

## Exercise 1

I:

Contribution from A:  $(1/10) * 0.5 = 0.05$

Contribution from B:  $(2/10) * 0.8 = 0.16$

Contribution from C:  $(6/10) * 0.1 = 0.06$

Minimum likelihood for E:

$1 - (1 - 0.05) * (1 - 0.16) * (1 - 0.06) = 1 - 0.95 * 0.84 * 0.94 = 0.25$ . This corresponds to 2.5 per 10 years (or once per 4 years).

II:

We need to find the minimum likelihood for the unwanted incident:

Contribution from E:  $(4/10) * 1 = 0.4$

Contribution from D:  $(2/10) * 0.7 = 0.14$

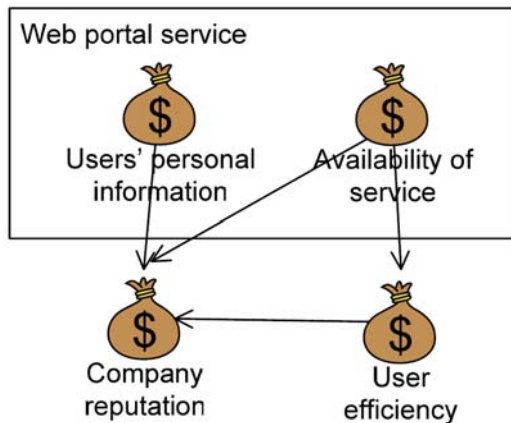
Minimum likelihood for U:

$1 - (1 - 0.4) * (1 - 0.14) = 1 - 0.6 * 0.86 = 0.48$ . This corresponds to 4.8 times per 10 years. This is lower than the estimate in the diagram, which means that the estimates are consistent.

## Exercise 2

### PHASE I: establishing the context

Exercise Ia: Draw an asset diagram from the information above.

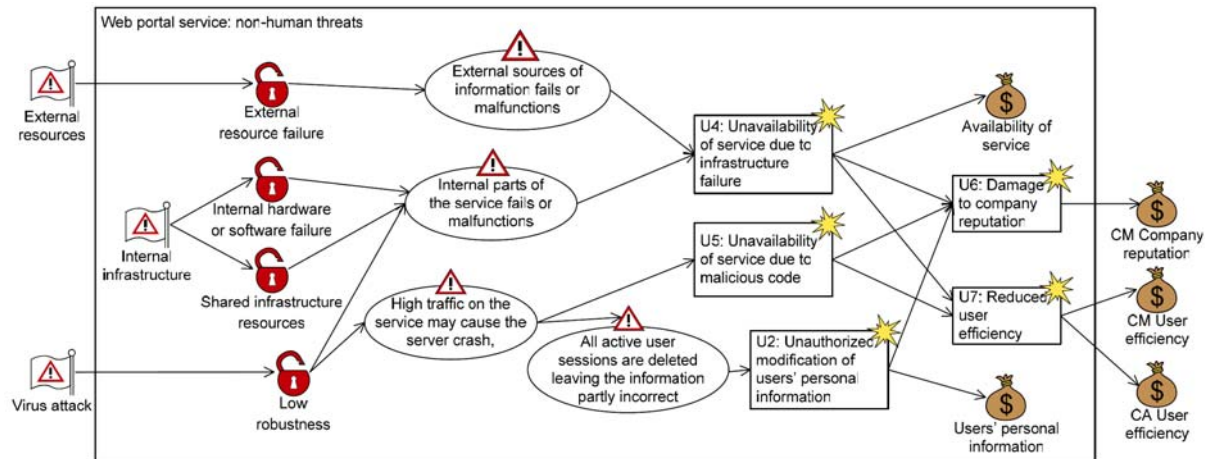


Exercise Ib: Draw a risk value matrix that uses the above scales for likelihood and consequence. (It is up to you to decide exactly how a consequence value and a risk value combines into a risk value.)

