

# Dynamic Risk and Governance

Philip Stiles, Eleanor Toye Scott and Pradeep Debata

Cambridge Judge Business School

University of Cambridge

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# Three themes for our agenda

Automation is the future but people frame it differently

Culture doesn't always eat strategy (and structure) for breakfast

Stop talking about risk to make risk management better

# Research methodology

## Literature review on technology and the future of work and technology and risk



- Examination of current literature on technology, organisations, motivation, culture
- Expanding to examine risk and risk measurement

## Project on technology and the future of work



- Technology key informants
- From industry, academia,, and consulting background
- Key trends and dimensions of the debates identified

## Project on technology and risk



- Interviews with risk and technology professionals (e.g. CROs and CFOs)
- Range of organisations from start-ups to major corporations. Also firms which design and sell systems, to firms which purchase systems

## Case studies on technology, risk and organisation



- Case studies on selected firms
- Range of industries, from banking, construction, energy, insurance, logistics

# Our research case studies



# Three themes for our agenda

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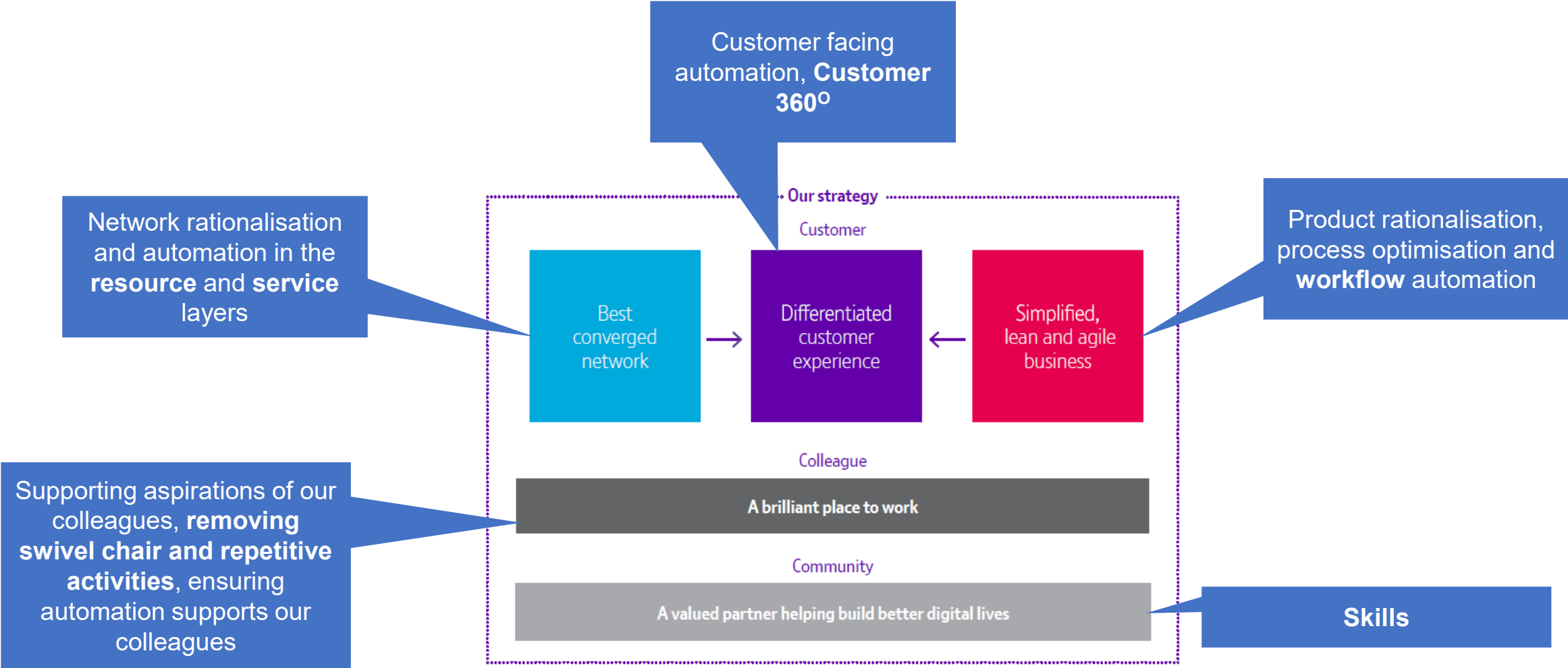
# Automation evokes contrasting views

“Automation is good in parts, we shouldn't automate all of (the core network) – otherwise we will lose ownership”

“Automation is the right way – but automation in critical national infrastructure is not well accepted”

Source: Spotlight Event, BT Adastral Park, May 2022

# Automation and the BT Strategy



# We have to set automation in the context of negotiations between strategy, finance, and service

Choices about the business are at the heart of risk and governance: how financial resources are allocated, what strategy is chosen, and the level and quality of service the firm is prepared to provide.

