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| **QUESTION** | **OPTIONS** | **Your answer**  |
| 1. **What is the purpose of risk communication?**
 | Inform senior managers of risks. |  |
|  | Ensures all stakeholders understand objectives to improve decisions.  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 1. **Monitoring risks provides assurance that controls are adequate and no further action is needed?**
 | Yes |  |
|  | No |  |
|  |  |  |
| 1. **Can only independent reviews provide assurance that controls are adequate?**
 | Yes  |  |
|  | No |  |
|  |  |  |
| 1. **What is a good way to improve monitoring?**
 | Build large, comprehensive reports. |  |
|  | Encourage risk -aware behaviour. |  |
|  |  |  |
| 1. **How often should risks be reviewed?**
 | On a continuous basis  |  |
|  | When you have formal team meetings. |  |
|  |  |  |
| 1. **Who should provide an update to senior managers?**
 | The person who identifies the risk.  |  |
|  | Managers are required to provide their senior / staff management an update. |  |

**THE ANSWERS!**

1. Ensures all stakeholders understand objectives to improve decisions. Good communication ensures people are aware of the objective and can contribute to the management of risk.
2. Yes. Changes happen and often without notice. Therefore it is important to verify the risks to objectives are being managed effectively.
3. No. Your treatment plan should identify how and what should be monitored. This is done by our own staff.
4. It is important the treatment plan detail. However the best approach is encouraging risk-aware behaviour. This will embed risk management as part of USP culture.
5. These should be reviewed at your regular meetings. However the seriousness of the risk may require more frequent reviews. Any major red-flags should be reported immediately to your senior manager or project leader to action.
6. It is important risks are reported to their manager to address or escalated if needed.