

SCHEDULE OF SIGNIFICANT BUSINESS RISKS
(CATEGORISED AS STRATEGIC, FINANCIAL, OPERATIONAL & IN HAZARD IN ACCORDANCE WITH RISK MANAGEMENT MODEL)

No.	Risk Description	Consequence	** Risk Estimation (prior to mitigation)		Control & Treatment	Risk Estimation (post mitigation)		Additional actions (to reduce further the likelihood of adverse events and mitigate residual impact if they do occur)	Residual Risk Reported to & Owned/Monitored by:
			Probability	Impact		Probability	Impact		
Strategic Risks									
1	1. IALA Strategy - IALA not relevant	1. Less attendance at meetings Loss of credibility Fewer Members			1. Strategic vision revised and approved by General Assembly every four years, as advised by PAP and the Council			1. Change of status to IGO raising role & profile internationally, which is leading to an increase in members.	1. Ownership: Council
	2. Change of IALA Status	2. Listed in SWOT analysis			Final Act signed by 50 States in Kuala Lumpur in 2020. Convention open for signatures in 2021 and 51 States have signed. HQ agreement almost ready and General Regulation is in a draft.			2. Ensure due diligence throughout process. Development of Agreement with Host Nation. Action by the Depositary for the signing and retification of the Convention.	2. Ownership: Council
	3. Transistion Arrangements	1. Failure to transit from and NGO to an IGO in accordance with the Constitution and the KL Convention			Council Decition to assure concent from IALA Council. Clear plan developed for LAP/Council approval. Tansistion arrangements in convention.			Use of French Lawyer for the transfer of assets etc. A clear plan with timelines have been prepared by law firm.	3. Ownership Council
Financial Risks									
2	1. Late payment of fees	1. Less cash flow			1. Reminders sent regularly. Provision made in the budget. Procedure in place, which is leading to success in recovering overdue membership fees.			1 & 2. Change in legal status of IALA enabling support from IMO for National Members to pay fees. Cuncil decided on deleting rights for some members. 3. National Members encouraging Industrial Members to pay fees 4. Management audits.	1. Ownership: Secretary General
	2. Non payment of fees	2. Less cash flow. Reduced budget.			2. Reminders sent regularly. Provision made in the budget. Constitution allows to expel for non payment				2. Ownership: Secretary General
	3. Company merging	3. Reduction in Industrial Membership			3. Adjustment of fees				3. Ownership: General Assembly Monitored by: Council
	4. Corporate governance failure (including WWA)	4. Loss of external sponsors, loss of confidence of membership			4. Council, FAC, LAP and current management system, World Wide Academy (WWA) Board, accounts audited. Establishment of Basic Documents Appointment of IALA Auditor Corporate & WWA Risk Registers				4. Ownership: Council

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Operational Risks									
3	Errors in guidance documents for IALA Membership • Standards - Highest level of documents • Recommendation ("What you should do") • Guidelines ("How to do it") ■ Manuals - touch on a large topic	Loss of reputation and claims			• Risk factor - IMO endorsement may reduce IALA's risk • IALA documentation policy • New IALA Document Scheme 📌 Advice from LAP •Disclaimers			Quality assurance system for IALA Headquarters	Ownership: Council
4	Errors in provision of information 1. IALA Bulletin (periodical) for information of IALA Membership 2. Website & Dictionary	1. Loss of reputation			1. In house editorial meetings to scrutinize material. Experienced Editor			2. Application of quality management. Advice from French lawyer	1. Ownership: Secretary General
		2. Loss of reputation and claims			2. Disclaimers Quality assurance from Members Reports				2. Ownership: Secretary General
5	Liability arising from Workshops, Seminars, Symposia, Conferences , often resulting in output conclusions and recommendations	Loss of reputation and attendance			Review by Secretariat and scrutiny by Council			Place list of items (including insurance) to be taken into account and place in IALA guidance documents on organising an event	Ownership: Secretary General
6	Internal operational risks 1. Infringing intellectual property rights / data protection of others (copying documents, pictures) 2. Errors in correspondence 3. IT system failure including from cyber threats and IALA-NET 4. Risk of insufficient resources due to more demands on IALA				1. LAP advice Awareness among staff - Document management / data protection policy Specialist legal advice / patent policy			Development of IPR procedures	1. Ownership: Secretary General
					2. Electronic correspondence: disclaimers			2. Raise staff awareness	2. Ownership: Secretary General
					3. Antivirus and backup of data and maintenance contract			3. Development of IT Strategy. Upgrade of IT facilities. Net conditions of use.	3. Ownership: Secretary General
					4. Position monitored by Secretary General & Council advised Implementation of review of IALA Secretariat			IALA- • Procedure for ensuring bilingual sign-off to changes to Constitution.	4. Ownership: Secretary General
7	Failure to act in accordance with the IALA Constitution	Non compliance with legislation			• Structure of Constitution and its regular review • LAP gives advice to Council and other bodies • Establishment of Basic Documents.				Ownership: Council

