



New Initiative Risk Assessment and New Initiative Approval Process

CTC Enterprise Risk Management

2022

Agenda and Training Objectives

1. Overview of the New Initiative Approval Process (NIAP) and associated New Initiative Risk Assessment (NIRA) template

- Create an understanding of the NIAP and NIRA processes and their importance to the organization.
- Overview of the roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders.
- Understand why timing, quality and completeness of the NIRA is critical to allow the appropriate review, challenge and presentation of significant risks to the Committee for review/approval.

2. Introduction of the NIRA template

- High level exploration of the key elements and expectations involved in creating a NIRA for your initiative.

Please feel free to use the chat during the session for live Q&A!



SECTION #1

Overview of New Initiative Approval Process and New Initiative Risk Assessment



New Initiative Approval Process

Purpose: NIAP is a risk management approval process for initiatives which meet defined criteria at the predetermined stages throughout the initiatives lifecycle. *Refer to the appendix for the process flow.*

The NIAP has embedded criteria to determine which initiatives are required to obtain Enterprise Risk Committee (ERC) / Cross-Functional Risk Committee (CRC) approval.

Key Benefits:

- Collaborative approach to understanding risks to meet timelines and project milestones.
- A proactive risk management process that is designed to bring significant risks forward for approval and discussion to facilitate informed decision making at the right time.
- Promotes an integrated risk assessment approach across the organization.
- Addresses scenarios when the risks, controls or costs/benefits significantly change through the lifecycle.
- Allows for better transparency and promotes collaboration between key stakeholders and reduces uncertainties.

What is an Initiative?

A new business activity, process, product or partnership, and/or any change to an existing business activity, process, product or partnership.



New Initiative Risk Assessment

New Initiative Risk Assessment (NIRA) template:

The NIRA is the risk assessment and documentation component of the NIAP process. The NIRA is a living document that **requires updating throughout the initiative's lifecycle as new risks are identified and as controls are implemented.**

The NIRA is designed to:

- Capture, identify and assess (enterprise and project) risks of a new initiative and its impacts to business objectives and operations (e.g., think of it as a risk register).
- Centralize the identification and assessment of risks on a standardized template.
- Promote risk discussion and decision capabilities.
- Utilize consistent and standardized risk rating scales.
- Assist Project Managers and Business Owners with identifying and assessing risks, controls, mitigation strategies and to help ensure that all relevant stakeholders are engaged.

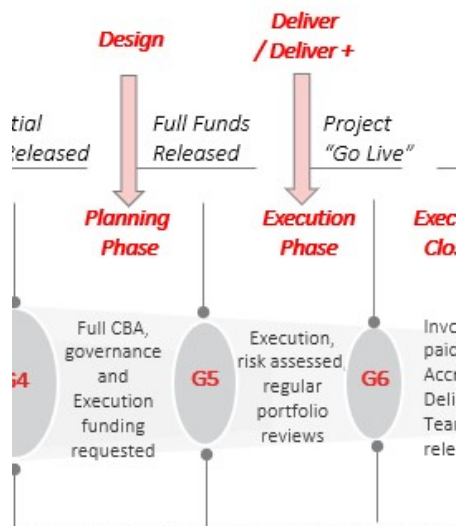
**When is a NIRA
required?**

All Business initiatives, including key vendor procurement, need to go through the NIRA / NIAP process for proper assessment.



Completing the NIRA Template

EIP Gating and NIRA Submission



* Refer to the Appendix for the complete EIP Gating and Funding Governance Overview.

A NIRA will need to be updated to reflect the current state of each key project phase.

- In accordance with the EIP governance process, a complete and up to date NIRA template must be submitted when entering Execution and before the Go Live. **An initiative should not be Go Live without going through the NIAP process and receiving the proper approvals to move forward.**
- Risks should be added to the NIRA throughout the life cycle of the project and controls should be documented as either 'existing' or as 'controls to be implemented prior to launch'.
- Complete NIRAs must be approved by the Business Owner through email and loaded into Planview.

Will my initiative need to go to ERC / CRC?

- At the appropriate phase, NIRAs will be reviewed by Second Line (ERM and Cyber 2nd Line) for ERC / CRC consideration.
- If the initiative involves certain Enterprise level (overriding) risks or a residual risk rating of moderate (or above) it must be presented to the ERC/CRC for information and/or approval.
- To ensure adequate time for review and to minimize delays to the project timeline, a complete NIRA is required **two weeks** prior to the ERC / CRC meeting.



