MSS
MAKING STRONG SUCCESS
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RISK MANAGEMENT TRAINING IN THE PHILIPPINES

Identifying, Assessing, Prioritizing, Treating, Monitoring, and Communicating Risks That May Affect Organizational Objectives

A Practical and Customizable Corporate Training Program by Making Strong Success Corporation

TRAINING OVERVIEW

Every organization takes risks whenever it pursues growth, introduces a new product, hires employees, invests in technology, serves customers, works with suppliers, expands operations, enters contracts, manages projects, processes information, or makes strategic decisions.

Risk cannot be eliminated completely.

However, unmanaged risk can result in:

- Operational interruptions
- Financial losses
- Customer complaints
- Missed targets
- Project delays
- Compliance violations
- Legal disputes
- Technology failures
- Cybersecurity incidents
- Fraud and misconduct
- Employee injuries
- Supplier disruptions
- Poor-quality products or services
- Reputational damage
- Failed strategic initiatives
- Business continuity problems
- Lost opportunities
- Weak or delayed management decisions

Many organizations believe they are managing risk because they discuss problems during meetings, maintain audit findings, purchase insurance, respond to incidents, or create a list of possible threats.

These activities may contribute to risk management, but effective risk management requires a more disciplined and organization-wide approach.

Organizations must be able to answer:

- What objectives are we trying to achieve?

- What internal and external conditions may affect those objectives?
- What uncertain events could help or prevent us from succeeding?
- What are the causes and possible consequences of each risk?
- How likely is the risk to occur?
- How serious would the impact be?
- How quickly could the risk develop?
- What existing controls are already in place?
- Are those controls properly designed and working effectively?
- Which risks require immediate treatment?
- Who owns each risk?
- What treatment actions should be taken?
- What warning indicators should management monitor?
- How should risks be escalated and reported?
- How will risk information influence plans, budgets, projects, and decisions?

This **Risk Management Training in the Philippines** equips participants with practical knowledge and tools for identifying, analyzing, evaluating, treating, monitoring, and communicating organizational risks.

The program helps participants understand that risk management is not merely about avoiding negative events. It also supports better decision-making, resource allocation, strategic execution, operational resilience, and the responsible pursuit of opportunities.

Participants examine different categories of organizational risk, including:

- Strategic risks
- Operational risks
- Financial risks
- Legal and compliance risks
- Technology and cybersecurity risks
- People and workforce risks
- Health and safety risks
- Project risks
- Supply-chain and supplier risks
- Customer and market risks
- Fraud and integrity risks
- Reputational risks
- Business continuity risks
- Emerging and external risks
- Opportunity-related risks

The program introduces the proprietary MSS **C.O.N.T.R.O.L. Risk Management Framework**:

- **C — Clarify Context, Objectives, Scope, and Risk Criteria**
- **O — Observe Internal and External Risk Sources**
- **N — Name Risk Events, Causes, Consequences, Dependencies, and Owners**

- **T — Test Likelihood, Impact, Velocity, and Control Effectiveness**
- **R — Rank Risks and Respond with Appropriate Treatments**
- **O — Oversee Indicators, Actions, Reporting, and Escalation**
- **L — Learn from Results, Incidents, Changes, and Emerging Risks**

Following the MSS **EnterTRAINment®** methodology, participants will not merely listen to discussions about risk. They will identify organizational risks, analyze root causes and consequences, assess likelihood and impact, evaluate existing controls, prioritize exposures, develop risk-treatment plans, assign ownership, establish Key Risk Indicators, and prepare a practical Risk Management Improvement Plan.

This program is designed for organizations searching for:

- **Risk Management Training in the Philippines**
- **Training on Risk Management in the Philippines**
- **Enterprise Risk Management Training in the Philippines**
- **Training on Enterprise Risk Management in the Philippines**
- **Company Risk Management Training in the Philippines**
- **Training on Company Risk Management in the Philippines**
- **Managing Risks Training in the Philippines**
- **Training on Managing Risks in the Philippines**
- **Managing Enterprise Risks Training in the Philippines**
- **Training on Managing Enterprise Risks in the Philippines**
- **Managing Company Risks Training in the Philippines**
- **Training on Managing Company Risks in the Philippines**
- Corporate Risk Management Training
- Operational Risk Management Training
- Enterprise Risk Assessment Training
- Risk Register Development Workshop
- Risk Analysis and Risk Treatment Training
- Organizational Risk Management Training
- Risk and Control Management Training
- Risk-Based Decision-Making Training

TRAINING GOAL

To develop participants' ability to identify, assess, prioritize, treat, monitor, communicate, and continuously improve the management of risks that may affect organizational objectives, operations, stakeholders, resources, reputation, and long-term sustainability.

