



Evaluating & Managing Risks in a new Integrated Awards Management System

Patrick VINCENT - HFSP

International Workshop on accountability
Challenges

University of Liverpool, June 19-21 2008



HUMAN FRONTIER SCIENCE PROGRAM “HFSP”

➤ Aim of the Program:

This International program aims” *to promote, through international cooperation basic research focused on the elucidation of the sophisticated and complex mechanisms of living organisms and to make the fullest possible utilization of the research results for the benefit of all humankind ...”*

➤ Members :

AU(2005), CA, FR, GER, IT, JAP, NOR (2008), NZ (2005),
ROK (2005), Swits, UK, USA, EU



Human Frontier Science Program



- | | |
|----------|--|
| Mid 80's | Feasibility study launched by Japanese government & scientists |
| 1987 | Proposed at the Venice Economic Summit |
| 1989 | Program implemented in Strasbourg/France |
| 1990 | First grants and fellowships awarded |
| 2009 | 20th Anniversary |

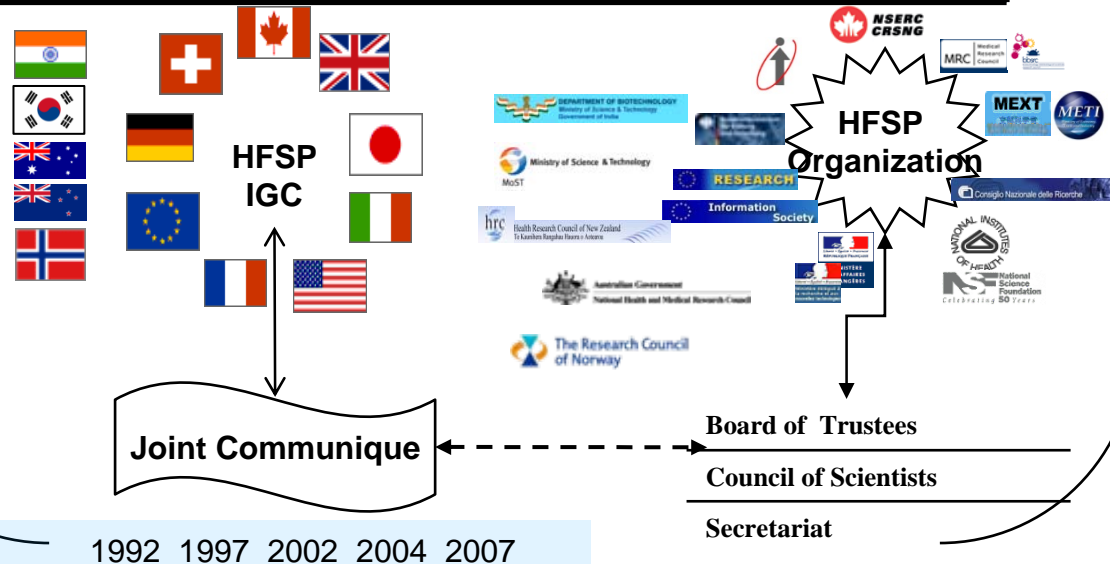


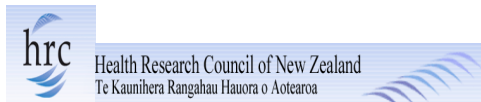
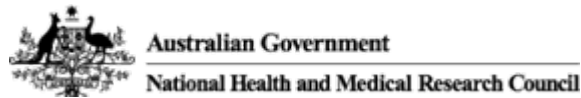
Governance Structure



