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Evolving Risk Management in the Age of Uncertainty & Enterprise Resilience



Speaker Profile



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Partner at Deloitte

Education and Certification

- Bachelor of Economics, Accounting Universitas Padjadjaran
- Chartered Accountant (CA)
 Ikatan Akuntansi Indonesia
- Certified Fraud Examiner (CFE)
 Association of Certified Fraud Examiners

Experiences

- Leading projects related to governance, risk management, internal audit outsourcing, ICFR/SOX reviews
 to improve business processes in the healthcare, energy, and banking industries, including electric
 companies in Indonesia.
- Led Internal Audit Function Quality Assessment Reviews, covering compliance aspects in accordance with BI/OJK regulations and standards set by The Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA) for various clients in various industries.
- Led Internal Audit projects in various financial services, energy, and manufacturing companies in Indonesia.
- Led the design of ICoFR testing at a mobile telecommunications company in Indonesia.
- Led governance projects at central banks in Southeast Asia.
- Led an integrated SOX audit project at an energy industry company in Indonesia.
- Led a compliance review project at a healthcare company with ITGC-related coverage.

Agenda

- Enterprise Risk Management
- 2 Emerging Risks
- **3** Future of Controls



Part 1:

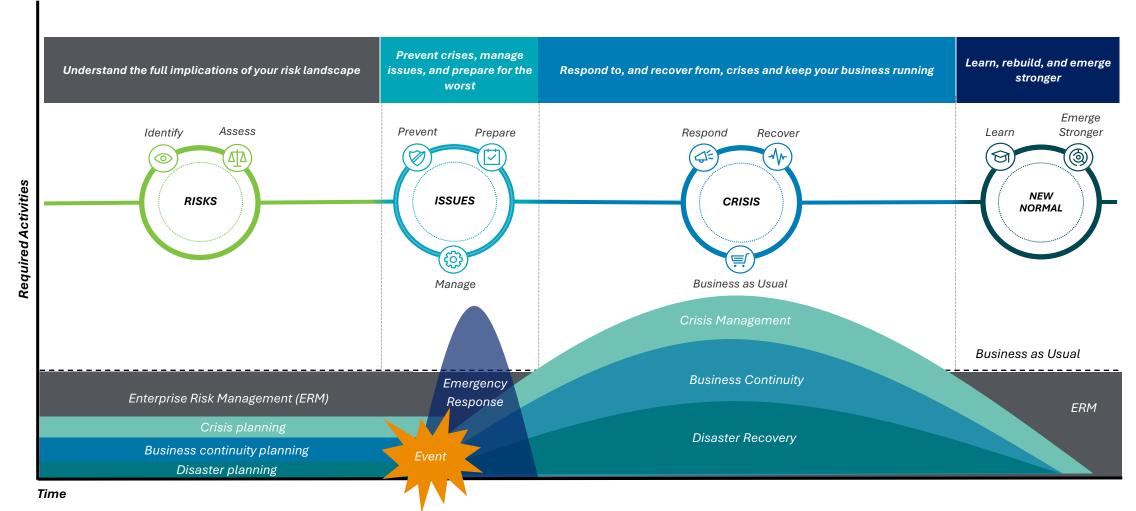
Enterprise Risk Management



Risk management journey

To maintain pace with rapid developments in industry and technology, companies must develop an integrated framework for risk management as an initial step towards resilience.

