9 Tools of identification and analysis

Introduction

The Standard: ISO 31010 contains a list of advanced tools for identifying, analysing and managing risks. Most of these are applicable to the risk of corruption. Below is an explanation of how they can be used in this context. Although the terminology is technical, most event teams already use a version of all the tools listed. However they may be unfamiliar with the professional terminology. Using the ISO listing, the advanced tools are:

- B.1.2 Brainstorming
- B.2.5 Scenario analysis
- B.3.3 Ishikawa analysis (fishbone) method
- B.4.2 Bow tie analysis
- B.4.4 Layers of protection analysis (LOPA)
- B.5.2 Bayesian analysis
- B.8.2 As low as reasonably practicable (ALARP)
- B.9.2 Cost/benefit analysis (CBA

Brainstorming

Brainstorming means putting aside a time for a meeting during which the participants can discover what the risks could be for an event and places these risks into the minds of the staff and volunteers. The way to guide the meeting is to use the likelihood/consequence table and the risk mapping technique explained in Chapter 7.