TRAINING OBJECTIVES

By the end of the program, participants will be able to:

1. Explain risk and risk management in practical organizational terms.
2. Understand the relationship between risk, uncertainty, objectives, decisions, controls, and performance.
3. Distinguish risk management from crisis management, business continuity, internal control, compliance, insurance, and audit.
4. Explain the difference between enterprise risk management and department-level risk management.
5. Recognize both threats and opportunity-related risks.
6. Identify the internal and external context affecting organizational risk.
7. Clarify the scope and objectives of a risk assessment.
8. Establish practical risk criteria.
9. Understand risk appetite, risk tolerance, and escalation thresholds.
10. Identify strategic, operational, financial, compliance, technology, people, project, supplier, safety, and reputational risks.
11. Identify emerging and interconnected risks.
12. Write clear and useful risk statements.
13. Distinguish risk causes, risk events, and risk consequences.
14. Identify affected objectives, processes, customers, employees, assets, and stakeholders.
15. Identify risk dependencies and single points of failure.
16. Assign appropriate risk owners.
17. Assess risk likelihood.
18. Assess financial and nonfinancial impacts.
19. Consider risk velocity, duration, and persistence.
20. Identify and document existing preventive, detective, and corrective controls.
21. Evaluate control design and operating effectiveness.
22. Distinguish inherent risk from residual risk.
23. Use a likelihood-and-impact matrix appropriately.
24. Prioritize risks requiring treatment or escalation.
25. Select suitable risk responses.
26. Develop measurable risk-treatment action plans.
27. Assign action owners, resources, and deadlines.
28. Establish Key Risk Indicators and warning thresholds.
29. Develop a practical risk register.
30. Communicate and report risks to the appropriate decision-makers.
31. Integrate risk considerations into planning, budgeting, projects, and operations.
32. Facilitate productive risk discussions without creating blame or fear.
33. Review risks after incidents, changes, audit findings, and emerging developments.
34. Apply the MSS C.O.N.T.R.O.L. Risk Management Framework.
35. Develop an Organizational Risk Management Improvement Plan.

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FROM POINT A TO POINT B

Point A: Common Risk Management Weaknesses	Point B: Desired Risk Management Capability
Risks are discussed only after problems occur	Risks are identified and assessed before major decisions and disruptions
Risk management is treated as the responsibility of audit or compliance only	Leaders, process owners, employees, and support functions understand their risk responsibilities
Departments maintain disconnected risk lists	Risks are consolidated and viewed across the organization
Risk statements are vague	Risks clearly describe causes, uncertain events, and consequences
Every concern is labeled high risk	Risks are assessed using agreed criteria
Assessment is based mainly on personal opinion	Ratings are supported by evidence, assumptions, and operational information
Existing controls are listed without evaluation	Control design and effectiveness are examined
Inherent and residual risks are confused	Risk exposure before and after controls is distinguished
Risk matrices are used mechanically	Ratings are supported by analysis and management judgment
Action plans contain broad commitments	Treatments have owners, resources, deadlines, and success indicators
Risk ownership is unclear	Each material risk has an accountable owner
Risk registers are updated only before audits	Risks are reviewed after changes, incidents, and scheduled cycles
Warning signs are not monitored	Key Risk Indicators and escalation thresholds are established
Risk reports contain too much detail but little insight	Reports highlight exposure, trends, decisions, and overdue treatments
Risk discussions create blame and defensiveness	Risk discussions promote transparency, accountability, and early action
Risks are separated from strategy and operations	Risk information supports planning, investment, budgeting, and decision-making
Opportunity risks are ignored	Uncertainty is evaluated for both threats and possible advantages
Management reacts to symptoms	Root causes, dependencies, and control weaknesses are addressed

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ORGANIZATIONAL BENEFITS

This **Training on Risk Management in the Philippines** can help organizations:

- Improve risk awareness
- Strengthen enterprise-wide risk identification
- Improve strategic and operational decision-making
- Identify risks before they become incidents
- Improve understanding of root causes and consequences
- Establish consistent risk-assessment criteria
- Improve risk prioritization
- Strengthen internal controls
- Identify control weaknesses
- Distinguish inherent and residual risk
- Improve risk ownership and accountability
- Develop more useful risk registers
- Strengthen risk-treatment planning
- Improve monitoring of emerging risks
- Establish Key Risk Indicators
- Improve management reporting
- Strengthen compliance and governance
- Reduce avoidable operational losses
- Improve business continuity and resilience
- Strengthen supplier and third-party risk management
- Improve project-risk management
- Support safer and more responsible growth
- Improve resource allocation
- Strengthen organizational learning after incidents
- Build a more risk-aware workplace culture