Human Frontier Science Program

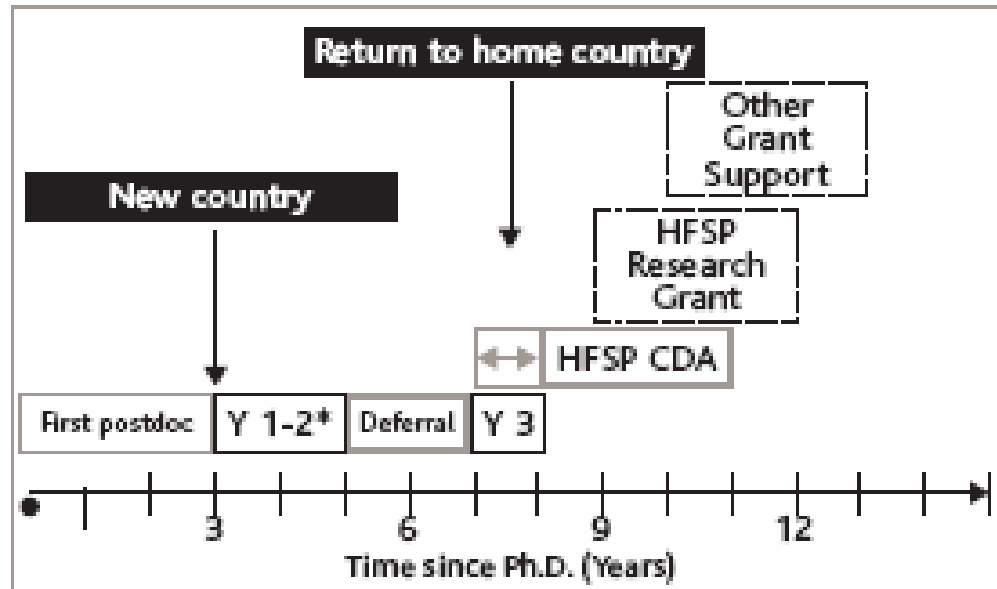
	HFSP Intergovernmental Conference (IGC)	HFSP Organization
Key role	Strategy Long term plan Membership	Implementation Definition of programs Financial rules Evaluation new Members
Financial role	3 years budgetary plan Total amount Distribution among Members of HFSP council	Decides actual contributions Annual action plan and monitoring







HFSP Career and Research support





FY 2007 contributions: 58.5 million USD

FY 2007	European							Joined since 2004				New		TOTAL
	Japan	Union	France	Germany	Italy	Switzerland	UK	USA	Canada	India	Australia	Korea	Zealand	
million USD	31.25	4.88	2.67	4.17	0.87	0.69	1.96	9	1.04	0.78	0.504	0.59	0.099	58.50
% total	53.4%	8.3%	4.6%	7.1%	1.5%	1.2%	3.4%	15.4%	1.8%	1.3%	0.9%	1.0%	0.2%	

↓

Japan 53 %

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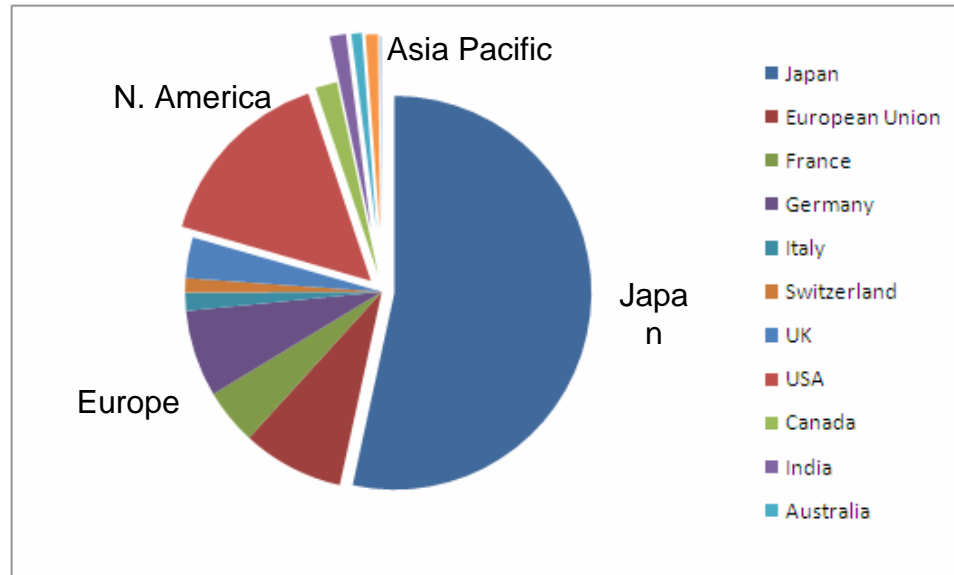
Europe 26 %

