Risk-Based Thinking: New Requirements for ISO 9001:2015 and Integrated Management Systems

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Office and project locations





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•Project Manager, Solution Architect, Engagement Manager in Meteorological Research, Telecom, Manufacturing, Software, High Tech 1995-2002

•Division Head, Software, Green Bank Observatory, 2002-2006

•Assistant Director of End to End Operations, National Radio Astronomy Observatory, 2006-2009

•Associate Professor of Data Science & Production Systems, James Madison University, 2009-2018





Objectives

You will learn about:

1.The role of **risk management** in ISO 9001:2015 and other quality management systems like Baldrige and EFQM

2. How to **incorporate risk-based thinking** into your organization

3.Identifying **strategies for** risk-based thinking in connected, intelligent, automated environments – especially **integrated management systems**

4.Using **agile methods** to reduce technical debt and compliance complacency

Caveat!

People spend *entire careers* studying risk and how to better work with it.

This presentation only covers a small part of the risk universe!



1: Risk Management

in ISO 9001:2015, Baldrige/EFQM, and Enterprises



Risk

"the effect of **uncertainty** on **outcomes**"

From ISO 31000

"anything that can prevent an organization from achieving its objectives"

From Kendall, K. (2017). The Increasing Importance of Risk Management in an Uncertain World. The Journal for Quality and Participation, 40(1), 4.



Risk is Relative



"the effect of uncertainty on..." successfully crossing the road

From ISO 31000

"anything that can prevent..." someone or something from successfully crossing the road

From Kendall, K. (2017). The Increasing Importance of Risk Management in an Uncertain World. The Journal for Quality and Participation, 40(1), 4.









Is a hazard a threat? Examine:

Type of volcanoHistory of past behavior

•Leading indicators like earthquakes and gaseous emissions

Risk is relative, and depends on:

•Who and what is in the path of the hazards when they become active threats

Level of vulnerability

•Extent of capabilities (social, economic,

political, technological to prepare, respond,

& recover)

•Degree of resilience

•Perception of risk





Why Incorporate Risk-Based Thinking?

To make better decisions in uncertain environments:

- •Reduce frequency of losses
- •Reduce likelihood of losses
- •Reduce costs of losses
- Improve response time
- Reduce stress
- Increase communication
- Enhance learning
- •Capture opportunities for improvement

From Willumsen, P., Oehmen, J., Rossi, M., & Welo, T. (2017). Applying lean thinking to risk management in product development. In Proc. 21st Intl. Conf. on Engr. Design (ICED 17), Vancouver, 269-278.

"... in the end it is all about how organizational insights and knowledge are turned into strategic insights and advantage."

Harry Hertz, Director Emeritus Baldrige Performance Excellence Program



ISO 9001:2015 Updates

Risk-based thinking

- Organizational context & stakeholder analysis
- Greater flexibility with documentation
- Alignment with other ISO standards (Annex SL)



Figure 3: Clauses of ISO 9001:2015 in accordance with the PDCA cycle

From Illés, B. C., Szuda, C., & Dunay, A. (2017). Quality and management – Tools for continuous and systematic improvement of processes.





Figure 1: Basic systematic risk management

From Institution of Occupational Safety and Health (IOSH UK) (2017). Joined-up working – an introduction to integrated management systems.



Clause by Clause

- 4 Identify risks to organization
- **5** Executive commitment to risk-based thinking and promoting awareness
- 6 Identify and manage risks to QMS
- **7** Provide resources to support risk
- 8 Institute processes to manage risks and take advantage of new opportunities
- 9 Monitor risks and respond to signals
- **10** Continuously improve processes in a manner sensitive to risks and opportunities

From Hoyle, D. (2017). ISO 9000 Quality Systems Handbook-updated for the ISO 9001: 2015 standard: Increasing the Quality of an Organization's Outputs. Routledge.





ISO 31000

From Beker, I., Delić, M., Milisavljević, S., Gošnik, D., Ostojić, G., & Stankovski, S. (2015). Can IoT be used to mitigate food supply chain risk? International Journal of Industrial Engineering and Management, 6(4), 221-226.





From Institution of Occupational Safety and Health (IOSH UK) (2017). Joined-up working – an introduction to integrated management systems.