ONE-DAY RISK MANAGEMENT TRAINING PROGRAM OUTLINE

Recommended Schedule: 8:00 AM–5:00 PM

Time	Modules, Topics, and Subtopics	Supporting Activities and Outputs
8:00–10:00 AM	**MODULE 1: RISK MANAGEMENT FOUNDATIONS, ORGANIZATIONAL CONTEXT, GOVERNANCE, AND RISK CULTURE** **Understanding Risk** • Risk as the effect of uncertainty on	**Risk Management Readiness Diagnostic** Participants assess their organization's current practices involving governance, risk identification, assessment, ownership, treatment, monitoring, reporting, and culture.

Time	Modules, Topics, and Subtopics	Supporting Activities and Outputs
	objectives • Threats, opportunities, and uncertainty • Known risks, emerging risks, and unforeseen events • Risk versus issue, problem, incident, and crisis • Risk versus hazard **Understanding Risk Management** • Purpose and value of risk management • Risk management as an ongoing management process • Relationship among objectives, decisions, risks, controls, and performance • Preventive versus reactive management **Distinguishing Related Functions** • Enterprise risk management • Internal control • Compliance management • Internal audit • Business continuity management • Crisis management • Insurance and risk financing • Occupational safety and health • Quality management **C — Clarify Context, Objectives, Scope, and Risk Criteria** **Understanding Organizational Context** • Business model • Strategic direction • Products and services • Customers and stakeholders • Operating environment • Industry and competition • Laws, regulations, and contractual requirements • Technology and infrastructure • Workforce and organizational culture	**Risk or Issue Sorting Challenge** Teams distinguish risks, current issues, incidents, root causes, controls, and consequences. **Objectives-at-Risk Workshop** Participants identify important organizational or departmental objectives and the uncertainties that could affect them. **Outputs:** • Risk Management Readiness Assessment • Organizational Objectives-at-Risk Map • Preliminary Risk Governance and Responsibility Map • Risk Scope and Criteria Worksheet

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Time	Modules, Topics, and Subtopics	Supporting Activities and Outputs
	Linking Risks to Objectives • Strategic objectives • Financial objectives • Customer objectives • Operational objectives • Project objectives • Compliance obligations • People and safety objectives **Establishing Risk Scope and Criteria** • Organization-wide risk assessment • Departmental risk assessment • Process risk assessment • Project risk assessment • Activity- or event-specific assessment • Likelihood criteria • Impact criteria • Risk levels • Escalation thresholds **Understanding Risk Appetite and Tolerance** • Amount and type of risk the organization is prepared to pursue or retain • Acceptable variation in performance • Different tolerances for different risk categories • Management approval and escalation **Risk Governance and Responsibilities** • Board and owners • Executive leadership • Risk-management function • Department heads • Process owners • Risk owners • Control owners • Action owners • Employees • Internal audit and assurance functions	

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Time	Modules, Topics, and Subtopics	Supporting Activities and Outputs
	Building a Healthy Risk Culture • Openness and early reporting • Accountability without unnecessary blame • Constructive challenge • Escalating bad news promptly • Avoiding concealment and normalization of risk • Ethical decision-making	
10:00–10:15 AM	**Morning Break**	**Participants take a short break before proceeding to risk identification, risk statements, causes, consequences, dependencies, and ownership.**
10:15 AM–12:00 NN	**MODULE 2: ENTERPRISE RISK IDENTIFICATION, ROOT CAUSES, CONSEQUENCES, DEPENDENCIES, AND RISK OWNERSHIP** **O — Observe Internal and External Risk Sources** **Internal Risk Sources** • Strategy and leadership • People and competencies • Policies and procedures • Technology and information • Equipment and facilities • Financial resources • Organizational structure • Culture and behavior • Internal communication • Process and control weaknesses **External Risk Sources** • Market and competition • Customers and public expectations • Suppliers and third parties • Economic conditions • Laws and regulations • Technology change	**Enterprise Risk Identification Workshop** Participants identify strategic, operational, financial, compliance, technology, people, supplier, project, reputational, and continuity risks affecting organizational objectives. **Risk Statement Makeover Challenge** Teams transform vague risk descriptions into clear cause-event-consequence statements. **Cause, Event, and Consequence Mapping** Participants analyze selected risks and identify root causes, triggers, consequences, affected objectives, and dependencies. **Outputs:** • Enterprise Risk Inventory • Clear Risk Statement Set • Risk Cause-and-Consequence Map • Risk Ownership Assignment Matrix

