The CORAS Rationale
Model-based risk assessment employs modelling technology for these main purposes:
• To describe the target of assessment at the right level of abstraction
• As a medium for communication and interaction between different groups of stakeholders involved in risk assessment
• To document risk assessment results and the assumptions on which these results depend

The CORAS Framework
The risk management process provides the core for the CORAS process from a traditional risk analysis background. Combined with the risk documentation framework this provides the basis for the development of the integrated risk management and development process. The fourth anchor point represents the CORAS platform, which is a tool that is interoperable with different other tools from both the risk analysis field and the modelling world, providing a model-based risk assessment product that can be used on either existing systems or systems under development.

Sub-process 1: Context Identification
Preparatory work performed by medical experts and technical developers.

Sub-process 2: Risk Identification
Examples of likelihood definitions:
- 5: Almost certain
- 4: Certain
- 3: Very likely
- 2: Likely
- 1: Possible

Sub-process 3: Risk Analysis
Examples of consequence values:
- No benefit
- No treatment
- Maybe extra costs
- Slight damage
- Minor
- Moderate
- Major
- Extreme

Sub-process 4: Risk Evaluation
Risk levels are determined by the combination of consequence and likelihood.

Sub-process 5: Risk Treatment
Possible treatment options:
- Strategies for monitoring
- Strategies for testing
- Strategies for change of passwords
- Strategy for marketing

The risk management process in CORAS is based on the AS/NZS:4360 standard. This standard divides the process into the five sub-processes mentioned in the figure.

Please contact us
Ketil Stølen
Ketil.stoelen@sintef.no
Tony Price
Tony.price@transtrad.com
http://www.nr.no/coras

The CORAS consortium consists of three commercial companies:
- SINTEF (Norway);
- Telenor (Norway);
- FORTH (Greece),
and the following research institutes:
- NR (Norway);
- NIF (Norway);
- UK (London) and
- Queen Mary, University of London (UK).

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