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North America 17%

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Asia Pacific 3.4 %

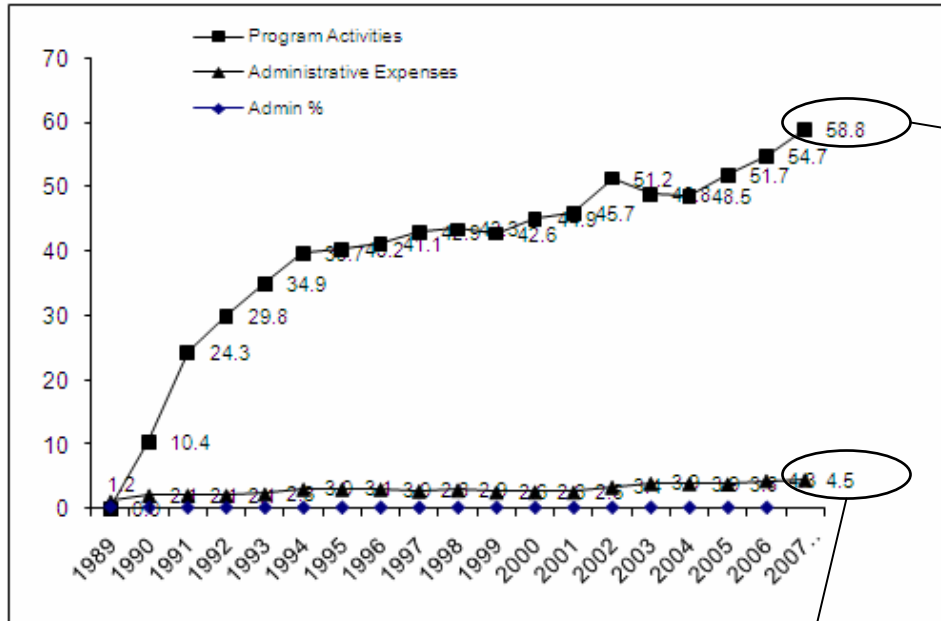


+ financial income ~ 2 million USD



Resources utilization in FY 2007

94 % to program and 6 % to overheads



Million USD

Research Grants	36.55	62.7%
Career Devt Awards	6.18	10.6%
Long Term Fellowship	15.58	26.7%
	58.31	

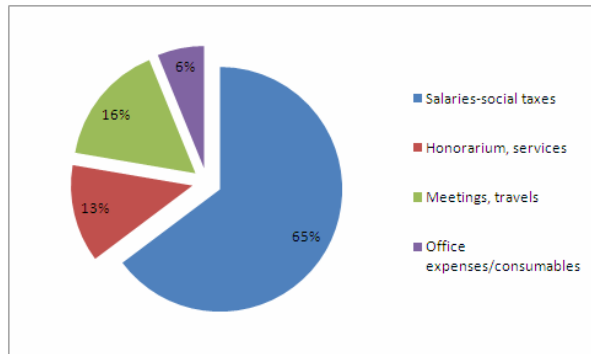
Short Term Fellowship 0.2
Awardees meeting 0.3

PROGRAM	Award Year	n awards
LTO	2003	90
	2004	90
	2005	101
	2006	93
	2007	100
Total LT		474

CDA	2005	18
	2006	29
	2007	24
Total CDA		71

RGP	2005	27
	2006	20
	2007	25
Total RGP		72

RGY	2005	7
	2006	12
	2007	10
Total RGY		29





Evaluating & Managing Risks in a New Integrated Awards Management System

- Background
- General description
- IT security issues, general and specific
- Solutions