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Time	Modules, Topics, and Subtopics	Supporting Activities and Outputs
	• Natural hazards and climate-related events • Political and social developments • Infrastructure and utilities • Cybersecurity threats **Enterprise Risk Categories** • Strategic risk • Operational risk • Financial risk • Compliance and legal risk • Technology and cyber risk • People risk • Health and safety risk • Project risk • Supply-chain risk • Customer and market risk • Fraud and integrity risk • Reputational risk • Business continuity risk • Emerging risk **N — Name Risk Events, Causes, Consequences, Dependencies, and Owners** **Writing Effective Risk Statements** • Cause or source • Uncertain event • Potential consequence • Affected objective • Avoiding vague statements • Avoiding statements that describe only an existing problem **Identifying Risk Causes** • Root causes • Contributing conditions • Triggering events • Control failures • Human and behavioral factors	

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Time	Modules, Topics, and Subtopics	Supporting Activities and Outputs
	• System and process weaknesses **Identifying Consequences** • Financial loss • Operational interruption • Customer impact • Legal and regulatory consequences • Safety and employee impact • Reputational impact • Project and strategic impact • Business continuity impact **Identifying Dependencies and Interconnections** • People • Facilities • Technology • Information • Suppliers • Utilities • Approvals • Transportation • External partners • Risks that trigger or worsen other risks **Assigning Risk Ownership** • Appropriate authority and accountability • Risk owner versus control owner • Risk owner versus action owner • Shared and cross-functional risks • Escalating risks beyond a department's authority **Risk Identification Techniques** • Interviews • Workshops • Process mapping • Data and trend review • Incident review • Audit and compliance findings • Scenario analysis	

Time	Modules, Topics, and Subtopics	Supporting Activities and Outputs
	• SWOT and environmental analysis • Assumption analysis • Checklist and taxonomy review	
12:00–1:00 PM	**Lunch Break**	**Participants take their lunch break and prepare for likelihood, impact, control, inherent-risk, residual-risk, and risk-prioritization activities.**
1:00–3:00 PM	**MODULE 3: RISK ANALYSIS, CONTROL ASSESSMENT, RISK EVALUATION, PRIORITIZATION, AND TREATMENT** **T — Test Likelihood, Impact, Velocity, and Control Effectiveness** **Assessing Likelihood** • Frequency and probability • Historical experience • Exposure and vulnerability • Changing conditions • Expert judgment • Quality of available information **Assessing Impact** • Financial impact • Operational impact • Customer impact • Legal and compliance impact • Safety and employee impact • Reputational impact • Strategic and project impact • Duration and recoverability **Considering Additional Risk Characteristics** • Risk velocity • Duration • Persistence • Detectability • Interconnectivity • Concentration • Reversibility	**Likelihood-and-Impact Calibration Exercise** Teams assess sample risks and discuss why different participants may assign different ratings. **Control Effectiveness Review** Participants evaluate whether existing controls are properly designed, implemented, evidenced, and operating as intended. **Risk Heat-Mapping Workshop** Participants assess inherent and residual risks and prioritize those requiring treatment or escalation. **Risk Treatment Design Challenge** Teams develop practical treatments based on causes, consequences, control gaps, ownership, cost, and expected residual risk. **Outputs:** • Risk Analysis and Rating Matrix • Control Design and Effectiveness Assessment • Enterprise Risk Heat Map • Prioritized Risk Register • Risk Treatment Action Plans

Time	Modules, Topics, and Subtopics	Supporting Activities and Outputs
	Understanding Existing Controls • Preventive controls • Detective controls • Corrective controls • Manual controls • Automated controls • Management controls • Physical and technology controls **Evaluating Control Effectiveness** • Control objective • Design adequacy • Implementation status • Operating effectiveness • Evidence • Frequency • Responsible control owner • Control gaps and limitations **Understanding Risk Levels** • Inherent risk • Existing controls • Residual risk • Target risk • Risks within or beyond tolerance **Using the Risk Matrix Responsibly** • Likelihood and impact scales • Risk heat maps • Strengths and limitations of scoring • Avoiding false precision • Supporting ratings with evidence and judgment **R — Rank Risks and Respond with Appropriate Treatments** **Evaluating and Prioritizing Risks** • Comparing risk levels with criteria • Considering strategic significance	

