The Latest on ISO 31000: Advancing the Mission

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Chair, U.S. TAG to ANSI for ISO TC262-Risk Management
My Mission Today is for you to …

Gain a greater understanding of what goes into a standard’s revision

Learn how the development of ERM has affected the ISO 31000 standard

Understand the changes being incorporated into the ISO 31000 revision
Why You Should Care About Standards
Polling Question 1.

How familiar are you with how international standards are developed through ISO, the International Organization for Standardization?

1. Very familiar
2. Somewhat familiar
3. Not familiar
4. What is an international standard?
STANDARDS 101

WHAT IS A STANDARD?
• Simply, a VOLUNTARY agreed-upon way of doing something or a solution to a problem.
• In practice, it is a document that sets guidelines or requirements.

WHO CREATES STANDARDS?
• Developed by a group of “experts” who have a stake in the topic.
ANSI – as the U.S. national standards body – is a member of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) via the U.S. National Committee (USNC).

ANSI adopted ISO 31000:2009 as the American national standard for risk management.
Family of Standards

FRAMEWORK
- ISO 31000 RISK MANAGEMENT
  - AS/NZS 4360
  - SAQ ONR 49001
  - AFNOR CN PD_X50-252

TERMINOLOGY
- ISO GUIDE 73
- ISO GUIDE 14050

REQUIREMENTS
- ISO DIS 45001
- ISO 9001
- ISO 14001
  - ANSI/ASHRAE 62
  - NFPA 75
  - OHSAS 18001
  - ISO/IEC 27001

GUIDELINES
- ANSI/ASIS/RIMS RA.1
- ISO 10005
- ISO/IEC 27002

TOOLS
- ISO/IEC 31010
- ISO/IEC 15408

- RISK
- SAFETY
- QUALITY
- TECHNOLOGY
- ENVIRONMENTAL
TC=Technical Committee
SC=Subcommittee
WG=Working Group
AG=Ad Hoc Group
ISO 31000

Preliminary Stage ↔ Preliminary Work Item (PWI)
Proposal Stage ↔ New Work Item Proposal (NWIP)
Preparatory Stage ↔ Working Draft (WD)
Committee Stage ↔ Committee Draft (CD)
Enquiry Stage ↔ Draft International Standard (DIS)
Approval Stage ↔ Final Draft International Standard (FDIS)
Publication Stage ↔ International Standard (IS)
Point of View 2012: COSO or ISO 31000?

Why COSO ERM?

COSO is more comprehensive, has been tested over time and its applicability to many industries is well proven.

COSO ERM defines organizational structure with the 5 components of internal control …

COSO is much stronger in the concepts of alignment of risk with strategy…

Why ISO 31000?

ISO is structured, logical and covers practical and theoretical issues...

ISO is easier to understand and more applicable generally across the scope of activities …

31000 makes it easier to speak the language of the public sector leaders to get buy in...

ISO is easier to explain to operations managers …

Source: Survey by Norman Marks, May 2012
Polling Question 2.

Our ERM program is most closely aligned with …

1. COSO ERM Framework
2. ISO 31000
3. Other standard
4. Do not follow any particular standard or framework
5. Do not know

Circular A123 recognizes ISO 31000 and the COSO ERM Framework as guidance documents.
WHY REVISE ISO 31000?
What has changed since 2009?
Create and Protect Value Throughout an Enterprise

- Horizontal competency in planning and activities
- Future- and objectives-focused
- Recognize and seize opportunities
- Inform capital allocation decisions
- Improve efficiencies

Focus on uncertainty and decision making

Protect Organization’s Mission and Value

- Prevent and reduce losses before/after incidents (safety, security, business continuity, etc.)
- Avoid uninsured expenses and improve cash flow
- Viewed as separate (vertical) cost centers

Focus on control activities

Protect Assets and Balance Sheet

- Purchase insurance, hedge and transfer risks when possible
- Indemnification after the fact

Focus on hazards, liabilities and threats

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Rapidly changing technological environment
$230 BILLION

invested in the “Internet of Things” in 2016 by US companies; expected to grow to $370 billion by 2018.