Roles and Responsibilities

Key Stakeholder	Roles and Responsibilities
Executive Sponsor	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Promote accountability and support the adherences of the approval process.• Full awareness and visibility of the initiative and risks identified within the NIRA.• Understand the risks and associated mitigation strategies associated with the initiative.
Business Owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Overall accountability and management of the initiative through the approval process.• Identify and assess the risks, controls, and mitigation strategies within the NIRA template.• Appropriately rate inherent and residual risks.• Coordinate with key stakeholders (e.g. Privacy, Cyber Security, etc.) to gather relevant information and assess risks.• Approve the NIRA and ensure completeness at each of the key stages of the NIAP process.• Complete the NIRA template during the appropriate timeframe and ERC/CRC presentation (if required), with guidance and assistance from the Project Manager.
Project Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Guide and facilitate the project through the approval process and support the completion of the NIRA template.• Communicate with the Project Management Office during the life cycle of the project and provide a complete NIRA at the appropriate phase(s).• Coordinate with key stakeholders (e.g. Privacy, Cyber Security, etc.) to gather relevant information, where required.




Roles and Responsibilities (continued)

Key Stakeholder	Roles and Responsibilities
Enterprise Risk Committee / Cross-Functional Risk Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide ultimate approval for initiatives which meet certain criteria and consists of Executives and SVPs who meet on a monthly basis. • Full awareness and support of the process and approves any project with residual risk ratings moderate or above, or any overriding (enterprise) risks.
Second Line of Defence: Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) / Cyber 2nd Line	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Escalate risks to the appropriate stakeholders. • Monitor that the NIRA methodology and template are being adhered to. • ERM and Cyber Second Line reviews the NIRA at the designated milestones, challenges the risk assessment where appropriate, and makes the determination if it is eligible (meets criteria) for ERC/CRC review and approval.
Security Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completes the cybersecurity, technology and data/information-related risks as identified under the various functional controls within the NIST cybersecurity framework and the ISO 27001 frameworks for management of security.
Enterprise Project Management Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Act as liaison between Project Managers and Second Line of Defense in the overall NIRA process. • Verify with Project Managers on accuracy of key information (including but not limit to implementation dates, budget, submission status) in Planview. • Ensure the submitted NIRAs are complete and approved in accordance with the Project Management methodology.
Other Key Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other key CTC/CTB Stakeholders (including but not limited to Privacy, Business Continuity, Payment Card Industry, Cyber 1st Line / IT Security, Internal Audit Services, Compliance and Legal) should be engaged to support, identify and assess the initiative risks, as required.



Process Life Cycle for IT Projects

 In addition to the regular NIAP/NIRA process, IT projects are unique in that they require further cyber security assessment and must engage the Cyber Line 1 and 2.



- Project teams should engage Cyber L1 & L2 upon receiving the go ahead for their project to start the security architecture and risk assessment work. This will allow for an early triage of the level of involvement from the three lines of defence.

- Once the architecture and initial risk assessment is complete, Cyber L2 should be re-engaged to perform a review and challenge before the build phase.

- During the build, an open dialogue should be maintained with Cyber L1 & L2 to help ensure that any new risks or changes to existing risks are adequately assessed.

- Final NIRA and SRA documents should be provided to Cyber L2 at least two weeks before the scheduled ERC for final review.

What is an IT Project?

An IT project can be any type of initiative that deals with a component of IT infrastructure, information systems, or computer technology. This includes integrating with, or connecting to, a vendor for third-party services in SaaS, IaaS, PaaS. IT projects also include software development activities, such as programming a simple mobile app, large scale software systems or mainframe applications.



SECTION #2

Introduction and live demo of the NIRA template
(including best practices and samples)



Overcoming Common Challenges

Section	Issue	How to Improve
Initiative Details	Description too vague, too high level or overly technical.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a clear and concise description that is easily understood by someone not familiar with the initiative and articulates the objectives.
Overriding (enterprise) Risks	Overriding risks not adequately assessed and/or considered.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage key stakeholders early on to identify and assess risks. If an enterprise risk is identified, details should be reflected in the NIRA. Refer to the Definitions tab of the NIRA template for further details.
Consideration of Key Risk	Not all key risk categories are considered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All key risk categories should be considered when completing the NIRA. Review the risk considerations tab in the NIRA for key risk categories that should be considered.
Identification of Inherent Risks	Risks and consequences not identified, not clearly articulated or are too technical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk statements should be short, succinct and in easy to understand business language. It should also address the consequence (“so what”) of the risk
Pre-existing risks	Pre-existing risks are not identified as such.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document and label risks that are not “net new” to your initiative and whether the initiative exacerbates this risk. If the pre-existing risk is exacerbated by the initiative, the project must develop action plans to mitigate the risk.
Assessment of Controls	All controls (current and future) are assessed in the current residual risk rating and/or are not clearly articulated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current controls and control effectiveness rating should only reflect the controls already in place at the particular phase of the NIRA. Future controls should only be considered in the current controls once they are implemented. Clearly detail what the controls are and how they address the identified risk.
IT Security Risks	Other cyber security activities are not completed in the Design phase of the NIRA.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk assessors may be involved with other activities for reviewing security. While other security activities and assessments may assist the risk assessor to identify some risks to ‘inform’ the NIRA, the NIRA can be completed prior to and independent of other activities.