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Time	Modules, Topics, and Subtopics	Supporting Activities and Outputs
	• Considering legal and compliance requirements • Considering control weaknesses • Considering velocity and concentration • Escalating intolerable risks **Risk Treatment Options** • Avoid or discontinue • Reduce likelihood • Reduce impact • Improve detection • Share or transfer • Accept or retain • Pursue or increase an opportunity • Prepare contingency and continuity arrangements **Developing Risk Treatment Plans** • Required action • Responsible owner • Resources • Budget • Timeline • Expected residual risk • Success indicator • Review and verification **Control and Treatment Prioritization** • Quick wins • Critical control improvements • Long-term structural actions • Cost and benefit • Feasibility • Unintended consequences	
3:00–3:15 PM	**Afternoon Break**	**Participants take a short break before the final module on Key Risk Indicators, monitoring, reporting, escalation, simulation, and continual improvement.**
3:15–5:00 PM	**MODULE 4: RISK MONITORING, KEY RISK INDICATORS, REPORTING, ESCALATION, DECISION-MAKING, AND**	**Key Risk Indicator Development Workshop** Participants design indicators, warning

Time	Modules, Topics, and Subtopics	Supporting Activities and Outputs
	CONTINUAL IMPROVEMENT **O — Oversee Indicators, Actions, Reporting, and Escalation** **Monitoring Risk Exposure** • Changes in likelihood and impact • New and emerging risks • Control failures • Treatment progress • Incidents and near misses • Changes in business conditions • Overdue actions **Developing Key Risk Indicators** • Leading versus lagging indicators • Risk-specific indicators • Measurable and available data • Warning thresholds • Escalation triggers • Indicator ownership • Reporting frequency **Examples of Key Risk Indicators** • Employee turnover • System downtime • Customer complaints • Supplier delays • Budget variance • Control exceptions • Safety incidents • Cybersecurity alerts • Compliance breaches • Project delays • Inventory discrepancies **Risk Reporting** • Risk register • Risk heat map • Risk-treatment status • Key Risk Indicator dashboard	thresholds, ownership, reporting frequency, and escalation requirements for priority risks. **Enterprise Risk Review Simulation** Teams review a developing organizational scenario involving operational disruption, customer concerns, technology failure, supplier delays, compliance exposure, and reputational risk. **Risk Reporting Challenge** Participants prepare and present a concise management risk report highlighting exposure, trends, treatment status, and decisions required. **Final Outputs:** • Key Risk Indicator Register • Risk Monitoring and Escalation Matrix • Management Risk Report • Risk Review Meeting Guide • Organizational Risk Management Improvement Plan

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Time	Modules, Topics, and Subtopics	Supporting Activities and Outputs
	• Emerging-risk report • Management summary • Decision and escalation requirements **Communicating Risks Effectively** • Concise and decision-oriented reporting • Communicating uncertainty • Distinguishing facts, assumptions, and estimates • Avoiding unnecessary alarm • Escalating material concerns • Presenting treatment recommendations **Integrating Risk Management into Decisions** • Strategic planning • Operational planning • Budgeting • Project management • Procurement • Technology changes • Product and service development • Business continuity planning **L — Learn from Results, Incidents, Changes, and Emerging Risks** **Risk Review Triggers** • Incidents and near misses • Internal and external audit findings • Regulatory changes • Organizational restructuring • New systems and technology • New products or services • Supplier changes • Market developments • Business expansion **Continual Improvement** • Root-cause review • Lessons learned	

Time	Modules, Topics, and Subtopics	Supporting Activities and Outputs
	• Control enhancement • Risk-treatment validation • Updating risk criteria • Improving reporting • Strengthening risk culture **Facilitating Effective Risk Reviews** • Encouraging openness • Challenging assumptions • Avoiding blame • Focusing on decisions and actions • Documenting ownership and deadlines	

THE MSS C.O.N.T.R.O.L. RISK MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

C — Clarify Context, Objectives, Scope, and Risk Criteria
Establish what the organization is trying to achieve and how risks will be assessed.

- Clarify organizational objectives
- Understand internal and external context
- Define the risk-assessment scope
- Establish likelihood and impact criteria
- Clarify risk appetite and tolerance
- Identify reporting and escalation requirements

O — Observe Internal and External Risk Sources
Examine the conditions that may create threats or opportunities.

- Review internal processes and resources
- Examine external developments
- Identify changes and emerging risks
- Review incidents, complaints, and audit findings
- Consider supplier and stakeholder dependencies
- Challenge assumptions

N — Name Risk Events, Causes, Consequences, Dependencies, and Owners
Describe risks clearly enough to support analysis and action.