## Corporate Strategy

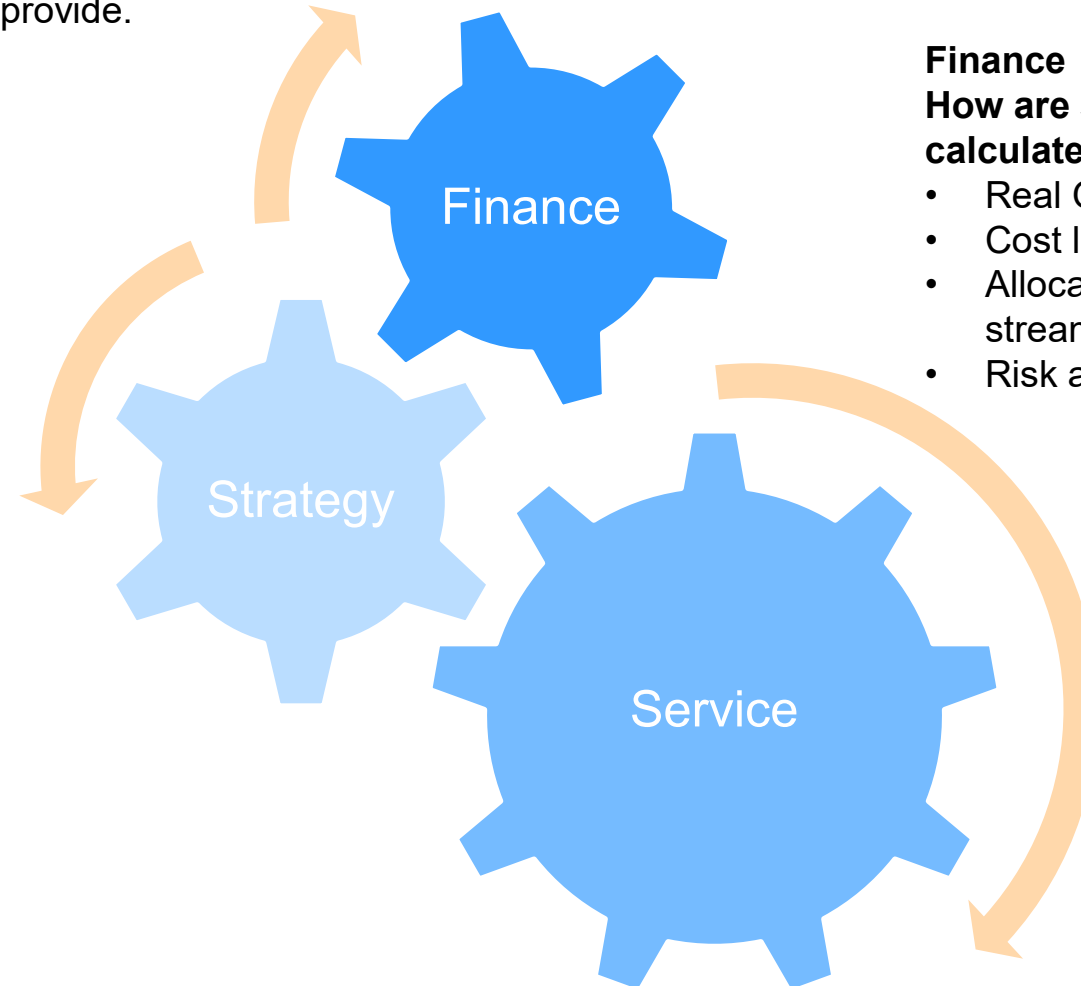
**Strategic Intent – what business are we in; what is our purpose and mission?**