Consequence	Likelihood		
	Seldom	Sometimes	Often
Minor	Low	Low	Medium
Moderate	Low	Medium	High
Major	Medium	High	High

## Phase II: Identifying risks

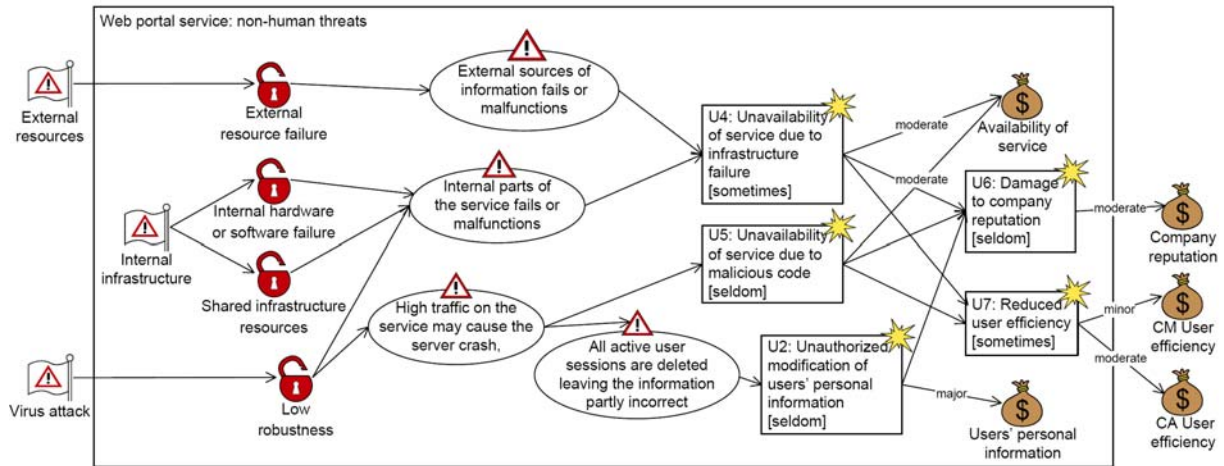
Exercise IIa: Draw a threat diagram for the information above.



Note: There should also have been an arrow from U5 to the "Availability of service" asset. Ignore the "CA User efficiency" asset – it comes from a larger analysis.

### Phase III: Estimating risks

Exercise IIIa: Add consequence and likelihood estimates to the threat diagram from Exercise 2a.



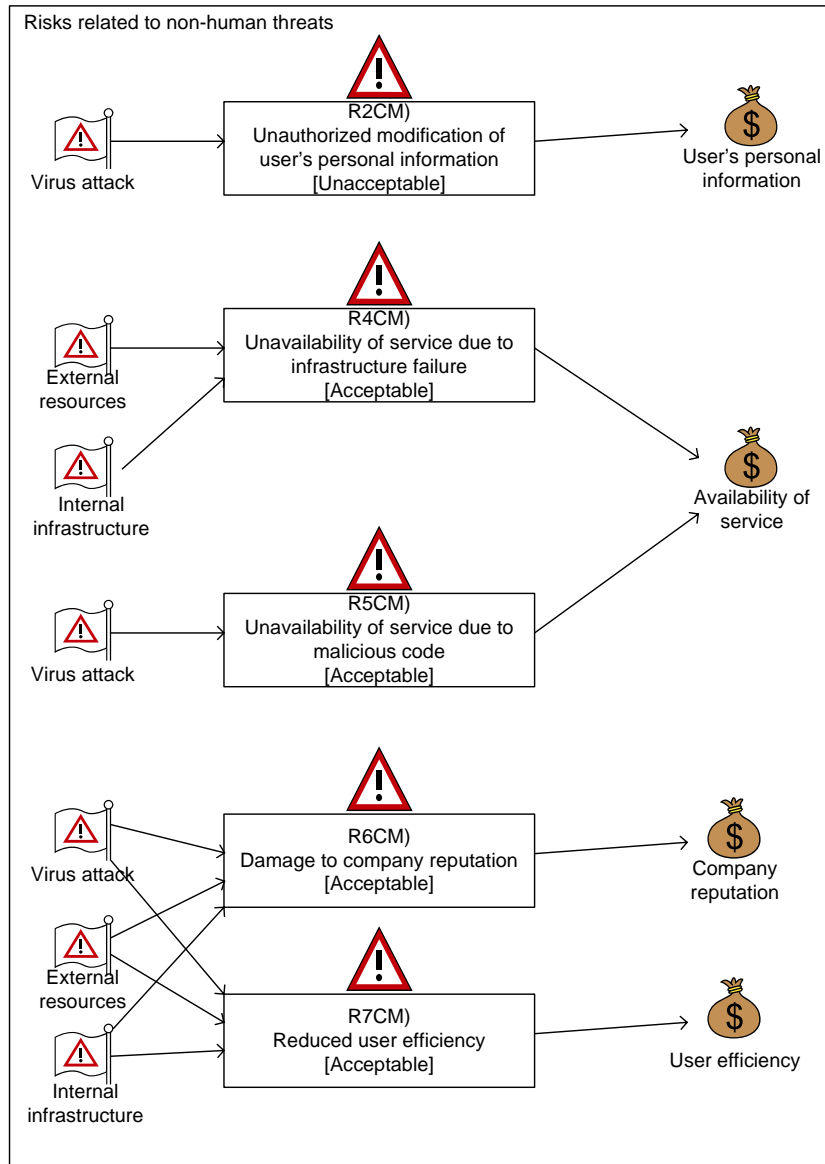
Note: Ignore the “CA User efficiency” asset – it comes from a larger analysis.