SOURCE: INTERNATIONAL DATA CORP.
“One of the key findings of this year’s Global Risks Report is that inequality and polarization are now ranked in the top three as underlying drivers of global risks.”

"The UN estimates that an average of 22.5m people a year have been displaced by natural disasters since 2008, yet this remains a trickle compared with the flood of refugees and migrants that could result from the growing effects of global warming."

Simon Baptist
Chief Economist, EIU
September 17, 2017
CATALYSTS FOR CHANGE IN ISO 31000 STANDARD

- Demands from top management for greater insights into uncertainty when making decisions
- Emerging legal and regulatory requirements globally, including public disclosure
- Stakeholder demands for greater oversight, accountability and transparency
What are the focus areas for developing your company’s risk management capabilities in 2017?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RISK PROFESSIONALS</th>
<th>C-SUITE</th>
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<tr>
<td>1. Improve the use of data and analytics</td>
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<td>5. Invest in broadening risk management resources with current employees</td>
<td>5. Improve risk governance structure</td>
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Source: Marsh|RIMS Excellence in Risk Management XIV, Ready Or Not, Disruption Is Here, 2017
Polling Question 3.

Are insights from your organization’s ERM program being used to inform and influence the agency’s strategy?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Not sure
REVISING ISO 31000

What is being changed in the revision?
ISO 31000 DESIGN SPECIFICATION

Recognized that *risk management is evolving* (for example, frequency and severity are not the only criteria that can be used for risk assessment).

The broad purpose of the revision is to:

- *improve the advice and the usability* of the standard, and

- *make it easier for organizations* to take into account the *effect of uncertainty on objectives* (including making decisions whatever their activities).
THREE KEY AREAS FOR REVISION CONSIDERATION

• Frame the revision around the **underlying needs of users** and how they create and protect sustainable value, regardless of the type of organization (rather than approaching risk management as a standalone activity).

• Develop a more direct and **explicit focus on activities, including decision-making**, in order to set or achieve the organization’s objectives (recognition that risk management needs to adapt and continually improve – or mature – based on the needs of the organization).

• Reduce complexity with **clearer, simpler and improved language and advice** (whenever possible, remove redundancies and jargon).
Introduction

• Managing risk is iterative and assists organizations in setting strategy, achieving objectives, and making informed decisions.

Source: ISO 31000 Draft International Standard (DIS), 2017
Structurally, the revised standard will be familiar to users of ISO 31000:2009

- Principles
- Framework and
- Process
The purpose of risk management is the creation and protection of value. It **improves performance**, encourages innovation, and supports the achievement of objectives.
The effectiveness of risk management will depend on its integration into the governance and activities of the organization, including decision making.
The risk management process should be an **integral part** of management and **decision making** and integrated into the structure, operations and processes of the organization. It can be applied at strategic, operational, program or project levels.

Source: ISO 31000 Draft International Standard (DIS), 2017
Communication
Imparting Information
Having a Conversation
Consultation
CONCLUSIONS

Risk management has evolved to fundamentally change the way organizations think about risk.

Risk management can change future outcomes.

Risk management enables better overall decision-making and performance.

ISO 31000 is being revised to reflect this “new” reality.
WHAT IS THE NEXT EVOLUTION IN RISK MANAGEMENT?
Introduction

- Managing risk is iterative and assists organizations in setting strategy, achieving objectives, and making informed decisions.

Principles

- The purpose of risk management is the creation and protection of value. It improves performance, encourages innovation, and supports the achievement of objectives.

Framework

- The effectiveness of risk management will depend on its integration into the governance and activities of the organization, including decision making.

Process

- The risk management process should be an integral part of management and decision making and integrated into the structure, operations and processes of the organization. It can be applied at strategic, operational, program or project levels.

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