Elements of Risk Addressed by Baldrige



- Governance risk (policy decisions and communication)
- Decision on acceptable levels of risk (appetite)
- Statement of overall organizational risk strategy
- Risk management infrastructure
- Identification of current risks (both opportunities and threats)
- Analysis of risks
- Evaluation of risks and decisions to engage
- Allocation of resources
- Development and implementation of risk protocols
- Risk management training
- Monitoring of performance
- Evaluation and improvement

From https://www.nist.gov/baldrige/enterprise-risk-management-requires-systems-perspective

Elements of Risk Addressed by EFQM 2010



From Akyuz, G. A. (2015). Quality excellence in complex supply networks: EFQM excellence model reconsidered. Total Quality Management & Business Excellence, 26(11-12), 1282-1297.

Taking Intelligent Risks (Baldrige 2013)

- Item 1.1—How do senior leaders create an environment for innovation and intelligent risk taking, achievement of strategic objectives, and organizational agility?
- Item 2.1—How do you decide which strategic opportunities are intelligent risks for pursuing?
- Item 5.2—How does (your performance management system) reinforce intelligent risk taking to achieve innovation, reinforce a customer and business focus, and reinforce achievement of your action plans?
- Item 6.2—How do you pursue strategic opportunities that you determine are intelligent risks?

From Kendall, K. (2017). The Increasing Importance of Risk Management in an Uncertain World. The Journal for Quality and Participation, 40(1), 4.



2: Practical Risk-Based Thinking

& how to incorporate it into all levels of your organization





From Lockton, D., Harrison, D., & Stanton, N. A. (2010). The Design with Intent Method: A design tool for influencing user behaviour. Applied ergonomics, 41(3), 382-392.



"... a 'card-returned-then-cash-dispensed' ATM dialogue design was at least 22% more efficient (in withdrawal time) and resulted in 100% fewer lost cards (i.e. none) compared with a 'cash-dispensed-then-card-returned' dialogue design."

Zimmermann, C. M., & Bridger, R. S. (2000). Effects of dialogue design on automatic teller machine (ATM) usability: transaction times and card loss. Behaviour & Information Technology, 19(6), 441-449.

Risk-based thinking (RBT) is a "**mindset** to **proactively** improve the **certainty** of achieving **outcomes** utilizing methods that consider **threats and opportunities**."

Risks:

- •Can be both positive and negative
- •Can hide within processes
- •Can lurk outside processes
- •Can emerge as a result of changing environmental conditions, and
- •Can hide in our cognitive biases

Risk management has historically emphasized **loss prevention** – RBT incorporates strategically *leveraging* risk.



Raimund Laqua Founder, Chief Compliance Engineer Lean Compliance Consulting Inc.

From https://community.intelex.com/library/peer-resources/demystifying-risk



Step 0: Set Expectations

"A quality system is embedded in every other system of an operating company, whether it is realized or not."

an operating company, whether it is realized t

QMS can be used for:

•Setting overall organizational strategy

•Reducing waste and lowering costs

- Improving processes and results
- Improving communications & shared understanding
- •"Doing the things right" and doing them consistently

•Engaging staff

From Peach, R. W. (1990). Creating a pattern of excellence. Target, 6(4), 15. Available from http://www.ame.org/sites/default/files/target_articles/90Q4A2.pdf



Step 1: Which Risks?

Society of Actuaries: •Market Risk •Credit Risk •Insurance Risk •Liquidity Risk •Strategy Risk •Operational Risk •Reputation Risk •Group Risk (Supply Chain/Networks) Baldrige: •Strategic Risk •Operational Risk •Reporting Risk •Compliance Risk (regulations)

Institutes Risk Group:

Hazard Risk
Operational Risk
Financial Risk
Strategic Risk

Willumsen et al. (2017): •Process Risk •Product Risk •Design Risk

PEST(ILE):

- Political
- •Economic
- Social
- Technological
- Industry
- •Legal
- Environmental

Business Risk Taxonomy

(Inherent within the Stratex framework)





Step 2: Identify Significant Risks

Focus groups, surveys, analyzing data from your QMS (e.g. in Pareto Charts); classify or use Risk Priority Number (RPN) to understand and prioritize

Step 3: Ask Why?

