

This refers to the risk that still remains after all security controls to eliminate some or all risks have already been made.



It basically refers to the risk that companies will have to live with based on the decisions they have made regarding risk mitigation.



It is also important to consider residual risk for compliance and regulatory requirements.

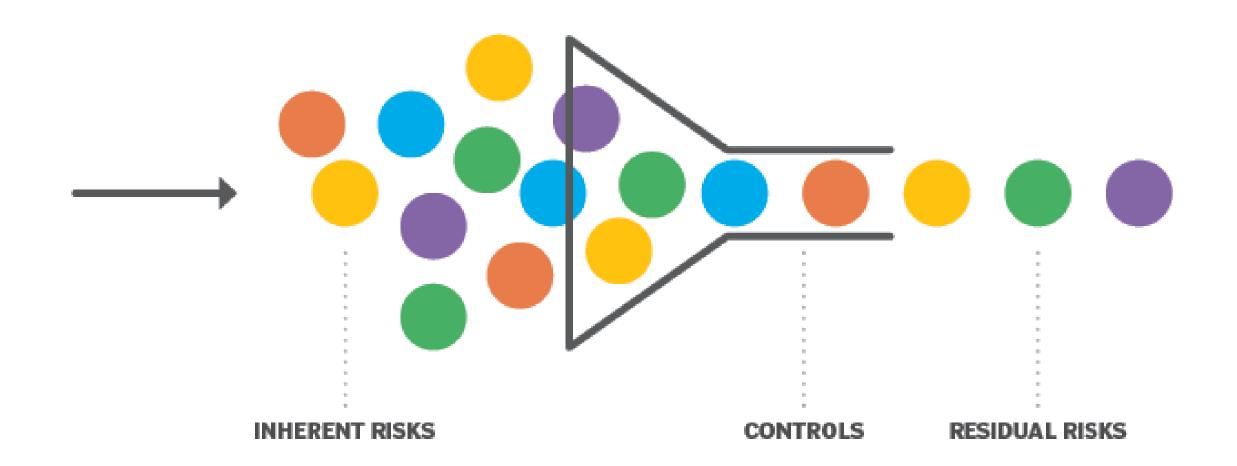
Also important for determining the appropriate types of security controls and processes that get priority over time.



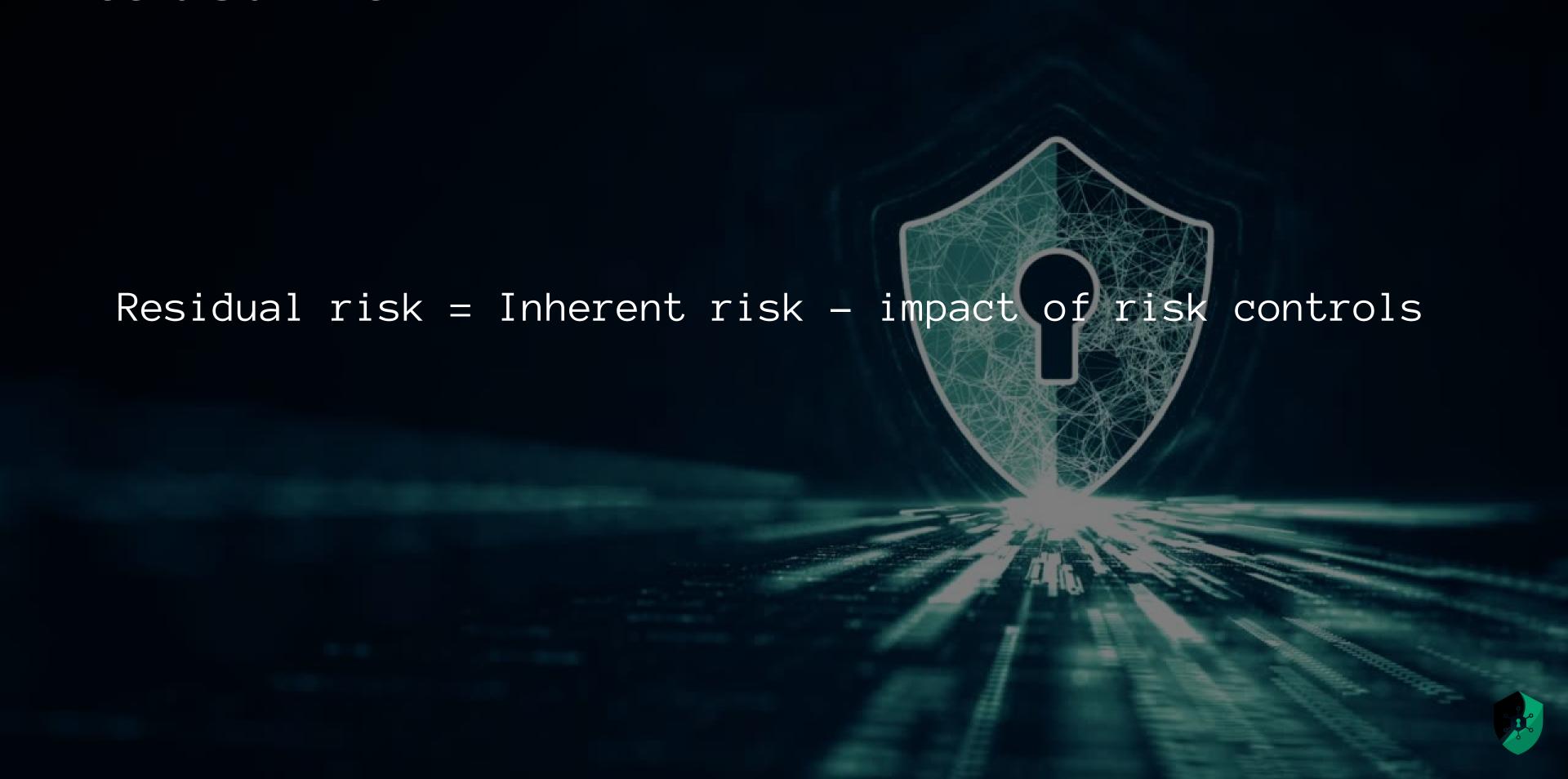
Inherent Risk



Inherent risk vs. residual risk



Residual risk is the risk remaining after efforts have been made to reduce the inherent risk.



Assuming there is an inherent risk of a ransomware attack and the impact of such an attack could be \$3 million but the cost of mitigating such an attack could cost \$1 million, then the residual risk is \$2 million.



With qualitative analysis, let's say the possibility of the ransomware attack being successful is 9 out of 10 but by applying necessary anti-malware and backups in place, the score is reduced to 3. In this case the residual risk is 3.



Such risks can be managed by:

- Doing nothing
- Update or increase controls implemented already