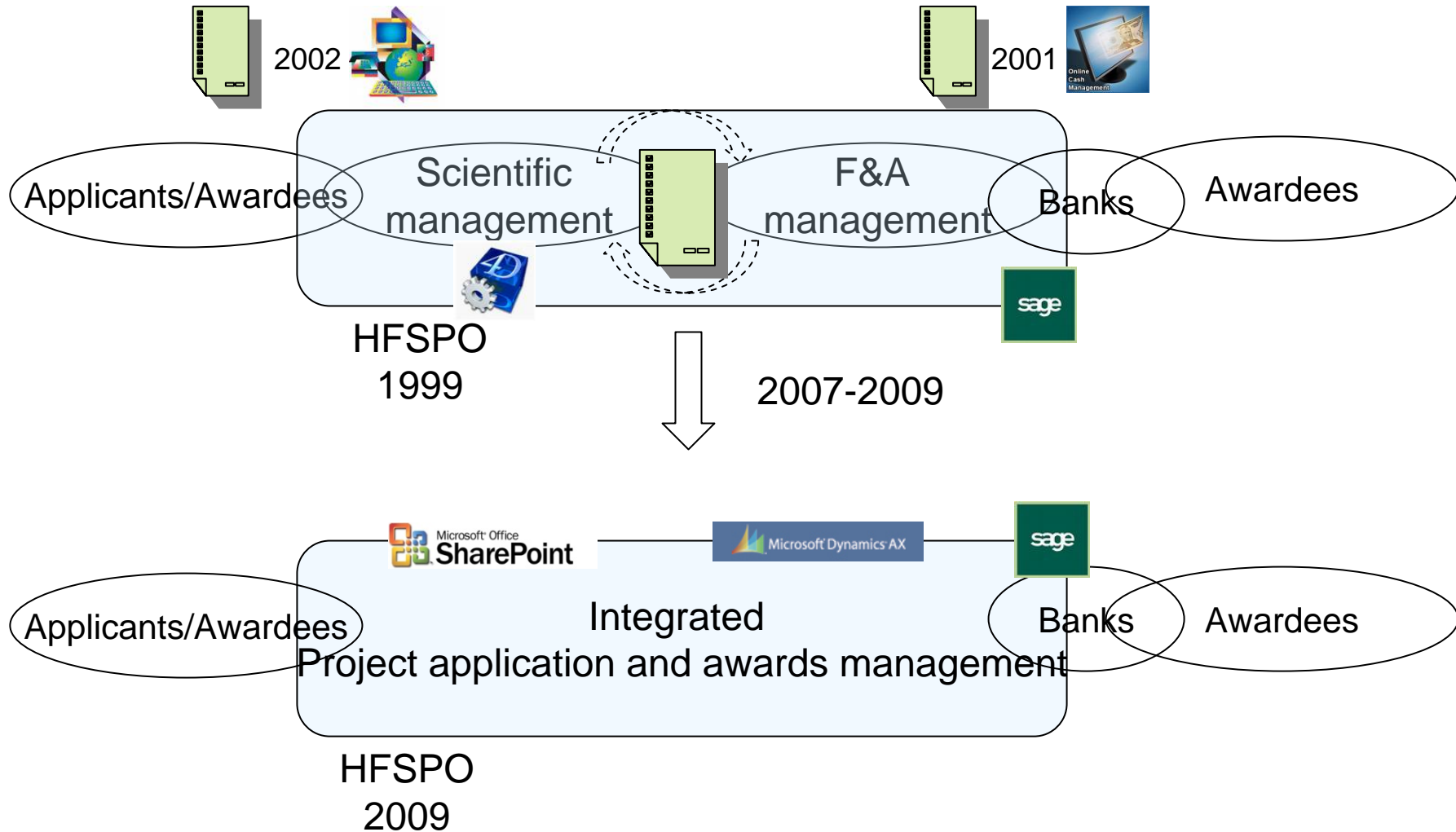


Description of project

2005	Triggered by an internal audit : dependancy on one technology for key application.
2006	Consultant analysis Expansion to “ERP” Public tender Selection of one global provider
2007/2008	Development and implementation (infrastructure / F&A / Awards mngt)
2009	“Stabilisation”