- Identify root causes
- Define the uncertain event
- Describe possible consequences
- Link the risk to objectives
- Map dependencies

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- Assign an accountable risk owner

T — Test Likelihood, Impact, Velocity, and Control Effectiveness
Determine the significance of the risk and the reliability of existing controls.

- Assess likelihood
- Assess financial and nonfinancial impacts
- Consider risk velocity and duration
- Identify preventive, detective, and corrective controls
- Evaluate control design
- Evaluate operating effectiveness
- Determine inherent and residual risk

R — Rank Risks and Respond with Appropriate Treatments
Prioritize exposure and select the most practical response.

- Compare risks with agreed criteria
- Escalate risks beyond tolerance
- Avoid, reduce, transfer, accept, or pursue
- Develop treatment plans
- Assign action owners
- Establish timelines and resources
- Define expected residual risk

O — Oversee Indicators, Actions, Reporting, and Escalation
Monitor whether risk exposure and treatment actions remain acceptable.

- Establish Key Risk Indicators
- Monitor trends and thresholds
- Track treatment progress
- Report overdue actions
- Escalate significant changes
- Provide decision-oriented management reports

L — Learn from Results, Incidents, Changes, and Emerging Risks
Keep risk management relevant as the organization and its environment change.

- Review incidents and near misses
- Analyze control failures
- Update risk assessments
- Validate treatment effectiveness
- Review emerging risks
- Improve governance and risk culture
- Integrate lessons into future decisions

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RISK MANAGEMENT TOPICS COVERED

Depending on organizational requirements, the program may cover:

1. Risk and uncertainty
2. Risk-management fundamentals
3. Enterprise risk management
4. Risk governance
5. Risk culture
6. Risk appetite and tolerance
7. Risk criteria
8. Strategic risks
9. Operational risks
10. Financial risks
11. Compliance and legal risks
12. Technology and cyber risks
13. People risks
14. Health and safety risks
15. Project risks
16. Supply-chain risks
17. Customer and market risks
18. Reputational risks
19. Fraud and integrity risks
20. Business continuity risks
21. Emerging risks
22. Opportunity risks
23. Risk identification
24. Risk statements
25. Root causes and triggers
26. Risk consequences
27. Dependencies and interconnections
28. Risk ownership
29. Likelihood assessment
30. Impact assessment
31. Risk velocity
32. Control identification
33. Control effectiveness
34. Inherent risk
35. Residual risk
36. Risk matrices
37. Risk heat maps
38. Risk evaluation
39. Risk prioritization
40. Risk treatment

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41. Risk registers
42. Key Risk Indicators
43. Risk reporting
44. Escalation
45. Risk monitoring and review
46. Continual improvement

COMMON RISK MANAGEMENT MISTAKES COVERED

Participants learn how to avoid:

1. Managing risk only after an incident
2. Treating risk management as an audit exercise
3. Creating risk registers only for compliance
4. Failing to connect risks with objectives
5. Writing risks as one-word categories
6. Confusing risks with existing issues
7. Describing consequences without identifying causes
8. Rating every risk as high
9. Using inconsistent rating criteria
10. Assigning scores without evidence
11. Relying only on historical incidents
12. Ignoring emerging risks
13. Ignoring opportunity-related risks
14. Failing to identify dependencies
15. Assigning risk ownership to people without authority
16. Confusing risk owners, control owners, and action owners
17. Listing controls without testing effectiveness
18. Assuming a written policy is an effective control
19. Confusing inherent and residual risk
20. Treating the heat map as the complete analysis
21. Using false mathematical precision
22. Selecting treatments that do not address root causes
23. Creating actions without deadlines
24. Failing to allocate resources
25. Accepting risks without proper approval
26. Transferring risk without checking remaining exposure
27. Monitoring incidents but not warning indicators
28. Reporting too much information without clear decisions
29. Failing to escalate deteriorating risks
30. Updating risk registers only before an audit
31. Ignoring overdue treatments
32. Allowing risk discussions to become blame sessions

33. Separating risk management from strategic planning
34. Failing to review risks after major changes
35. Assuming risk management eliminates all uncertainty

SAMPLE RISK SCENARIOS

Training activities may be customized around:

- Declining sales and customer demand
- Aggressive competitive activity
- Supplier failure
- Delayed deliveries
- Material shortages
- Cyberattack or data breach
- Critical system outage
- Fraud or employee misconduct
- Regulatory noncompliance
- Workplace accidents
- High employee turnover
- Loss of critical talent
- Project delays and cost overruns
- Product or service-quality failure
- Customer complaints
- Cash-flow problems
- Facility interruption
- Equipment breakdown
- Natural hazards
- Reputational crisis
- Contract disputes
- Failed expansion
- New technology implementation
- Business continuity disruptions
- Multiple interconnected risks

TRAINING METHODS

Consistent with the MSS **EnterTRAINment®** approach, this **Enterprise Risk Management Training in the Philippines** minimizes lengthy lectures and emphasizes analysis, participation, practical tools, structured decision-making, and workplace application.

