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Risk Control in Risk Management

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to identify and describe the basic concepts of risk control, discussing the objectives and importance of risk control, the differences between risk control and risk management, methods, principles, the environment, and the hierarchy of risk control. Risk control is an activity that explains how an organization implements measurements to group various existing problems using various management approaches in a comprehensive and systematic manner. Risk control is crucial because risk is part of business life. If risks are not addressed quickly and appropriately, the business or enterprise we build will incur losses. This study uses a literature study method, where data is obtained from reading and searching various sources, including books, journals, scientific papers, and previous articles. The author hopes this article will be useful and provide insight to readers.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Risk management is a process carried out by organizations to identify, assess, and control various threats and challenges to the objectives to be achieved. Threats can arise from financial uncertainty, legal obligations, errors in management strategy, accidents, or natural disasters. Sarjana (2020) states that risk management must involve the application of management concepts, namely processes carried out using human, financial, and physical resources to identify, evaluate, control, and finance the organization. Maheswari et al. (2022) state that risk management plays an important role in avoiding adverse possibilities that could lead to negative assessments by consumers, stakeholders, the community, or the government as regulators. With effective risk management, organizations are able to provide protection for management in the event of unexpected events.

In the era of globalization, risk control has become a crucial element in organizational risk management in maintaining operational continuity and achieving strategic objectives. Aruan and Singgih (2021) state that risk control is the activity of eliminating or reducing hazards in such a way that the hazards cannot pose a risk to workers. Risk control is a structured process of identifying, assessing, and managing potential threats that could hinder the achievement of organizational goals. In this case, it involves proactive steps to reduce the negative or adverse effects of risk while maximizing opportunities.

This article aims to discuss the definition, objectives, importance, and hierarchy of risk control. This discussion includes a literature study approach that can increase understanding and insight into risk control. By understanding the above, it is hoped that awareness of risk control among stakeholders can be increased, thereby creating a safe, comfortable, and efficient work environment.

2. METHOD

This article was compiled using a literature study. According to Rusmawan (2019), a literature study is a method of data collection by searching for and reading various written sources such as books, scientific papers, journals, and other sources. Furthermore, according to Sugiyono (2018), a literature study is a theoretical study and other references related to the values, culture, and norms that develop in the social situation being studied. Therefore, a literature study is a method of data collection by searching for and reading various sources, including books, journals, and scientific works, to analyze and develop theories relevant to the research topic.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

a. Risk Management

Thenu et al. (2020) explain that risk management is a process of identifying, measuring risks, and forming strategies to manage them through available resources. Risk management is directed at achieving objectives based on strategic decisions through the application of objectives, effective use of resources, reliability of reporting, and compliance with applicable laws and regulations. In addition, Tzanakakis (2021) states that risk management is an organizational process in handling risks related to its activities using certain methods. Surtikanti (2020) states that the purpose of risk management is to manage risks in order to obtain optimal results.

Yusnita, et al (2023) state that risk management is important because it can help organizations or companies identify potential risks that cause financial losses. By proactively assessing risks, organizations can take steps to reduce or avoid adverse financial impacts. Gai et al. (2025) state that the important role of risk management is to help organizations survive and thrive in an uncertain environment. Implementing risk management can help identify risks that could damage the image and reputation of the organization in the eyes of customers, business partners, and the general public. Therefore, organizations can determine preventive measures or manage their reputation well.

b. Definition of Risk Control

According to Soehatman (2010), risk control is an important step that determines the overall risk management. Known risks and their potential consequences must be managed appropriately, effectively, and in accordance with the organization's capabilities. Darmawi (2011) defines risk control as a process of identifying, analyzing, and controlling risks in every organizational activity in order to improve effectiveness and efficiency. Risk control is an effort to detect, assess, and manage risks in every organizational operation in order to reduce losses.

In addition, according to Aruan and Singgih (2021), risk control is an activity to eliminate or reduce hazards in such a way that the hazards cannot pose a risk to workers. According to Sinaga and Jayanti (2022), risk control has several characteristics that must be considered, namely: 1) it may not be possible to avoid risk; the greater the risk faced, the greater the impossibility of avoiding it; 2) the potential benefits or profits from owning certain assets, employing certain employees, or being responsible for a certain activity will be lost if risk avoidance is implemented; 3) the smaller the risk faced, the greater the possibility of creating new risks.

According to Mantiri et al. (2020), risk control is a preventive control measure for the production process of a product or work activity that causes harmful effects, which includes steps to control the work process starting from materials, tools, work processes, and work areas. Risk control is an activity carried out systematically so that existing risks can be reduced.