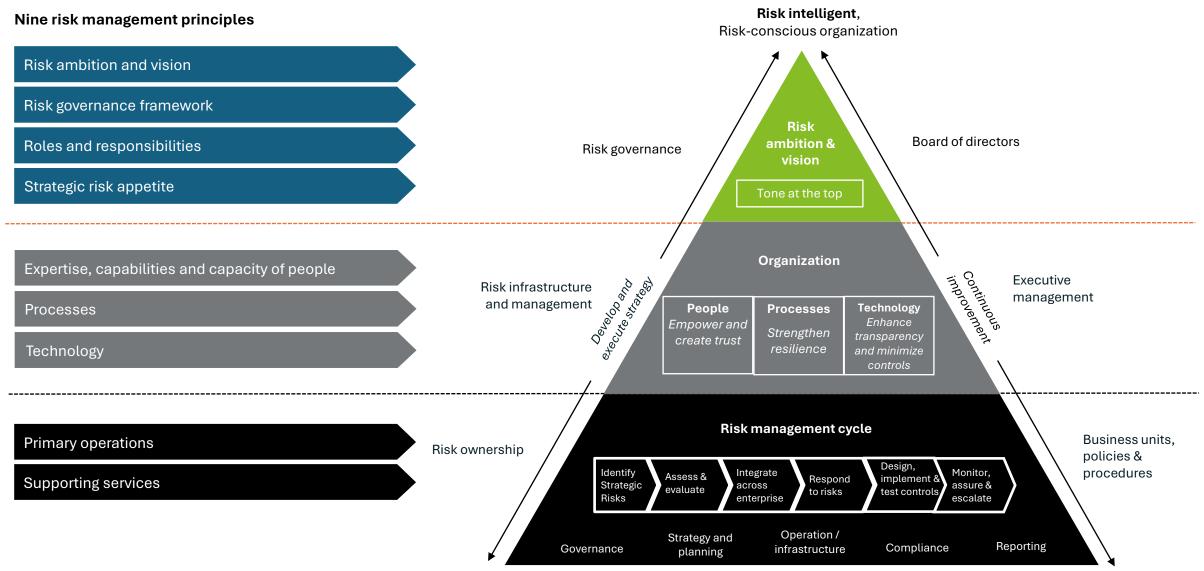
An organization must adapt and respond quickly to internal and external changes to achieve preparedness in handling everyday operational risks as well as disaster/crisis risks.



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Risk Intelligence Enterprise Framework

Foundational Principles



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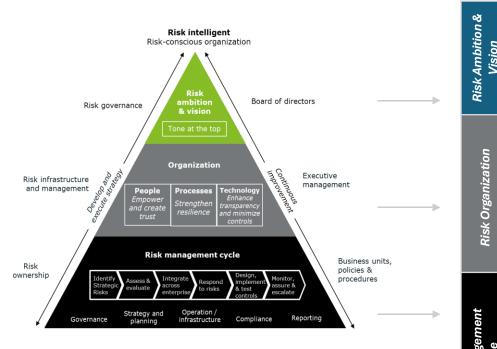
Risk Intelligent Framework | Translating the framework into practice

Deloitte's Risk Intelligence Framework is based on three key components of effective risk management. Below, we've split these further into the 12 core building blocks of a successful risk management function.

Risk Ambition and Vision: strategic decision-making and risk oversight, led by the board of directors;

Risk Organization

- Risk Organization: design, implementation, and maintenance of an effective risk program, led by executives; and
- Risk Management Cycle: identifying, measuring, monitoring, and reporting on risks, led by the business units functions.



There of the distriction of the
Risk Policies: Setting the tone and level of risk management applied across the organisation.
Risk Culture: The values and behaviours that drive risk management in the organisation.
Risk Appetite: Setting the level of risk the organisation is willing to accept, within tolerances.
Risk Resource: The people and time that is applied to risks management, centrally and across business units.
Risk Procedures & Templates: Providing guidance and clear direction for all areas of the organisation to perform risk management.
Risk Supporting Tools: Manual and automated tools leveraged to provide a better risk management process.
Risk Training: The support provided across the business to embed risk management.
Risk Identification: Process of identifying risks and opportunities to business operations, financials and reputation.
Risk Measurement & Response: Evaluation of risk on a common scale, with implementation of appropriate response.
Risk Management: Ongoing management and evaluation of risk mitigations, controls and other

Risk Monitoring & Reporting: Monitoring of key risks indicators to assess likelihood of crystallisation and reporting of

Risk Governance Bodies: Creating the structure and oversight for Risk to be effectively managed.

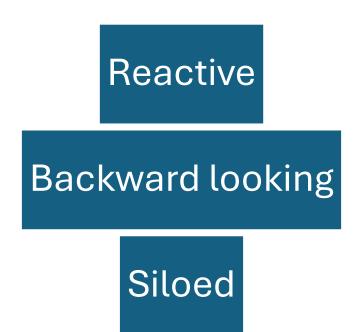
current risk environment.

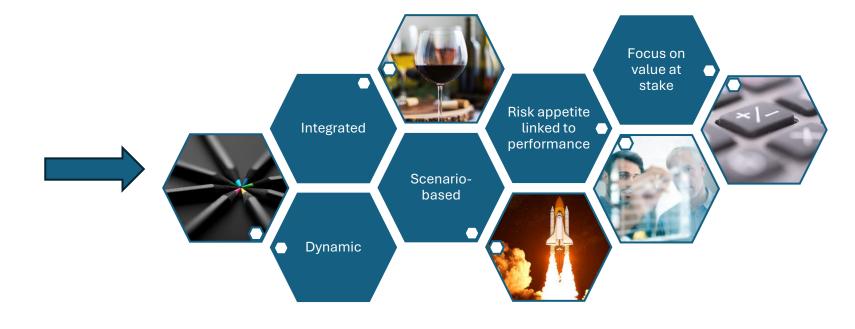
responses to risk.



