



The Risk Management Function

- Risk Management Process
- Risk Management Policy Statement
- Identification of Exposures
- Loss Control
- Port Risk Management & Insurance Guidebook
- AAPA Risk Management Committee
- The Future



The Risk Management Process

- 5 Basic Steps of the Risk Management Process
 - 1. Identify and measure loss exposures
 - Type of value exposed to loss
 - The peril causing the loss
 - The extent of the potential financial consequences of that loss
 - Develop a Loss Exposure Matrix

High Severity/High Frequency	Low Severity/Low Frequency
Low Severity/High Frequency	High Severity/Low Frequency



The Risk Management Process

- 2. Identify and examine alternative techniques for dealing with these exposures:
 - Risk Control Alternatives
 - Avoidance
 - Prevention
 - Reduction
 - Separation
 - Risk Financing Alternatives
 - Retention
 - Contractual Risk Transfer
 - Insurance Required of others



The Risk Management Process

 3. Select the most appropriate risk management alternatives.

High Severity/High Frequency: Avoidance or Non-Insurance Transfer	Low Severity/Low Frequency: Retention
Low Severity/High Frequency: Loss Control	High Severity/Low Frequency: Retention or Insurance

- 4. Implementing the selected alternatives
- 5. Monitoring and improving the selected alternatives



The Risk Management Policy Statement

- A formal, written policy statement is essential for communicating the port's risk management mission and objectives
- Typical policy statement establishes:
 - What risk management encompasses
 - Risk managements position in the port organization
 - Scope of authority and responsibility of risk management dept.
 - Ports tolerance and capacity for bearing risk
 - Insurance procedures

Sections:

- Mission
- Risk Retention
- Cost of risk allocations
- Lines of communication
- Fund authorization



Identification of Exposures

- Exposure identification can be a lengthy and time consuming process. Many resources are available to help with the identification process:
 - Surveys, questionnaires and applications
 - Review previous loss history
 - Analyze your organizations financial statement and accounting records
 - Department manuals
 - Review other important records ie: leases, contracts, purchase orders,
 capital improvement plans, etc.
 - Personal inspections
 - Employee interview
 - Brokers, consultants and experts



Loss Control

- Loss control is a variety of techniques available to ports to handle the loss potential identified in the risk management process. These techniques can be broken down into two classes – Control and Financing
- Control Techniques:
 - Avoidance avoiding the risk altogether
 - Prevention safety committees, education, controlled access
 - Reduction sprinkler systems, fire walls, etc.
 - Segregation of units
- Financing Techniques:
 - Transfer contractual, insurance, etc.
 - Retention keeping or retaining all elements of the exposure



Port Risk Management and Insurance Guidebook

- Prepared by the Maritime Administration /US
 Dept of Transportation
- Written by Port Risk Managers and Experts
- Specific to the Port Industry
- Contains useful tools and resources
- Exposure Identification Questionnaire
- Last update 1998
- http://www.marad.dot.gov/publications/portriskmgmt.html



AAPA Risk Management Committee

- Sub-committee of AAPA Finance Committee
- Risk management seminar
- Conference calls
- AAPA website discussion room
- Benchmarking
- Membership



Future

- Higher profile of Risk Management in Ports
- Risk Management focus on Security issues
- Committee involvement with other AAPA committees
- More involvement is government related issues (TRIA)

