

FRM Final-term Report Writing Formula

Summary

- Risk management ideally takes a project throughout the phases of risk identification, risk assessment and risk resolution. With the advancement in project management studies and techniques, risk management has taken a main place in the [project life cycle](#); in most cases at the outset of the project itself.
- **How do you Plan to write your FRM Case Study final report?**
The risk management plan should be a part of your overall project plan. The risk plan for smaller projects can be as simple as a risk management matrix. Complex projects require more thorough risk analysis and planning. For each risk outlined in the [risk matrix](#) you will want to create a thorough analysis for each.

The report writing formula

I. Introduction

1.1 Case Research Background

1.2 Case Research Purpose

1.3 Case Research Objective

1.4 Case Research Framework

II. Company Introduction

2.1 Current Business management Condition

2.2 Company SWOT Analysis

2.3 Current Problems/Disadvantages/Risks

2.4 The others' description about your Case

III. Risk Management Analysis

3.1 Use ERM Six Step Approach to Analyze

3.2 Use Five Categories of Risk to Analyze

[Risk Identification](#): A potential risk event is coming from; Inside or Outside the organization. Establishing risk categories helps to identify the sources of a risk event. (See File 01, P.9)

3.3 Use Risk Matrix to Analyze

3.3 Indications

The risk management matrix will document the following items:

1. **Risk and Consequences** - Brainstorm risks before you begin your project and continue adding to your risk management plan as the project moves throughout it's

lifecycle. What risks can be associated with this project? Will the risks affect the schedule, resourcing or budget?

2. **Probability** - the table should contain a probability of the risk occurring. This can be a percentage or a number.

3. **Impact** - what is the impact to the project if the risk should occur? Build a scale appropriate for the project - smaller projects can use a simple impact of 1-5 (minimal to major) whereas larger projects may want a more formal scale.

4. **Priority** - Probability * Impact will give you an idea of the priority of the risk. Higher priority items should be mitigated and planned for before lower priority items.

5. **Mitigation Response** - a brief overview of mitigation steps to eliminate or reduce the risk.

<http://www.brighthubpm.com/risk-management/5141-risk-management-plan-examples/>

3.1 See FRM Final report referencial file 01 (P.7)

3.4 Use Eight Interrelated Components of ERM to Analyze

(3.2 & 3.4 See FRM Final report referencial file 02)

3.5 What Strategy/Solution to Reduce the Five Categories of Risk

IV. Important Findings or Possible Results(Risks or Opportunity existed/produced) after Analyzing

V. Conclusion & Suggestions