Traditional ERM

Modern ERM





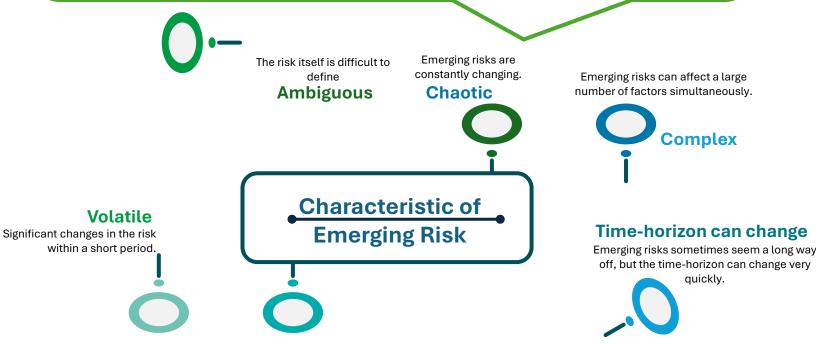
Part 2:

Emerging Risk



What are Emerging Risks?

A risk that is **evolving** in areas and ways where the body of **available knowledge** is weak.



Uncontrollable

Emerging risks are often external to the organisation,

and outside direct control, so the need is to adapt

and respond, rather than to control.



Technology & Digital disruption

Geopolitical & economic shifts





Climate & sustainability

Human Capital & Talent



Uncertain

The lack of knowledge about what an emerging risk will become and how it will play out makes them difficult to consider with certainty.



High Level Approach to Identifying and Assessing Emerging Risks

Short-term & long-term cycles of the company Business Sustainability

Identification & Assessment of Emerging Risk

Prevention and handling of potential emerging risks based on the industrial cycle

ISO 31000 & ISO 31050



Principles & Process of Emerging Risk Assessment

Risk Outlook & Megatrend

Technology Social/Political/Economic

Environmental

Regulatory/Legal

Business Sustainability through Reliable Risk Management

- MR Function as Navigator & control tower
- Adaptive,
- coordination & quick response,
- acting through data driven,
- early identification and prevention.

Risk Radar

Early Warning System, Dynamic Sensing, Strategic Risk Landscape

Looking In

Operational, financial, capability, emerging internal risks

Looking Out

Sustainability & climate, policy & regulatory, market, technology, geopolitical

Predictive Risk Intelligence



How **prepared** is your organization to sense and discover significant emerging risks?



Predictive Risk Intelligence (PRi) provides you with advance notice of emerging risks, knowledge of potential loss and risk exposures, and increased awareness of the external threats to your company or industry that could affect the decisions you make for your organization.

Predictive Risk Intelligence

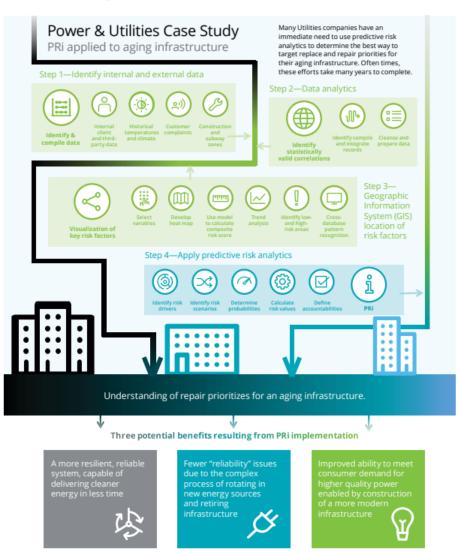
With limited information, time and tools available, C-suite executives are expected to manage emerging risks every day.

Respondents to the Deloitte & Forbes Insight Survey reported that risk management programs help them:

- Increase operational resiliency
- Realize the value of new technologies
- Improve cost effectiveness
- Accelerate time to market
- · Optimize return on capital
- Improve stakeholder confidence

The fact that only half of survey respondents acknowledged that they leverage comprehensive risk analytics to make strategic business decisions is further evidence of the need for a more holistic risk monitoring methodology.

