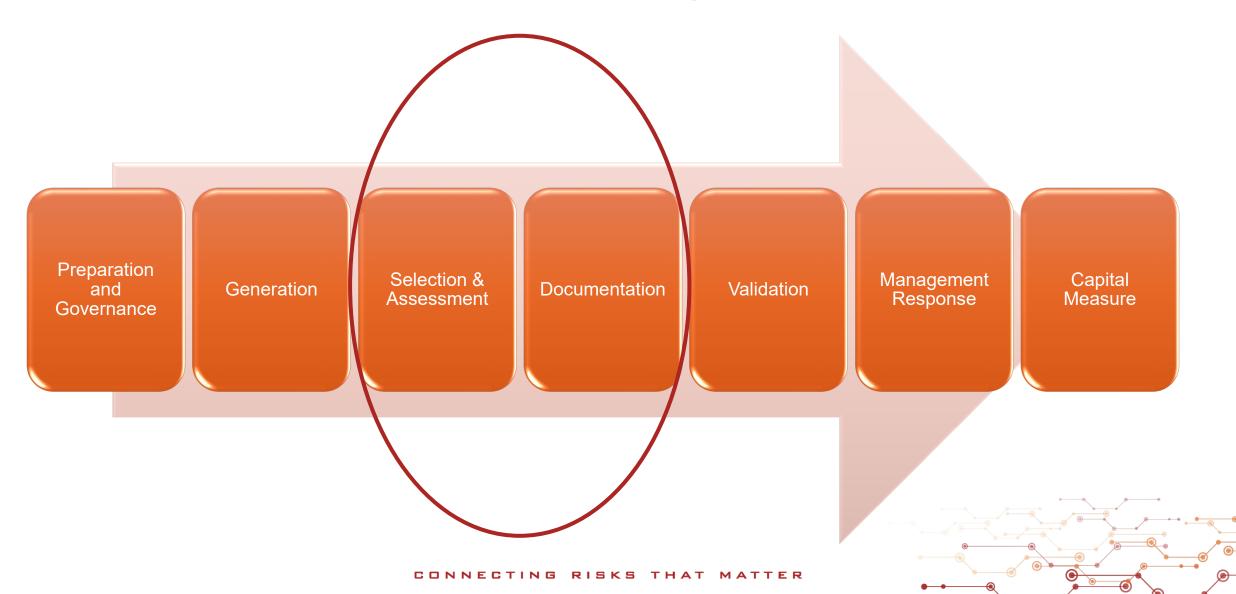
# Simpler than you think

**Identifying Common Impact Drivers** 





#### **Seven Steps of Scenario Analysis**





#### **Structured Scenario Analysis**

- Most scenarios can be decomposed into the same impact types
- Similar assessment structures allow for
  - Comparison, for prioritisation
  - Explanability of results, for action plans if needed
  - Assessment of losses at higher probabilities :50%, 20%, 10% for instance





#### Impact types for most scenarios

- 1. Damage to material or immaterial assets (data centre, building, IP...)
  - % destruction \* replacement value
- 2. Loss of business due to disruption
  - Revenue per unit of time \* duration of the event (detection + duration)
- Remediation costs (crisis management, investigation & repair, monitoring & reporting),
  - Internal man-days (\$1k/day) + external services + further remediation programs
- 4. Stakeholder impacts
  - Customers & staff attrition, regulatory sanctions, suppliers' changes in prices and services, reputation damage, legal costs



### Standardizing Scenario Assessment

Example of a Uniform Template





#### Simple and Structured Scenario Assessment

- = Decomposing a scenario (Example: Data Breach)
- 1. Into impact factors or drivers, such as:
  - Time to detection \* volume of data leaked / time \* value per data / vol.
  - + remediation cost (repairs, consultants, management time)
  - + communication and stakeholders' impacts (customers, regulators,...)
- 2. At a range of values (Low Medium High Extreme)
- 3. For different likelihood levels (60% 30% 8% 2%), with values dependent on the controls in place and their effectiveness



#### **Standardized Template**

#### **Text Presentation**

#### **Scenario Title**

Ex: Data breach

#### Rationale

Why selected

#### **Scenario Exposure**

Data type held & value

#### **Control Environment**

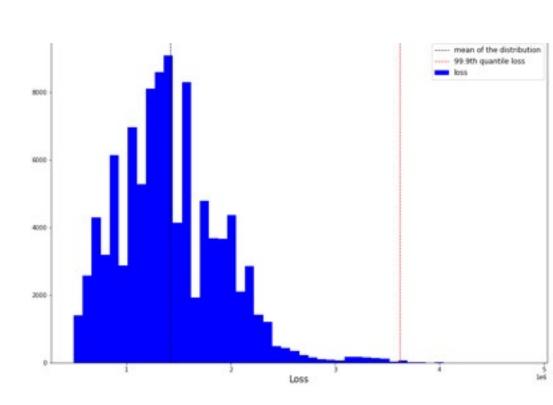
Key controls and responses

Quantification	L	M	Н	Е
Direct value loss	\$	\$	\$	\$
Time (detection + disruption)				
Volume per time				
Value per volume (physical / digital assets)				
Remediation cost	\$	\$	\$	\$
Investigation time				
Communication time				
Man-day value				
External services				
Stakeholders impact	\$	\$	\$	\$
Customers attrition				
Customer value				
Regulatory sanctions				
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#### **Assessment and Quantification – Example**



Quantification	L	M	Н	E
Direct value loss (k\$)	40	600	14,400	80,000
Time (detection + disruption) (in hours)	2	8	72	400
Volume per time (Gb / m3)	20	50	100	100
Value per volume (physical / digital assets)	1,000	1,500	2,000	2,000
Repair cost (k\$)	-	210	1,000	2,750
Investigation time (in days)	0	100	400	600
Communication time	0	10	100	150
Man-day value (\$)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
External services (k\$)	0	100	500	2,000
Stakeholder impact	-	350	7,000	25,000
Customer attrition	0	100	2,000	5,000
Customer value	3000	3000	3000	3000
Regulatory sanction (k\$)	0	50	1,000	10,000
Total	40	1,160	22,400	107,750





#### What good looks like

- Quarterly TDRA: Top-Down-Risk-Analysis at Executive level
- Active business implications in the assessment process
- Reporting at all levels of likelihood (not only 99.9)
- Linked to strategic decisions (key projects, expansions, etc.) and budgeting (mitigation costs, expected losses and capital needs)





#### **Conclusion and Summary**

- Scenario identification and assessment are essential components of a risk management framework.
- "Rare" events are more common than many believe, and they are brewing certainties in weak control environments.
- Structured scenario assessments are effective methods to identify common impact drivers and heightened risk exposures.



After this talk, are you more likely to revisit your scenario analysis practice?

Yes, definitely. 0%

Maybe, I will consider it. 0%

> No, I don't think so. 0%

We already use a similar approach. 0%

Ends in:

1/1 % 0 total participants | 0 votes



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## Questions?

CONNECTING RISKS THAT MATTER

### Connect with me.

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