Methods may include:

- Interactive facilitator-led discussions

- Risk-management readiness diagnostics
- Risk-versus-issue challenges
- Objectives-at-risk mapping
- Enterprise risk-identification workshops
- Risk-statement writing exercises
- Cause-event-consequence analysis
- Dependency mapping
- Likelihood-and-impact calibration
- Control-effectiveness assessment
- Risk heat mapping
- Risk-treatment planning
- Key Risk Indicator development
- Risk-review simulations
- Management-reporting exercises
- Peer feedback
- Facilitator coaching
- Workplace action planning

TARGET PARTICIPANTS

This **Managing Risks Training in the Philippines** is suitable for:

- Business owners
- Board and committee members
- Executives
- Department heads
- Managers
- Supervisors
- Team leaders
- Risk-management personnel
- Compliance personnel
- Internal auditors
- Finance professionals
- Operations managers
- Process owners
- Project managers
- Information-technology personnel
- Cybersecurity teams
- Human resources professionals
- Procurement and supply-chain teams
- Health and safety personnel
- Quality-management personnel
- Business continuity teams

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- Employees assigned risk-management responsibilities

EXPECTED PARTICIPANT OUTPUTS

Participants may complete:

1. Risk Management Readiness Assessment
Evaluating:
- Governance
- Risk identification
- Assessment
- Controls
- Treatment
- Ownership
- Monitoring
- Reporting
- Risk culture

2. Organizational Objectives-at-Risk Map
Showing:
- Objective
- Key performance expectation
- Internal uncertainty
- External uncertainty
- Potential consequence
- Responsible owner

3. Enterprise Risk Inventory
Containing:
- Risk category
- Risk statement
- Affected objective
- Cause
- Event
- Consequence
- Risk owner

4. Risk Analysis and Rating Matrix
Showing:
- Likelihood
- Impact
- Velocity

- Existing controls
- Inherent risk
- Control effectiveness
- Residual risk

5. Control Effectiveness Assessment
Containing:

- Control objective
- Control description
- Control type
- Control owner
- Design adequacy
- Evidence
- Operating effectiveness
- Control gap

6. Enterprise Risk Heat Map
Presenting:

- High-priority risks
- Moderate risks
- Lower-priority risks
- Risks requiring escalation
- Risks requiring treatment

7. Risk Treatment Action Plan
Showing:

- Risk
- Treatment option
- Required action
- Responsible owner
- Resources
- Deadline
- Expected residual risk
- Success indicator

8. Key Risk Indicator Register
Containing:

- Risk
- Indicator
- Data source
- Warning threshold
- Critical threshold
- Owner

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- Reporting frequency
- Required escalation

9. Management Risk Report
Summarizing:
- Priority risks
- Risk trends
- Control weaknesses
- Treatment progress
- Overdue actions
- Emerging concerns
- Decisions required

10. Organizational Risk Management Improvement Plan
Identifying:
- Priority weakness
- Improvement action
- Responsible owner
- Required resources
- Target date
- Success measure
- Review schedule

DELIVERY OPTIONS

The program may be delivered as:
- Onsite or face-to-face in-house training
- Live instructor-led online training
- Hybrid training
- Half-day Risk Management Awareness session
- One-day Risk Management workshop
- Two-day Enterprise Risk Management program
- Multi-session risk-management capability program
- Departmental risk-assessment workshop
- Executive risk-management briefing
- Risk Register Development workshop
- Operational Risk Management training
- Project Risk Management workshop
- Risk and Control Self-Assessment session
- Customized Enterprise Risk Management consultancy

A two-day or multi-session format is recommended when participants must complete detailed departmental risk registers, evaluate actual controls, develop Key Risk Indicators, consolidate enterprise risks, and present treatment plans to senior management.