Predictive Risk Intelligence in action



Risk monitoring strategies

Risk monitoring occurs throughout the risk management lifecycle and can be organized into three categories: **Reactive risk** monitoring, integrated risk monitoring, and predictive risk monitoring.

Reactive risk monitoring

Reactive risk monitoring is the initial monitoring mechanism where the organization tracks and reports loss events after they happen. Process owners may report these incidents as losses occurring during the normal course of business or discover incidents such as fraud during an audit or the assessment of a particular business process. Central to this technique is the ability to respond post-event with a remediation plan and the ability to prevent recurrence of similar events in the future.

Integrated risk monitoring

Integrated risk monitoring is risk monitoring as a discipline, process, or initiative that an organization has assimilated with overall business strategy. It is the next stage of monitoring that utilizes passive and active risk, performance, compliance, and control indicators to objectively report on risk performance thresholds periodically, or in near real-time. The primary emphasis of this technique is the timely report-out on risks given identified assessment criteria, the status of established benchmarks, and interpretation of risks deviating from performance standards such as organizational risk appetite.

Predictive risk monitoring

Predictive risk monitoring is a technique that helps organizations discover potential risks and threats, including types of risk not covered by existing risk indicators. Risk monitoring applies analytics to current and historical information from internal and external data sources to identify emerging risks with a short cycle to impact. Such a capability helps modernize an established risk management framework from periodic risk reporting to real and near-real time risk reporting. This is PRi.

Part 3:

Future of Controls



What is Future of Controls?

We are operating in a period of unprecedented uncertainty with the confluence of technology, a persistent global pandemic, M&A, and private equity funded disruptors. Accordingly, organizations are working to develop more effective and efficient internal controls for their companies.

Organizations want to design and implement controls that help guide them through their stated mission and create value for the business, their employees, and society.

Today as we talk about the future, we see three key levers shaping the future of controls:







Why Future of Controls?

The case for FOC: Businesses want an efficient and effective framework that is practical, pragmatic, aligned with the risk appetite, and business performance driven.



Significant cost of operating and monitoring controls

In general, controls are fairly manual and are not seen as value-add to business





Regulators (e.g., FRC) are increasingly asking to evidence and report on controls effectiveness

Audit rotations; enhancements in controls documentation and compliance standards expected by new auditors

Significant control failures even after years of investments



Controls not embedded in the day-today business processes and considered as additional activities

Organizations are struggling to embed controls in emerging markets





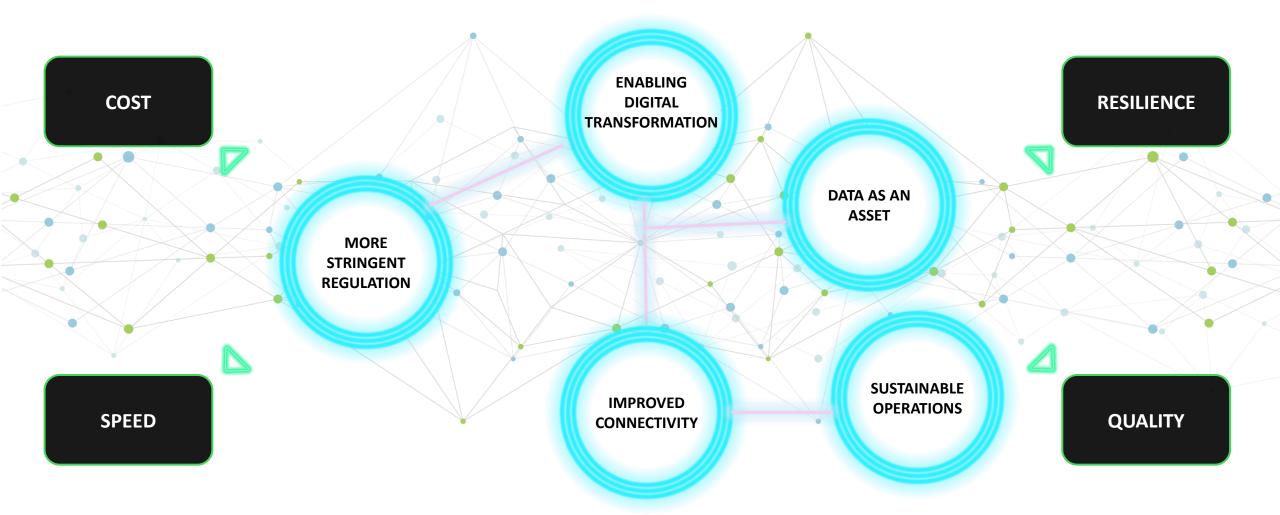
Investments in ERP systems not leveraged for controls and often not utilized

Low use of technology and digital capabilities to manage, monitor, and report controls

Finance transformation and new ERP platforms: desire to design and embed automated controls

Industry trends and Internal Controls challenges

Rapid changes in the business environment have caused organizations to rethink their approach to internal controls.