According to Saepudin (2022), risk control is an action taken to save an organization or company from losses. Risk control is carried out using several methods, namely:

1) Risk avoidance. One way to control pure risk is to avoid assets, people, or activities from exposure to risk by:
   a) Refusing to own, accept, or carry out such activities, even if only temporarily.
   b) Returning risks that have already been accepted or immediately stopping activities once they are known to contain risks. So, avoiding risks means eliminating those risks.
2) Risk Control, loss control is carried out by:
   a) Reducing the chance (change) of a loss occurring.
   b) Minimizing the severity if the loss does occur.
   c) According to the location rather than the conditions to be controlled.

   d) According to the timing.
3) Separation, which is causing assets facing the same risk to be replaced in one location. In addition, this separation reduces the amount of loss for a single event. By increasing the number of independent exposure units, the probability of loss is reduced. Thus, improving the organization's ability to predict losses that will be incurred.
4) Combination or pooling, increasing the number of exposure units within the control limits of the organization with the aim of making losses that will be incurred more predictable, so that risks can be minimized.
5) Risk transfer, which can be done by:
   a) Assets or activities facing risk can be transferred to another party.
   b) Transferring the risk itself.
   c) A risk financing transfer creates a loss exposure for the transferee.

c. Risk Control Objectives

According to ISO 31000 (2009), the objectives of risk control include increasing the likelihood of achieving organizational objectives by managing losses. In addition, the effective allocation of resources for risk treatment is a priority, including avoiding, reducing, or transferring risk. Then, according to COSO ERM (2017), the objective of risk control is to prevent losses and maximize opportunities by integrating risk into strategic planning. This focuses on continuous monitoring with early risk indicators (KRI) and reporting for process improvement. Wahyuningsih et.al (2024) states that risk control aims to manage risk by increasing business actors' awareness of potential risks so that company or organizational operations can be well controlled.

d. The Importance of Risk Control

According to Saepudin (2022), risk control measures are very important to prevent accidents and losses in an organization. Risk control acts as a safety net by identifying, controlling, and minimizing existing risks. within an organization. Risk control provides many benefits for organizations, such as identifying employees who are at risk and knowing what factors they face. Awareness of factors that cannot be completely eliminated helps to identify what to be aware of and gain knowledge about mitigation methods. Kountur (2008) states that risk is very important for organizations to avoid potential risks that may occur. The success of an organization depends heavily on the ability of management to use resources to achieve its goals, therefore risk control must be carried out immediately.

Furthermore, according to Hanafi (2016), for risks that cannot be avoided, it is important for organizations to control risks using two dimensions, namely probability and *severity*. Risk control aims to minimize the probability of an event occurring and minimize *its severity*, or both. Arta (2021) states that risk control is important to avoid work accidents and losses in companies or organizations. This aims to predict possible risks and encourage planning to keep the company under control and alert to future problems, thereby helping the company to continue to grow.

e. Risk Control Hierarchy

According to OHSAS:18001 (2004), guidelines for controlling risks to reduce *hazards* through several methods are as follows:
1) Elimination, the best way to minimize exposure to hazards is to use the elimination method. Risk exposure can be avoided by eliminating the factors that cause the problem.
2) Substitution, replacing materials, tools, or work methods with other control methods so that the possibility of accidents can be minimized.
3) *Engineering*, a scientific approach that involves redesigning work processes to prevent the severity of hazards.
4) Technical control, carried out by changing the direction of risk transfer by isolating the risk itself.
5) Administrative, a form of control principle to reduce direct contact between individuals and sources of danger.
6) Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), protective equipment for workers that aims to prevent or reduce the impact of workplace accidents.

According to Aruan and Singgih (2021), risk control is a hierarchy or is carried out sequentially until the level of risk or danger is reduced to a safe point. The risk control hierarchy is as follows:

1) Elimination, eliminating hazardous activities in order to protect workers, such as hazards from chemicals, hazards due to poor ergonomics, hazards due to noise, and others.
2) Substitution, a general control measure that must always be considered. In addition, substitution is carried out to replace hazardous activities with safer ones.
3) Design, which is a good way to control hazards at the source. Anything that is designed and built to make the work environment safer.
4) Administrative controls, which involve issuing warnings in the form of instructions, signs, procedures, rules, and labels to raise awareness of hazards in the workplace.
5) Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is a hazard control measure carried out by workers using PPE that complies with safety and security standards to minimize hazards originating from the work environment.

4. CONCLUSION

Risk control is an important activity that must be carried out in order to reduce hazards and protect the organization from losses. The goal is to prevent losses and maximize opportunities by integrating risk into strategic planning. Risk control is important for preventing accidents and losses within an organization. There are several hierarchical steps that are carried out sequentially until the risk level is reduced to a safe point, namely elimination, substitution, design, administrative controls, and personal protective equipment (PPE).

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