The organizational Risk Management aims at encouraging organizational practices and control based on the early planning of the activities, anticipating possible obstacles to the achievement of the objectives, instead of the logic of urgency. This system supports the decision-making process of strategic and operational activities, both from a methodological and operative point of view, supporting the organization's performance and driving it towards the standard of excellence. The risk mapping process leads to the proposals of a policy aiming at preventing harmful events, which could negatively affect the current and strategic activities, securing priority and strategic objectives.

The MC Organizational Framework and Evaluation proposes a Road Map that converges in 3 main steps, each of them envisaging specific outputs:

1) The "Template", to prepare the analyses and set quality criteria up;
2) The "Collection of practices" in order to compare the experiences with each other and with the most common Risk Management standards;
3) The "Guidelines" make-up to ensure the replicability of the good best practices.

ERM Process

1) Internal Environment
Analysis of the internal context and of the Risk Appetite

2) Catalog: Identification and classification of Risks and criticalities

3) Risk Assessment: Likelihood and Impact measurement

4) Risk Treatment: Planning of measures to avoid or reduce the impact and/or the likelihood

5) Monitoring and Reporting: Risk treatments control and dissemination of results and analysis

RISK MANAGEMENT SUPPORTING STATISTICS MODERNIZATION

Specific programs for risk analysis should be launched for a more extensive control of the projects concerning the renewal and strengthening an efficient integration between assets. This approach is also in line with Eurostat, which will adopt a harmonized approach in quality management referred to the most relevant factors related to the risk assessment model.

Therefore, the development of the ERM system should focus on the integration with other management systems as well as increasing interaction with other forms of management of critical issues, including the audit of the statistical data quality, ICT Audit and safety at work.