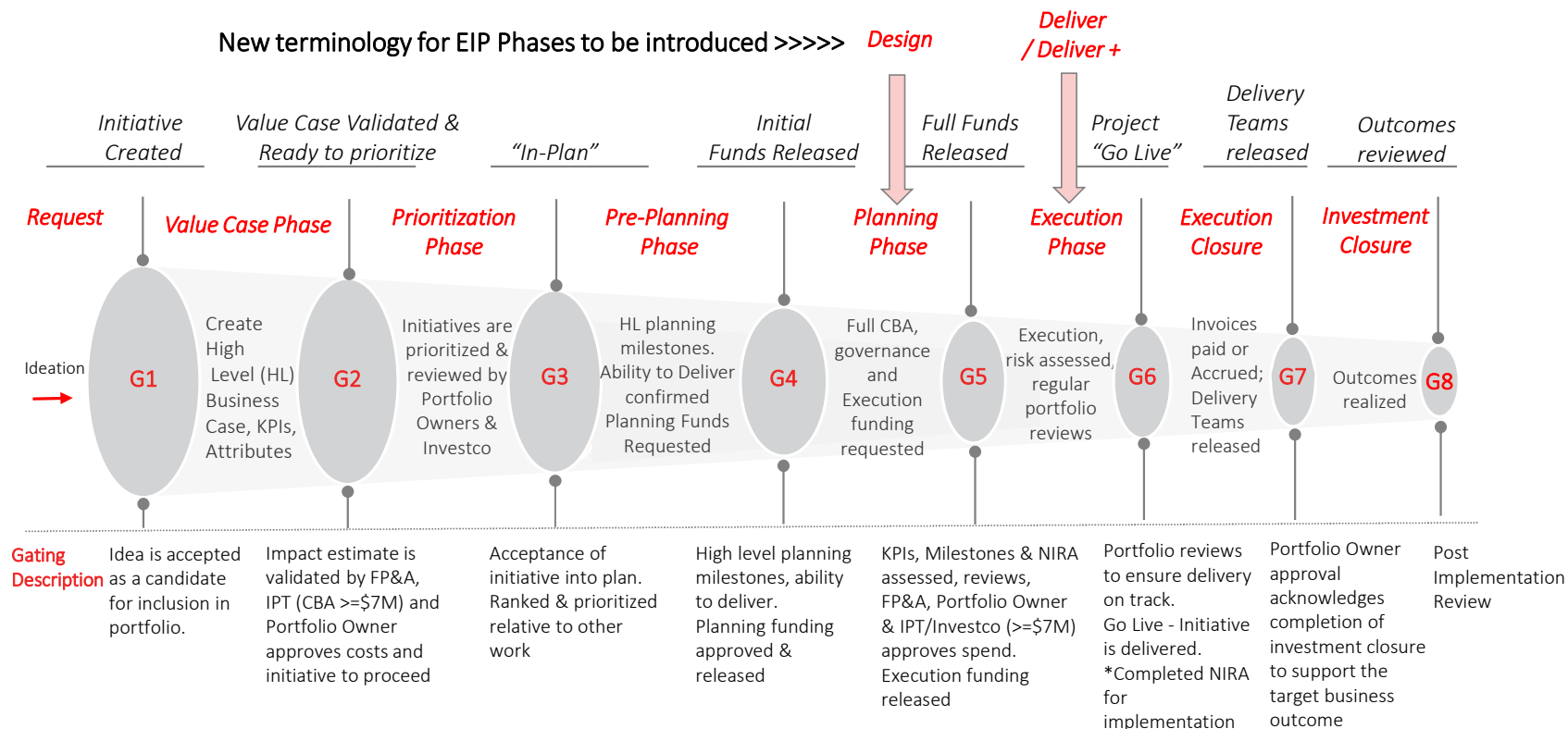
Appendix



EIP Gating and Funding Governance Overview

2021 Planned and in-flight investments have been transitioned to the new EIP Gating & Governance process as of June 7th.

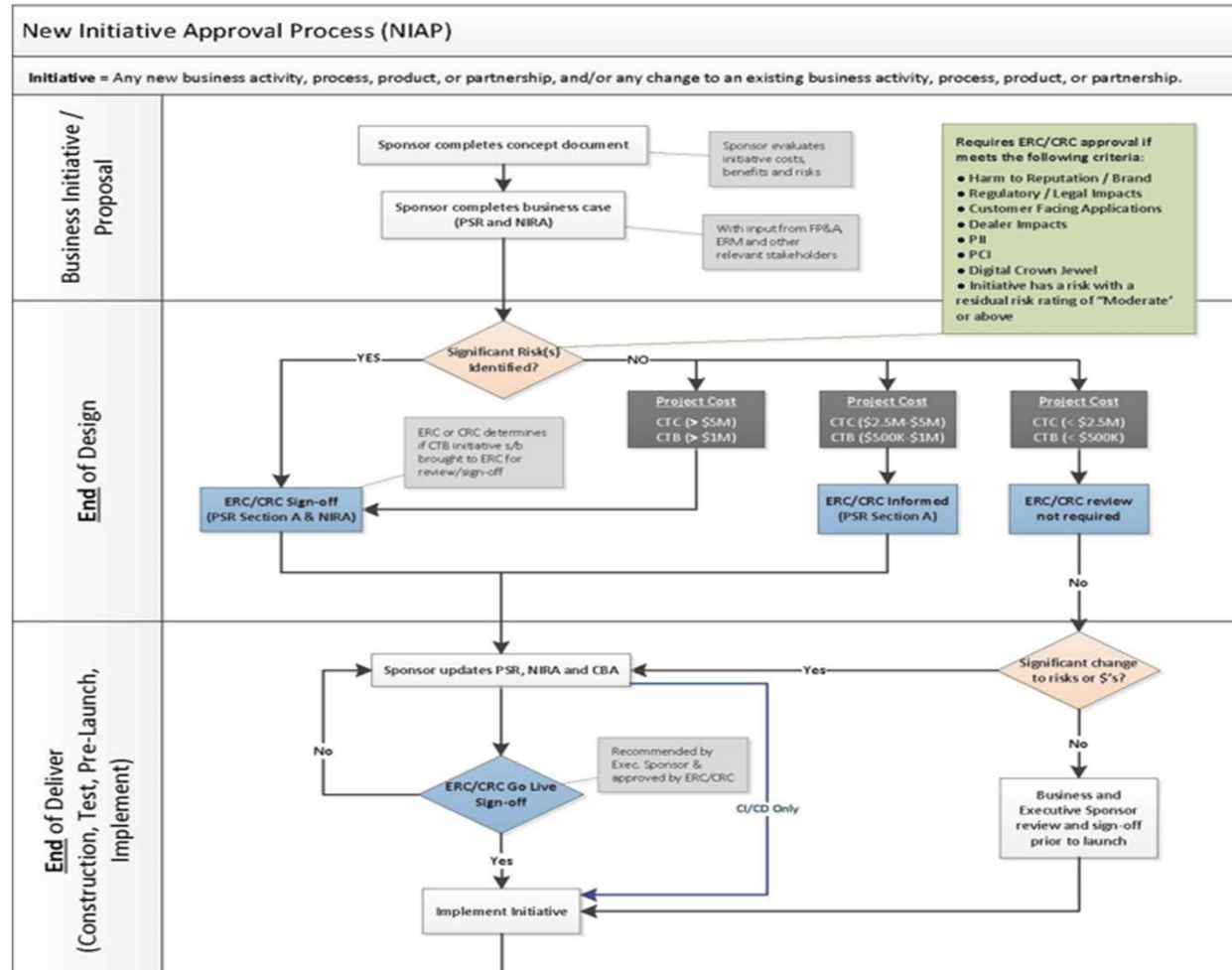
- Projects will be 'grandfathered' to their current phase based on the approval status at the time of transition



- Funnel allows for ideas to be converted to detailed initiatives, which in turn are implemented to capture value
- All initiatives will be tracked in Planview—a single source of truth



NIAP Process Flow



Refer to the NIRA template for the full NIAP Process flow.



Key Contacts

Department	Primary Contact	Secondary Contact
CTC ERM	James Chan James.Chan01@cantire.com	Michele Cox Michele.cox@cantire.com
	CTC ERM General Inbox ctcerm@cantire.com	Facebook at Work: CTC Enterprise Risk Management
CTB ERM	Matt Walker Matt.walker01@ctfs.com	Julie Narciso Julie.Narciso@ctfs.com
CTC Cyber Line 2	Terence Lam Terence.Lam@cantire.com	Max Sakalauskas Max.Sakalauskas@cantire.com
CTB Cyber Line 2	Lorri Larstone Lorri.Larstone@ctfs.com	
Enterprise Project Management Office	Tammy Dodd Tammy.dodd@fglsports.com	Gurkeet Lalli Gurkeet.Lalli@fglsports.com
Privacy (PII Risks)	Alton Williams Alton.Williams@cantire.com	Patricia Carswell Patricia.Carswell@cantire.com
Payment Card Industry (PCI Risks)	Nancy Wood Nancy.wood@cantire.com	Mike Williams-Yeagers Mike.WilliamsYeagers@ctfs.com
IT Security	Christopher Petch Christopher.Petch@cantire.com	Marie-Eve Laplante Marieeve.Laplante@cantire.com