RECOMMENDED CUSTOMIZATION INPUTS

The client may provide nonconfidential information regarding:

- Organizational structure
- Strategic objectives
- Departmental objectives
- Products and services
- Process maps
- Existing risk registers
- Internal-control documents
- Audit findings
- Compliance findings
- Incident reports
- Business continuity plans
- Project plans
- Supplier arrangements
- Key performance indicators
- Current risk criteria
- Risk-reporting formats
- Target participant responsibilities
- Desired risk-management outcomes

Passwords, confidential customer information, protected personal data, privileged legal advice, sensitive security information, and restricted commercial information are not required.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

What is Risk Management Training?
Risk Management Training in the Philippines develops participants' ability to identify, assess, prioritize, treat, monitor, and communicate organizational risks that may affect objectives, operations, stakeholders, resources, and performance.

What is Enterprise Risk Management?
Enterprise Risk Management is an organization-wide approach to understanding and managing risks across strategic, operational, financial, legal, technology, people, supplier, project, reputational, and other areas.

Is risk management only for large corporations?
No. Small and medium enterprises, government agencies, nonprofits, schools, healthcare institutions, cooperatives, and other organizations also face risks that can affect performance and sustainability.

Is risk management the same as internal audit?
No. Management and process owners are responsible for managing risks. Internal audit may independently evaluate whether risk-management, governance, and control practices are functioning effectively.

Is risk management the same as compliance?
No. Compliance risk is one category of organizational risk. Risk management also covers strategy, operations, finance, technology, people, projects, suppliers, reputation, and business continuity.

Does the program include a risk register?
Yes. Participants learn how to develop a risk register containing risk statements, causes, consequences, owners, ratings, controls, treatments, indicators, and monitoring requirements.

Does the program teach risk scoring?
Yes. Participants learn how to assess likelihood, impact, velocity, control effectiveness, inherent risk, and residual risk while recognizing the limitations of mechanical scoring.

Does the training include internal controls?
Yes. Participants identify preventive, detective, and corrective controls and assess their design and operating effectiveness.

Does the program cover Key Risk Indicators?
Yes. Participants learn how to develop measurable warning indicators, thresholds, ownership, reporting frequency, and escalation requirements.

Can participants work on actual company risks?
Yes. Participants may use nonconfidential organizational, departmental, process, or project risks during the workshops.

Is this an ISO certification course?
No. This is a practical corporate capability-development program. The course may be aligned with internationally recognized risk-management principles or the client’s internal framework, but formal certification requires a separate process when applicable.

Can the training be delivered online?
Yes. Online delivery may use digital risk registers, breakout-room risk assessments, collaborative heat maps, control-review templates, and virtual risk simulations.

RELATED TRAINING PROGRAMS

Organizations may also consider:

- Business Continuity Management Training
- Business Continuity Plan Training
- Business Impact Analysis and Continuity Risk Assessment Training
- Crisis Management and Crisis Leadership Training
- Operational Resilience Training
- Project Risk Management Training
- Internal Control Training
- Compliance Management Training
- Fraud Risk Management Training
- Supply Chain Risk Management Training
- Cybersecurity Risk Awareness Training
- Problem-Solving and Decision-Making Training
- Strategic Planning Training
- Change Management Training
- Root Cause Analysis Training

WHY CHOOSE MSS CORPORATION?

Making Strong Success Corporation develops practical and customizable corporate training programs based on each organization’s objectives, operations, industry, risk exposure, governance structure, internal controls, regulatory requirements, and desired performance outcomes.

Our approach combines:

- Practical risk-management principles
- Philippine organizational and operational realities
- The MSS C.O.N.T.R.O.L. Risk Management Framework
- Objectives-based risk identification
- Enterprise risk categorization
- Cause-event-consequence analysis
- Risk and control assessment
- Inherent and residual risk evaluation
- Risk heat mapping
- Risk-treatment planning
- Key Risk Indicator development
- Management-risk reporting
- MSS EnterTRAINment® learning methods
- Facilitator coaching
- Workplace implementation planning

This **Training on Managing Enterprise Risks in the Philippines** is designed not merely to help participants complete a risk-register template. It develops their ability to understand uncertainty, ask better risk questions, challenge assumptions, evaluate controls, prioritize exposure, assign accountability, recommend treatments, recognize warning signs, and support informed organizational decisions.

REQUEST A CUSTOMIZED PROGRAM

Organizations searching for **Risk Management Training in the Philippines**, **Training on Risk Management in the Philippines**, **Enterprise Risk Management Training in the Philippines**, **Company Risk Management Training in the Philippines**, **Managing Risks Training in the Philippines**, or **Training on Managing Enterprise Risks in the Philippines** may request a customized program based on their industry, objectives, operations, risk exposure, regulatory requirements, existing framework, participant responsibilities, and desired organizational outcomes.

Clarify the objective. Observe the environment. Name the risks. Test the exposure and controls. Rank and respond. Oversee performance. Learn and improve.