

Risk settings

Country risk profiles and risk settings for sources.

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How to change the risk appetite

This documentation, including images, videos and text, is accurate as of Version 5.12 of Pascal.

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Changing the risk appetite will influence the hits you will get in Pascal. Pascal will only show you hits with a risk that is equal to or higher than your risk appetite. The risk appetites can be Very low, Low, Moderate, High, and Very high.

- 1 Click on your initials in the top right corner.
- 2 Select Settings besides your Pascal environment's name.
- 3 Navigate to the Risk Classification page in the Organisation section. The Risk appetite can be changed in the Risk section.
- 4 Select which risk appetite you would like to use.
- 5 Click Save at the top of the section.

How to make a new country risk profile

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The risk for each country can differ for your organisation. As a default, pascal considers the risk of a country based of the corruption perception index (CPI), the risk is defined by the CPI in segments of 20 as seen in the figure below. You can create a new country risk profile.

- 1 Click on your initials in the top right corner.
- 2 Select Settings besides your Pascal environment's name.
- 3 Navigate to the Risk Classification page in the Organisation section.
- 4 Select Show advanced settings.
- 5 Scroll to the Country Risk section at the bottom of the page.
- 6 Press Create a new profile.
- 7 Fill in a new name for your country risk profile. You can choose to copy an already existing template and adjust the countries to your desired risk, or you can create a blank profile where the risk of each country can be allocated one by one. After your selection, click on the Apply button.
- 8 You can now select the new profile in the Active country risk profile drop down at the top of the page in the Risk section. After selecting a new profile here, save your changes by pressing the Save button in the top of the card.

Very High Risk	CPI ≤ 20
High Risk	20 < CPI ≤ 40
Moderate Risk	40 < CPI ≤ 60
Low Risk	60 < CPI ≤ 80
Very Low Risk	CPI > 80
Unknown	Moderate

To make a country risk profile you have to be an organisation owner or admin.

How to change/edit the country risk profile

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- 1 Click on your initials in the top right corner.
- 2 Select Settings besides your Pascal environment's name.
- 3 Navigate to the Risk Classification page in the Organisation section.
- 4 Select Show advanced settings.
- 5 Scroll to the Country Risk section.
- 6 Make sure you have selected the correct profile you want to edit, and press Edit selected profile.
- 7 You can select the risk for the countries that are unknown. And you can select the risk for each country. After finishing your country risk profile, press the Apply button.

The risk associated to hits

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The Risk will provide a risk score to every potential hit found in your case. The risk associated to a hit can be very low (green), low (dark green), moderate (orange), high (red) and very high (dark red). The risk scores are defined in the Risk tab in the Settings of the environment and can be customised by an owner or admin user. Besides the Risk appetite and Country risk profile, the risk can be set per source and some extra fields.

How the risk is defined

Risk is classified based on two factors:

- **Probability** - probability is a factor that changes based on the minimum probability and the fields found inside the hit. Minimum probability suggests that within the source, the probability cannot be less than the given minimum probability.
- **Impact** - impact is a constant factor per source that defines the impact of the source in regard to risk.

When a hit is expanded fully, the risk explanation is shown at the bottom of the hit. Here, the associated risk to the hit is explained.

Risk explanation

Field	Description	Risk score
Category risk	Enforcements	0.2
Nationality	United States of America is recognized as low risk	0.06
Overall risk ⓘ		0.26 = Very high

Show less

True positive False positive Relevant Not relevant Review needed

Risk Classification

score > 0.24	Very high
0.12 < score <= 0.24	High
0.06 < score <= 0.12	Moderate
0.03 < score <= 0.06	Low
score <= 0.03	Very low

The risk scores are determined based on the risk settings.

The eventual risk will be calculated based on the impact and probability. The impact is always consistent, however the probability is not. The probability is calculated by a combination of all probability values.

		Impact				
		Very Low 0.05	Low 0.1	Moderate 0.2	High 0.4	Very High 0.8
Probability	Very high 0.9	0.05	0.09	0.18	0.36	0.72
	High 0.7	0.04	0.07	0.14	0.28	0.56
	Moderate 0.5	0.03	0.05	0.10	0.20	0.40
	Low 0.3	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.12	0.24
	Very low 0.1	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.08

Impact

In the example below, the impact Very low is allocated for this source. In this scenario, the risk can only be allocated to this column, meaning the risk can only be Low (dark green) or Very low (green).

		Impact				
		Very Low 0.05	Low 0.1	Moderate 0.2	High 0.4	Very High 0.8
Probability	Very high 0.9	0.05	0.09	0.18	0.36	0.72
	High 0.7	0.04	0.07	0.14	0.28	0.56
	Moderate 0.5	0.03	0.05	0.10	0.20	0.40
	Low 0.3	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.12	0.24
	Very low 0.1	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.08

Minimum probability

The minimum probability further limits the risk options the hit can have. In the figure below the minimum probability was set to High. This caused the options below High (Moderate, Low and Very low) to be impossible to be allocated. This means that only the dark green color is left for this hit to be associated with. Which would mean that the risk of this hit can not be lower than Low (dark green).

		Impact				
		Very Low 0.05	Low 0.1	Moderate 0.2	High 0.4	Very High 0.8
Probability	Very high 0.9	0.05	0.09	0.18	0.36	0.72
	High 0.7	0.04	0.07	0.14	0.28	0.56
	Moderate 0.5	0.03	0.05	0.10	0.20	0.40
	Low 0.3	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.12	0.24
	Very low 0.1	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.08

The eventual risk will be calculated based on the impact and the probability. The impact is always consistent, however the probability is not. The probability is calculated by a combination of all probability values.

Each probability value assigned to an information field stands for the same value as used in the minimal set probability. For example, the probability high equals to the 0.7 value.

In this example with the minimal probability set to high, the value is 0.7 which means 0.3 remains available for the information fields (facilitator variables) as this will sum up to 1. The remaining probability will be divided by the number of information fields present in the hit. If the hit has the information fields (1) Nationality and (2) Place of birth, the formula will be 0.3 divided by 2 which results in 0.15 per information field.

If the nationality value of this hit has a High risk assigned it will obtain a score of 0.7 times 0.15 which results in a score of 0.105. The place of birth value of this hit has a Low (dark green) risk assigned to it, which results in a score of 0.3 times 0.15 = 0.045. These values together are added to the initial minimum probability ($0.7 + 0.105 + 0.045$) which results in the probability 0.85.

After calculating the probability, the impact comes into consideration. As said previously, the impact decides the column the risk will fall into. For this example, our impact is set to Moderate. The given probability value is then multiplied by the value of the impact, which in our case is 0.2. The final risk can be calculated as 0.85 times 0.2 which results in 0.17. Then by looking at the risk table above, we can see that in the moderate impact column, the risk of 0.17 falls in the 0.14 cell, as it is lower than the 0.18 value in the cell above. The color of this cell is red which determines the final risk for this example hit to be High.

Additional options

Each source has additional options to fine tune the risk per source. These extra fields can be disabled or enabled to have an effect on the risk. For the sources Media and Other extra customisation is possible to increase or decrease the probability when specific type of events are found (for example a media article with an adverse event).