General structure before and after change





Opportunities and issues

Opportunities

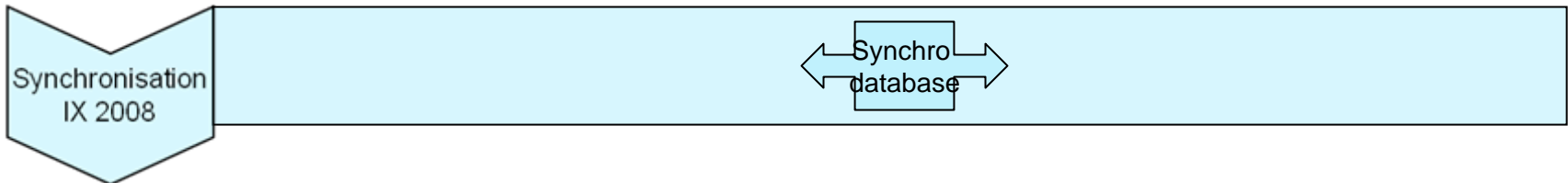
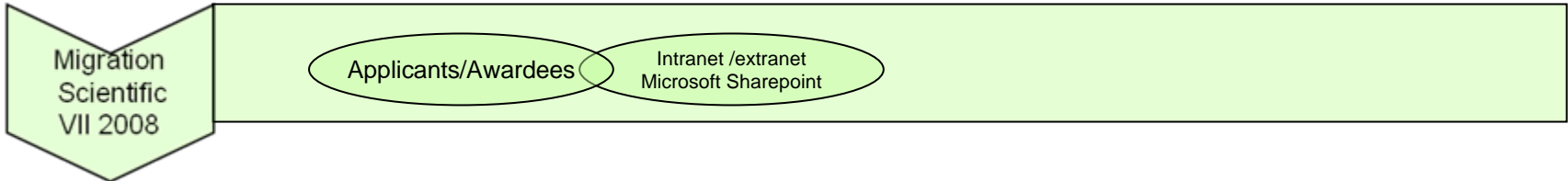
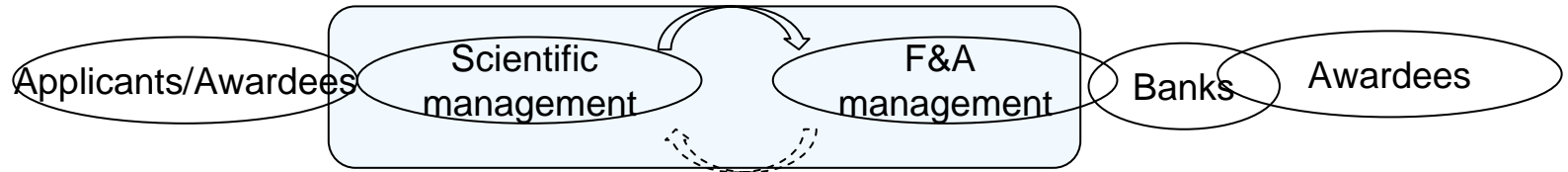
State of the art technology		
Choice of providers (in principle)		
F&A Management	Awards management	Security and maintenance
<p>Multicurrency</p> <p>Cash accounting to accrual accounting</p> <p>Seamless link with awards mangt</p> <p>Cashflow optimizing</p>	<p>From project based to individual based</p> <p>Greater autonomy from external developers</p> <p>Greater flexibility for users in configuring application interface according to their workflow requirements</p> <p>Opens potential for future developments such as online reporting by awardees</p>	<p>Standard IT environment with alternative developers on the market</p> <p>Data retrieval improved (BI) and controls easier</p> <p>Remote back up</p> <p>Redundancy and resiliency improved ?</p> <p>Maintenance cost down ?</p>

Issues

<p>Critical milestones for launch</p> <p>High cost of development - maintenance cost uncertain: Return on Investment ?</p> <p>Systemic risk with multiple entry point, internal and external, and potential access to highly sensitive data (project proposals, bank accounts...): new threat ?</p> <p>Few supplier s(Service provider and Microsoft)</p> <p>Overconfidence and split responsibility</p>
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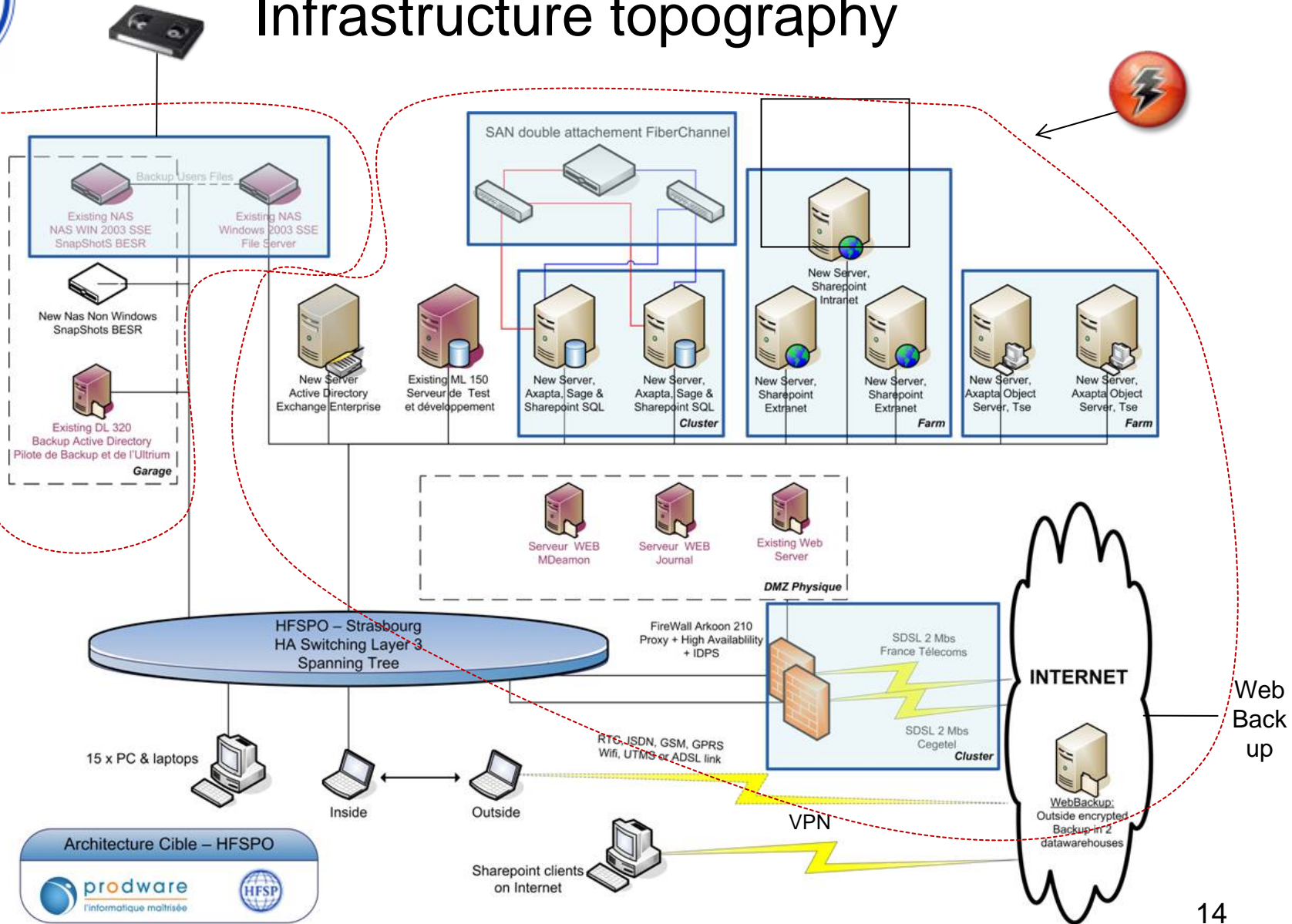


