Accountable Person: Date: Version:

Risk Identification Canvas

Risk Event

What is the event's name?
When does it occur?
How does it occur?
Why does it occur?

Name specific Risk Events as Event + Source.
Examples:
- Sales Analyst User Removal from WheelNDeal
- Employee Termination from Software Development Team

Risk Category(s)

Which categories does the event affect: Confidentiality, Integrity, or Availability?
Is this event a threat (harm, loss, disruption) or an opportunity (benefit, improvement, new value)?

Risk Source(s)

What Risk Source(s) does the event trigger?
How does the event trigger the source(s)?
Why does the event trigger the source(s)?
What is the source's purpose?

List all triggered sources, or capture one at a time.

Where to Start?
Start by capturing all Risk Sources on one canvas to create a comprehensive list of event triggers.
Then build a canvas for each Event–Source pair to detail Risk Categories and Consequences.

Risk Consequence(s)

A Risk Consequence is an outcome (positive or negative) with a direct or indirect effect.

What outcomes follow from the Risk Event for this Risk Source?
How does this outcome connect to the stated Risk Category?
Is this outcome backed by past data (aleatory) or only plausible but not yet observed (epistemic)?

A Risk Consequence can be stated qualitatively or quantitatively.
Use quantitative consequences only when supported by your historical data from past Risk Events for this Risk Source.

If you lack your own data, use one of two qualitative approaches, based on similar events from your sources or others.
- First-Order: Use your data from similar Risk Events, and the same or similar Risk Source.
- Second-Order: Use another's data from similar Risk Events and Risk Source.

Avoid Slippery Slope Logic when no first- or second-order evidence exists. This is assuming one event will inevitably cause a chain of severe outcomes without evidence for each step.
When using qualitative approaches, list unproven assumptions, note how they could fail, and describe the impact on the consequence(s).

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