A typical Future of Controls journey



Set the business case

- Define your Future of Controls vision and aspirations.
- Define your FoC business case with clear qualitative and quantitative values and effort.
- Define your success factors, KPIs and governance mechanism.



- Leverage the ERP system and maximize controls configuration-based automation.
- Establish controls technology ecosystem, utilizing technologies outside the ERP and data harvesting through outlying systems to maximize the benefits of digital transformation.
- Focus on preventative and a "hindsight to foresight"based controls automation journey.
- Integrate risks and opportunities linked to business performance.

Redesign/refresh the controls framework

- Design an integrated controls framework covering the key operational, compliance, and financial reporting risks across the entire value chain.
- Develop a risk-based framework with consideration to the risk appetite.
- Integrate risks and opportunities linked to business performance.

Reengineer the controls operating model

- Establish a clear first-line ownership and accountability.
- Integrate the second line, bringing consistency and creating value across risk domains.
- Maintain a shared ambition supported by data, capability, culture, and incentives.
- Promote integrated assurance through a risk aligned second and third line of defense.

Do's

- Collaborate throughout the business and three lines of defense when defining the FoC vision and strategy.
- Develop ambitious yet achievable targets for and throughout the transformation journey.
- Reflect on existing technologies, which can be enhanced/adapted to support the controls environment.
- Continuously review the progress of the transformation to assess whether adjustments to approach are necessary.

Don'ts

- Place accountability on one line of defense for the controls journey.
- Wait for something to go wrong before making change.
- Attempt to run before you can walk—define a vision and target operating model before getting started.
- Be unrealistic about what can be achieved—if necessary, break down the transformation journey into sprints.

Empower the front line with a positive controls culture

- Create a positive culture by winning hearts and minds.
- Provide continuous support to the first line.
- Introduce appropriate incentives with strong consequence management.

Establish a smart-controls monitoring, reporting and remediation program

- Create an automated continuous-controls monitoring framework.
- Document a clear set of controls health indicators supported by smart reports with dashboarding facilities.
- Make use of a comprehensive, fit for purpose GRC, platform for comprehensive controls monitoring.

CRMS Session -

Future of Controls – Value proposition







complexity

Substantially reduced cost



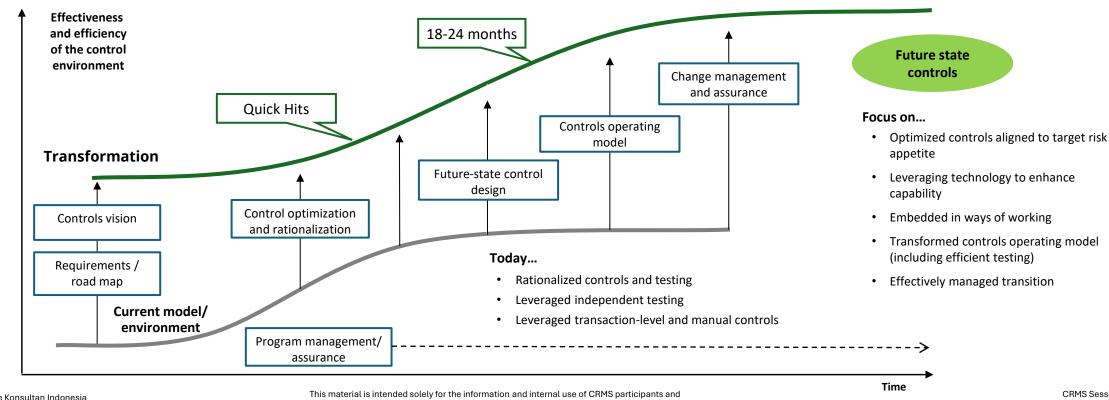
Transparency and insight on state of controls



Managed regulatory compliance



Managed transition / transformation risk



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