Migration milestones





Infrastructure topography





Maintenance and support

- IT Manager
 - Main responsibilities:
 - preventative and curative support of infrastructure with provider
 - Bugs reporting/prioritization and solution monitoring
 - Quality control report
- Service provider
 - Development and maintenance infrastructure
 - Development and maintenance application
 - Remote back up



The Security question

- Audit/diagnostic
 - “Surrounding the perimeter”
 - Protecting key information
 - Ensuring continuity of exploitation
 - Accounting for the Human factor
- Challenge and test
- Maintenance/update
- 24/7



Environment

- Human environment:
 - Security charter
 - “Social engineering”
 - Phishing

- Physical environment
 - Fire
 - Water
 - Power
 - Access
 - Back up - archives



Protect access to data

- Identification users
 - Login / password
 - Biometric
- Wi-Fi authentication protocols WAP
- File security
 - File sharing and access rights management
 - Encryption
 - Activity loggers



Protect applications

- Access filter
 - fire wall, DMZ
 - Antivirus, spam filter (a source of problems)
- Protection web and SQL servers
 - From extranet and intranet threats

A balance between protection and convenience



Maintenance of operating systems and softwares

- Update Windows operating systems: critical
- Update applications
challenge in an integrated environment: the “test server”.



Internet communication

- Secured communication (SSL)
- VPN
- Certificate
- Particular issue of remote development and maintenance





Challenging and testing protections

Brute force



and

Brain





Specific consideration about outsourcing

- Access rights – staff turnover at providers level
- Remote maintenance and development: communication protocols – administrators rights – hotline
- Back up
- Cost vs in house
- Importance of documentation and regular scouting of alternative providers
- Dependency on strategic matter – Ownership
- KPI
- Play cooperative but also hard ball when necessary



Conclusion on IT Project

Very significant benefits expected: sustainability, continuity of exploitation, resources optimising, accountability, evolution.

Change management

Project governance is key (the “nice to have” !), as well as keep providers accountable: “what is not on paper has not been said”.

Return on Investment: relevant metrics and benchmarking ?

“An IT project can be late and finished, on time and unfinished, or within budget. At most, one can have two out of three, but an IT project that is complete, on budget, and delivered on time is almost unheard of”



Conclusion on IT Security

Higher vulnerability as a trade-off for more sophistication and complexity ?

Delicate education and awareness of human factor as a source of risk

How much is real and how much is overblown ?

Sharing experience with peers is difficult .



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

and I look forward hearing ...