- Portfolio planning
- Scenario planning
- PESTEL

## Business Strategy

**Business Intent – how to compete and collaborate with others to create and deliver value?**

- Scenario planning
- Business intelligence
- Understanding customer intent



## Finance

**How are strategic investments calculated and rate of return decided?**

- Real Options
- Cost levels
- Allocation of money to different value streams
- Risk appetite

## Service

**What levels of service design and quality are enshrined?**

- Build / run ratio
- Business value of on-going services



# Automation presents great benefits as well as constraints

Definition

## Upside risk

- Risks that offer benefits
- Risks significant to the company's ability to execute its strategy and achieve its objectives

## External risk

- Risks that offer positive or negative possibilities beyond the company's control

## Downside risk

- Risks that offer negative impacts
- Risks that a company is intent on eliminating or mitigating or transferring in a cost-effective manner

Automation of the BT network

- A digital company
- Stability and scalability
- Culture of experiment
- Review practices
- Customer responsiveness
- Delivery of new service offerings

- Changes in tech demand system change
- Competitive landscape now requires major investment
- Customer habits and taste radically altering

- Identity change within the firm
- Increasing expectations
- Big bet in a rapidly changing landscape
- Misalignment between system and reality

# EY's top 5 risks in telecoms

1. Failure to ensure infrastructure reach and resilience
2. Underestimating changing imperatives in privacy, security and trust
3. Failure to redesign workforce structure and skill sets
4. Failure to mitigate supply chain disruption
5. Poor management of the sustainability agenda



# How is the narrative of automation being framed within and outside BT?

“Automation can bring scalability and better service offerings”

“We have to address customers who are nervous about automation”

“We have to get beyond the narrative of cost minimisation, and of automation as a means of getting rid of people”