Root Cause Analysis: 5 Whys, A3, 8D, FTA, Kepner-Tregoe, Barrier Analysis, Ishikawa/Fishbone, Design of Experiments (DOE), Factor Analysis, PCA

Customer Complaints by Type



Step 4: Prevent Occurrence

- Poka-yoke (mistake-proofing)
- Improve training
- Redesign processes

Step 5: Improve the QMS

- Identify ways you can anticipate future related issues
- Deploy lessons learned across the organization



Risk-Based Thinking = Preventive Action



Incorporate Risk-Based Thinking

- Step 0: Know what to expect from your processes (establish your QMS)
- Step 1: Identify classes of risk
- Step 2: Identify most significant problems or sources of variability affecting outcomes in each category (from QMS)
- **Step 3:** Why is problem happening?
- Step 4: Prevent occurrence
- Step 5: Improve QMS & propagate lessons learned
- Repeat on a regular basis



Figure 4.1 The four cornerstone habits of thought associated with RISK-BASED THINKING. RISK-BASED THINKING emphasizes knowing the facts relevant to the work at hand—assets, hazards, their pathways, and respective human touchpoints

From Muschara, T. (2017). *Risk-Based Thinking: Managing the Uncertainty of Human Error in Operations*. Routledge.

3: Strategies for Integrated Management Systems

and connected, intelligent, automated environments





From Institution of Occupational Safety and Health (IOSH UK) (2017). Joined-up working – an introduction to integrated management systems.

Figure 4: OHSAS 18001 and ISO 14001 models





Figure 5: Health, safety and environmental management







Industry 4.0: Connected, Automated, Intelligent

From Institution of Occupational Safety and Health (IOSH UK) (2017). Joined-up working – an introduction to integrated management systems.

Frames of Reference



From http://hoskere2.web.engr.illinois.edu/cs445/finalProject/



Frames of Reference



From http://hoskere2.web.engr.illinois.edu/cs445/finalProject/

INTELEX



From Cross, J. (2017). ISO 31010 Risk assessment techniques and open systems. *Sixth Workshop on Open Systems Dependability*, Tokyo, October 21.

For more methods, consult the text of ISO/IEC 31010 Risk management methods









4: Applying Agile Methods for Risk-Based Thinking

to reduce technical debt and compliance complacency



Technical Debt

"We don't have time to update the documentation, but it wasn't a huge change anyway."

"It's not bullet-proof, but we got the change done and it should work."

"A system's **technical debt** at a given point in time could be defined as deferred investment opportunities or poorly managed **risks**."

Kruchten, P., Nord, R. L., & Ozkaya, I. (2012). Technical debt: From metaphor to theory and practice. leee software, 29(6), 18-21.

Compliance Complacency

"We got our ISO 9001 certificate so we're totally safe, we're doing everything right, and we have nothing to worry about. Our auditors love us."

"Organizational satisfaction of the (compliance) status quo without regard to, or intent to learn of, potential compliance risks in the business."

Ball, R. (2011). Fighting Compliance Complacency. *Specialty Gas Report,* 44-46.



What Makes Agile Work?

- Process exists for continuously revisiting what you know, and integrating new information
- Individuals are empowered to adjust based on that new information
- The organization continually seeks to remove barriers to make it **easy** for those adjustments to be made
- Documentation focuses on essential elements required to communicate those changes



From Ambler, S. (2002). Agile modeling: effective practices for extreme programming and the unified process. John Wiley & Sons.





Risk-Based Thinking is Organizational Mindfulness THAT BUILDS RELATIONSHIPS & TRUST

Office and project locations



From https://www.wired.com/story/notpetya-cyberattack-ukraine-russia-code-crashed-the-world/

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Wired: <u>https://goo.gl/cdQM29</u> Slides: <u>https://goo.gl/woXX9r</u>



Supplemental Slides



COGNITIVE BIAS CODEX





From Becker, P., Abrahamsson, M., & Tehler, H. (2011). An emergent means to assurgent ends: community resilience for societal safety and sustainability. In Proceedings of the fourth resilience engineering symposium. Presses des MINES, Paris, France (pp. 29-33).



OWASP Risk Rating Methodology

RISK = THREAT x VULNERABILITY x CONSEQUENCE

RISK = LIKELIHOOD x IMPACT

- OWASP integrates skill of attacker, vulnerability (ease of discovery, ease of exploit, awareness, and risk of detection) into likelihood
- Impact includes technical (asset) and business (operations) impact
- Nearly identical to the risk equation, but provides additional guidance for determining values from a cybersecurity perspective

	Ove	rall Risk Sev	erity	
Impact	HIGH	Medium	High	Critical
	MEDIUM	Low	Medium	High
	LOW	Note	Low	Medium
		LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
	Likelihood			