Exercise IIIb: Draw a risk evaluation matrix with all identified risks.

Consequence	Likelihood		
	Seldom	Sometimes	Often
Minor		R7CM	
Moderate	R5CM, R6CM	R4CM	
Major	R2CM		

## Phase IV: Evaluating risks

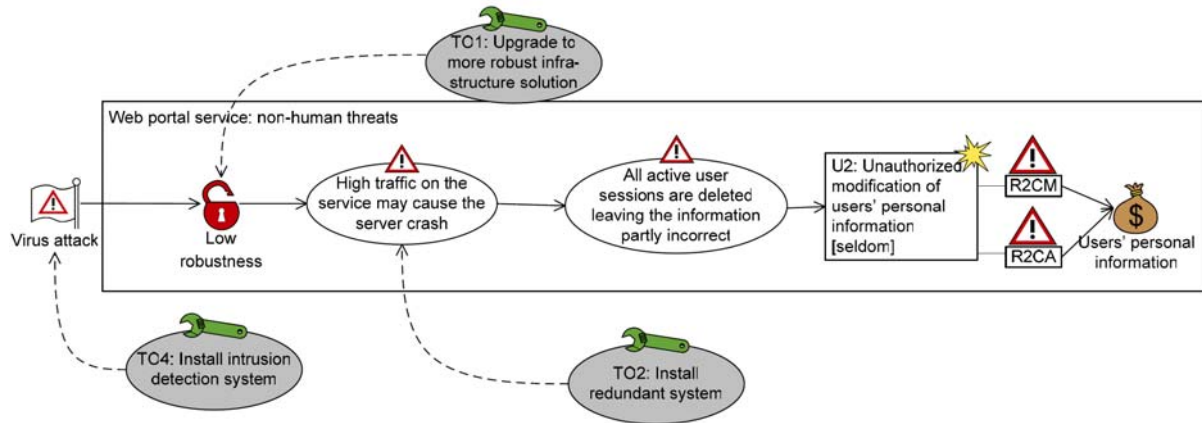
Exercise IVa: Draw a risk overview diagram showing whether risks are acceptable or not.



(We have chosen to draw only a single diagram due to the low number of risks.)

## Phase V: Identifying treatments

Exercise Va: Draw a treatment diagram showing where these treatments have an effect.



Note: Ignore the risk R2CA – it comes from a larger analysis.