Source: Spotlight Event, BT Adastral Park, May 2022

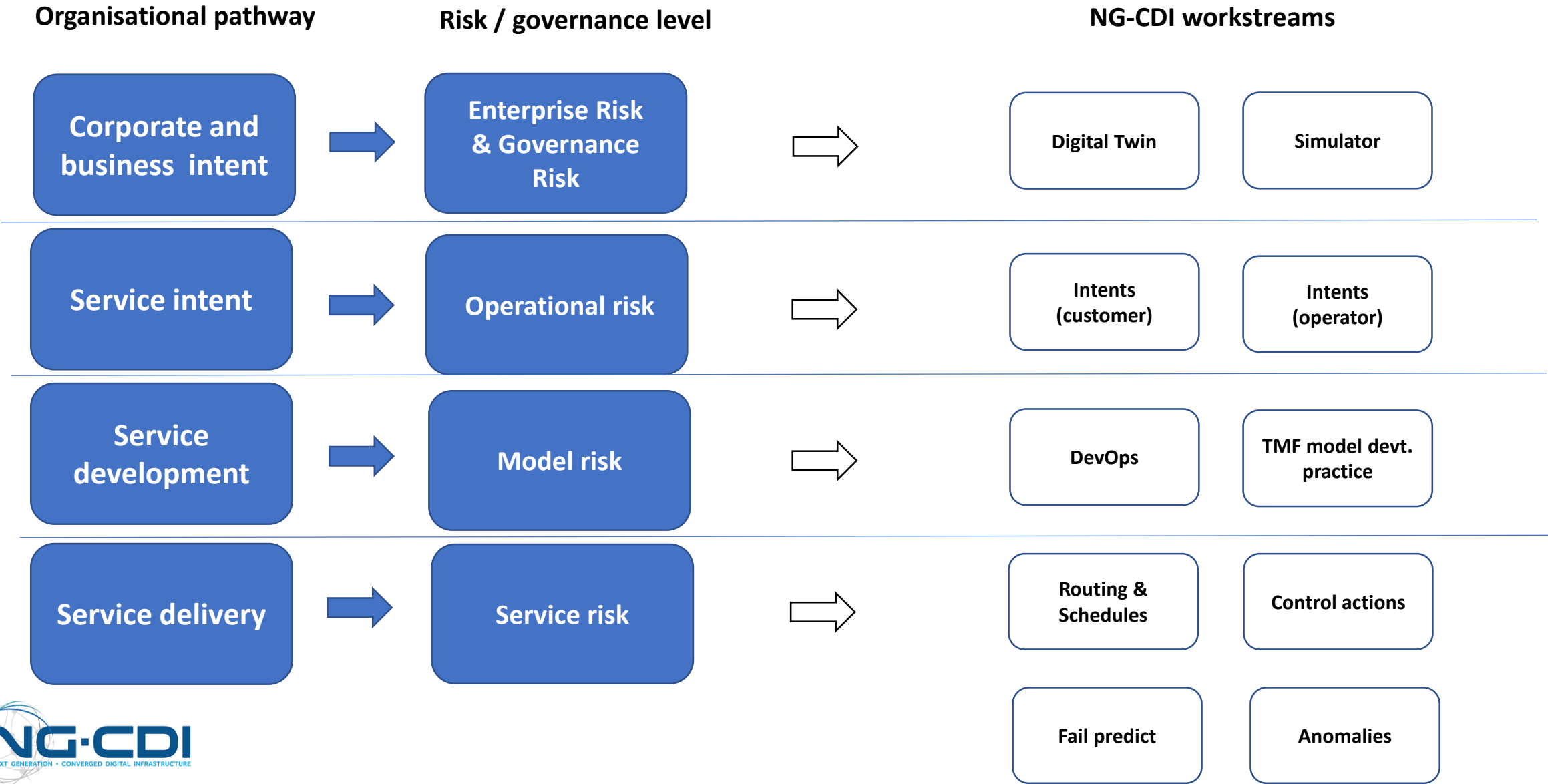
# Agenda

Automation is the future but people frame it differently

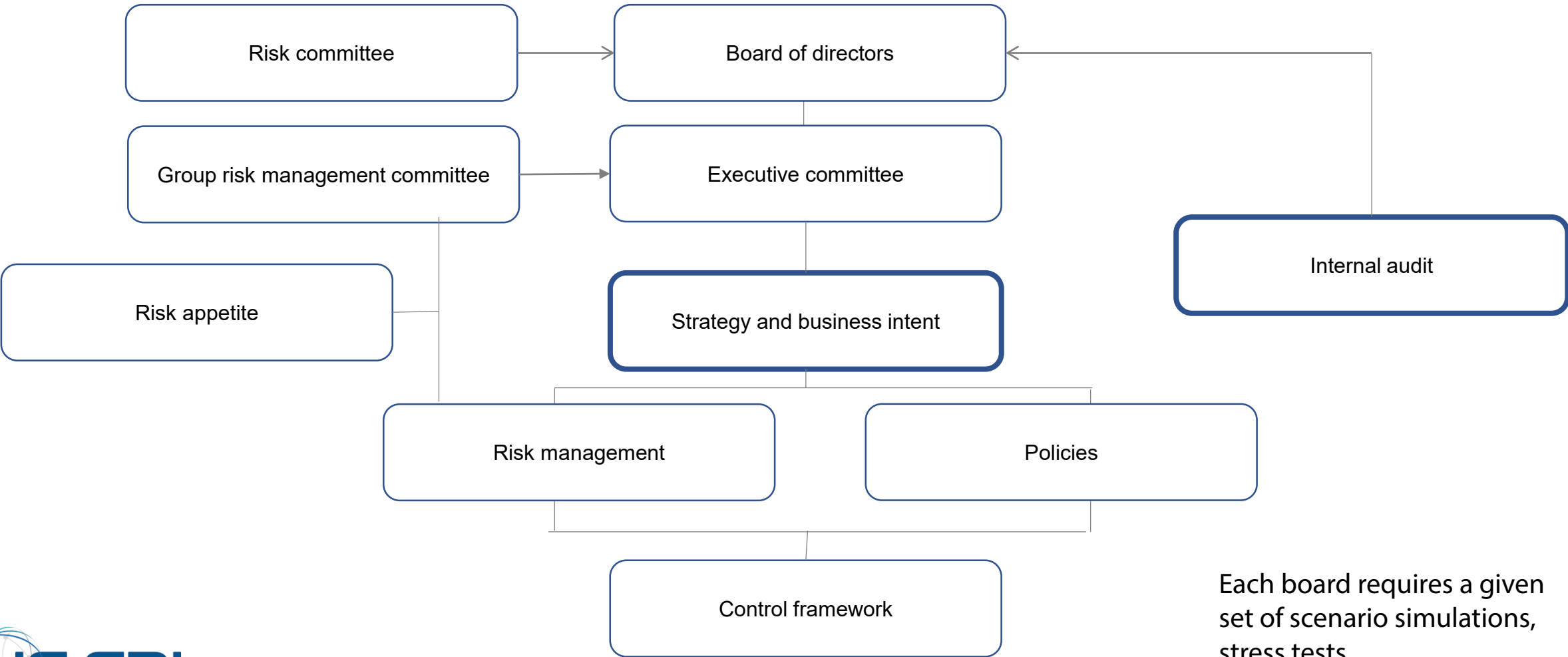
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# Structure has to align intent, delivery, risk, and controls: the work of NG-CDI



# There are governance structures to deal with this (e.g. financial services)



Each board requires a given set of scenario simulations, stress tests...