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8	Inadequate or wrong advice offered by IALA experts in responses to administrations 1. Advice on interpretation of international rules and regulations 2. Advice on solutions 3. Advice on training	1. Loss of reputation and claims			1 & 2. Careful selection of experts (and internal scrutiny of mission report within IALA) and insurance. • Advice from LAP. • French legal advice. • Pro-forma agreement developed. 3. Establishment of the IALA WWA as an integral part of the Secretariat		 		Ownership: Council
9	Inadequate or wrong advice offered by private consultants engaged by IALA 1. Advice on interpretation of international rules and regulations 2. Advice on solutions	Loss of reputation and claims	 	 	Quality control on selection of consultants Insurance Pro-forma contract	 	 	Professional indemnity insurance	Ownership: Secretary General

Hazard Risks

10	Liability arising from Workshops, Seminars, Symposiums, Conferences etc., often resulting in output conclusions and recommendations 1. Physical risk / personal safety - who is liable? 2. Security threats 3. Members following recommendations and making investments / operational decisions, etc.	1. Claims 2. Loss of life Loss of expertise Disruption to work 3. Loss of reputation, claims	 	 	1. Insurance for Workshops on site and offsite. Cancel events during Pandemic. 2. Increased building security Risk assessment before travelling 2. Review by Secretariat and scrutiny by Council. To follow WWA example (WWA is investigating best practice based on IMO principles)	 	 	1. Risk assessments	1. Ownership: Secretary General 2. Ownership: Secretary General
11	Internal operational risks 1. Domestic incidents 2. Negligence (torts) 3. Pandemic illnesses	1. Claims 2. Claims 3. Loss of reputation	 	 	1. Insurance in place 2. Insurance in place. Advice from LAP 3. Masks, gloves, antiseptic wipes, contingency plan. Equipment for video meetings.	 	 	3. Continued monitoring, apply State recommendations	1. Ownership: Secretary General 2. Ownership: Secretary General 3. Ownership: Secretary General

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Key:	* Risks marked * are largely externally driven ** Probability of Occurrence is calculated according to the table at right.		Probability of Occurrence and Impact						
			Estimation	Description	Indicators	Consequence of impact			
			Very High	Very likely to occur within 1 year or more than 80% chance of occurrence.	Has occurred within last 1 to 2 years.	Financial impact on IALA likely to exceed 250,000 EUR. Major impact on IALA strategic plans and delivery of operational services. Major political and stakeholder concern. Very low defensibility of realisation of risk. Reinstatement to pre-risk condition extremely difficult requiring considerable resources and possible additional funding.			
			High	Likely to occur every 1 to 2 years of 50% to 80% chance of occurrence.	Potential of it occurring within 5 years. Has occurred.	Financial impact on IALA likely to be in the region of 100,000 to 250,000 EUR. Significant impact on IALA strategic plans and delivery of operational services. Significant political and stakeholder concern. Low defensibility of realisation of risk. Reinstatement to pre-risk condition requiring commitment of a high level of resources.			
			Medium	Possibility of occurrence in 10-year period or 20% to 50% chance of occurrence.	Has occurred, to varying degrees, within last 10 years. History of some occurrence.	Financial impact on IALA likely to be in the region of 25,000 to 100,000 EUR. Moderate impact on IALA strategic plans and delivery of operational services. Moderate stakeholder impact/concern. Some defensibility of realisation of risk. Reinstatement to pre-risk condition requiring commitment of a moderate level of resources.			
			Low	Unlikely to occur in a 10-year period or 10% to 20% chance of occurrence.	Has not occurred in last 10 years. Low history of occurrence.	Financial impact on IALA likely to be in the region of 5,000 to 25,000 EUR. Low impact on IALA strategic plans and delivery of operational services. Low stakeholder impact/concern. Defensibility of realisation of risk. Reinstatement to pre-risk condition likely to be achieved with the minimum commtment of resources.			
			Very Low	Highly unlikely to occur in a 20-year period or less than 10% chance of occurrence.	Has not occurred. Occurrence more than 20 years ago.	Financial impact on IALA likely to be below 5,000 EUR. Very low (if any) impact on IALA strategic plans and delivery of operational services. Little (if any) stakeholder impact/concern. Excellent defensibility of realisation of risk. Reinstatement to pre-risk condition very likely to be achieved.			