# But for the future, telcos need different structures or the bridging of structures

Enable business functions to operate as an internal ecosystem (eg., internal business partnership)

80%

Implement more agile decision-making processes

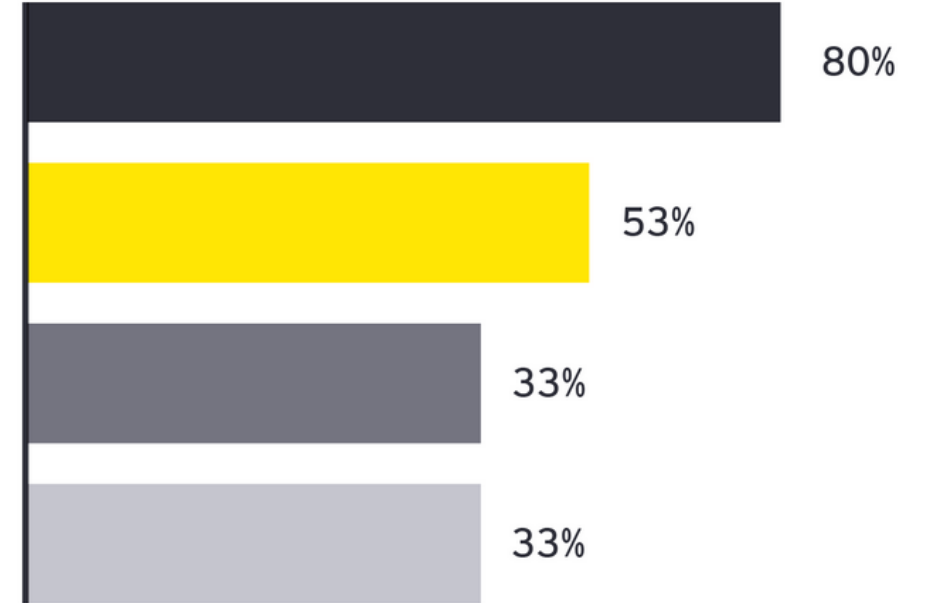
53%

Create smaller, more autonomous organizational units

33%

Implement an organizational structure with less hierarchy

33%



Source: EY, CEO Imperative Study, 2021

# Risk has to be embedded in everyday decision-making - lessons from HROs

**High reliability organisations** are those which have:

Preoccupation with failure – small failures must be noticed

Reluctance to simplify – distinctiveness retained rather than lost in a category

Sensitivity to operations – notice nuances that portend failure

Commitment to resilience – ability to bounce back by locating pathways to recovery

Deference to expertise – empowerment of individuals “to implement those pathways





# Shifting between hierarchy and network

Under disturbance conditions, organisations changed from hierarchical approach to collaborative network style. Three distinct modes of operation:

- Routine
- High-tempo
- Emergency

Routine operations = traditional military chain-of-command .

When in modes two or three operational management adjusted to situation-specific, expert-lead, problem identification and decision-making roles with equal authority for critical decisions resting across ranks, from enlisted specialist aircraft handlers up to very senior officers



# The need for boundary spanning in building risk engagement

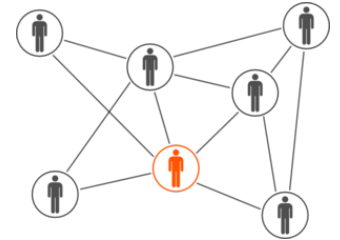
## Leader level

Elevation of and engagement with the front line for the purpose of building strategic capability (e.g. Aircraft carriers, air traffic control)



## Inter-group level

“Facilitators” charged with instilling and reinforcing the risk approach by means of auditing, coaching, diffusing practices, and brokering cross-functional connections. The work of facilitators helped front line personnel voice their concerns earlier and more fully (e.g. Novo Nordisk).



## Professional level

Reliability professionals play a crucial role in creating and sustaining organizational reliability by balancing attention to weak signals while maintaining capabilities for quick response when unexpected events occur (e.g. major IT company)

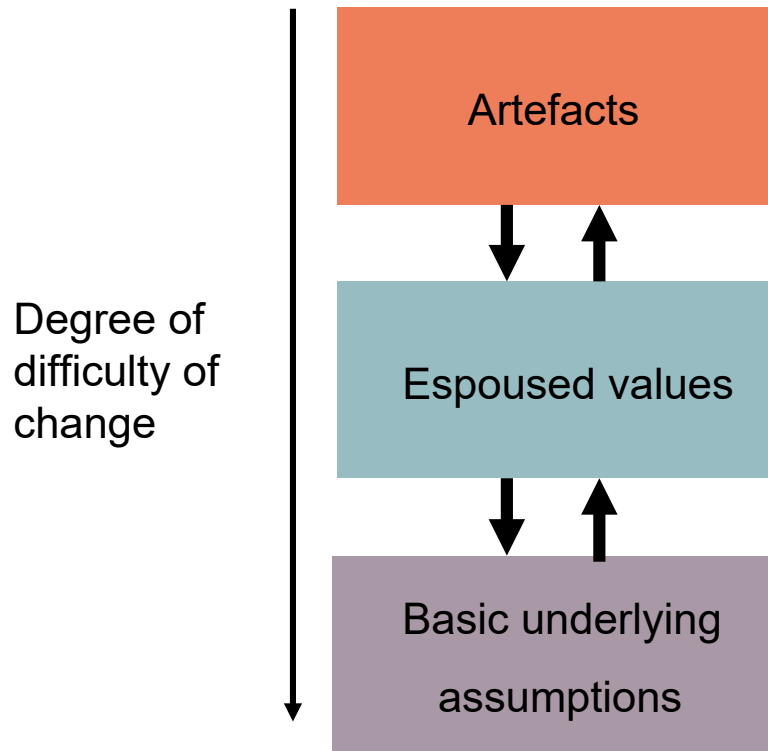


## Object level

Boundary objects (e.g. maps, dashboards) that can be interpreted by many groups from differing backgrounds to coalesce on the risk issue (e.g. CASM)



# We can align structure and culture through these approaches – see the model of culture



Embedding risk will depend on changing the underlying assumptions. These are the source of values in a culture and what causes actions within the organisation.

Organisational assumptions are usually “known,” but are not discussed, nor are they written or easily found. They are comprised of unconscious thoughts, beliefs, perceptions, and feelings

Source: Edgar Schein Organisational Culture,

## How is the narrative of culture being framed within BT?

“Automation will bring upskilling, and some people will relish the chance to adopt more roles”

“Culture varies across the firm – raising risks can be a different experience depending on where you are”

“We work in a mesh, then an issue goes up the tree – we don’t necessarily have the resources to get people to fix problems”

Source: Spotlight Event, BT Adastral Park, May 2022

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# The language around risk has to change

- Risk (like governance) is seen as a negative concept
- Risk is usually associated with blame (often with good reason)
- In firms that have risk professionals in formal positions, people defer risk problems to them and reduce the responsibility they have for the issues, thus making the overall risk context more vulnerable.
- There is thus a language issue around risk which we have to fix

## How is the narrative of risk being framed within BT?

“”We need more real time risk and the right people owning the risk”

“”How do I raise a risk’ is the wrong question – ‘how do I deal with thing, and do the right thing’ is what is needed”

“New joiners need to be told about this – what is a near miss, how can we develop our awareness?”

Source: Spotlight Event, BT Adastral Park, May 2022

# Takeaways

1. Automation is the future but people frame it differently

Framing the automation narrative in an holistic way

2. Culture doesn't always eat strategy (and structure) for breakfast

Making risk about behaviours and to align with the structures. Socialisation for culture and agility for structure

3. Stop talking about risk to make risk management better

Simplify risk and build into decision making rather than relying on reporting



Thank you

# QUESTIONS?

## Next Thought Leadership talk...



### Differentiable Digital Twins

#### Prof. Robert Piechocki

Wireless Systems, University of Bristol, and Turing Fellow.

21<sup>st</sup> July 2022, from 13.00 - 14.00.