Risk Management in Quality Management Systems Module 8

Contents



Risk and opportunities

Identifying and managing risks and opportunities in QMS





Risk Based Approach

UK Civil Aviation Authority

What is the risk-based approach in ISO?

The ISO 9001 risk-based thinking approach has proven to be much more effective in allowing organizations to become stronger, fitter businesses. Taking a risk-based approach means: Determining the risks and opportunities. Planning actions to address them.



Risk Management



The Quality System Risk management is a systematic process for identification, assessment, control, communication and review of risks to the quality system processes.

The risk assessment process involves:

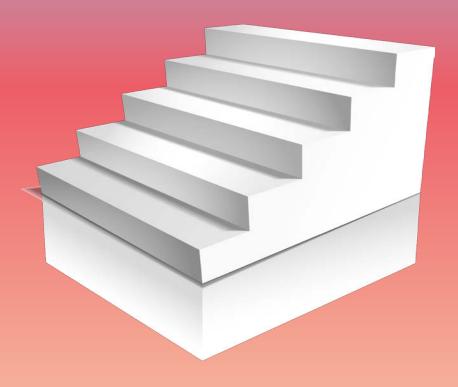
- The identification of risks.
- Determination of their severity and likelihood of Occurrence.
- Selection of appropriate actions to mitigate them.



Risks Management 5 Step Process



- Identification
- Analysis
- Evaluate and Prioritise
- > Treat
- > Monitor





Identification

To identify the hazards,



based upon historical data, theoretical analysis, informed opinions, and the concerns of stakeholders.

Risk identification addresses the "What might go wrong?" question, including identifying the possible consequences.

This provides the basis for further steps in the quality system risk management process.



Identification – Techniques



- Interviews. Choose key stakeholders, plan the interviews, formulate specific questions, and document the outcomes.
- Brainstorming.
- Checklists.
- Assumption Analysis.
- Cause and Effect Diagrams.
- > Nominal Group Technique (NGT).
- > Affinity Diagram.



Identification – Example Types

- **Using PESTLE Analysis**
- P Political
- **E** Economic
- S Social
- T Technological
- L Legal
- **E** Environment



Analysis



Risk analysis is the process of identifying and analyzing potential issues that could negatively impact key business initiatives or projects.

It is essential for understanding the impact of risk on business goals and objectives, as well as how likely it is the risks could happen, and when.

The goal of risk analysis is to help top management understand where to focus their most immediate attention



Analysis – Methods

- Qualitative Risk Analysis
- Quantitative Risk Analysis
- Bow Tie Analysis
- SWIFT Analysis
- Decision Tree Analysis







Evaluation & Prioritize



Risk evaluation compares the identified and analyzed risk against given risk criteria. The Risk evaluations consider the strength of evidence for the following fundamental questions.

01. What might go wrong?

02. What is the likelihood (probability) it will go wrong?

03. What are the consequences (severity)?



Evaluation – Methods



How a Risk Matrix Works

IMPACT

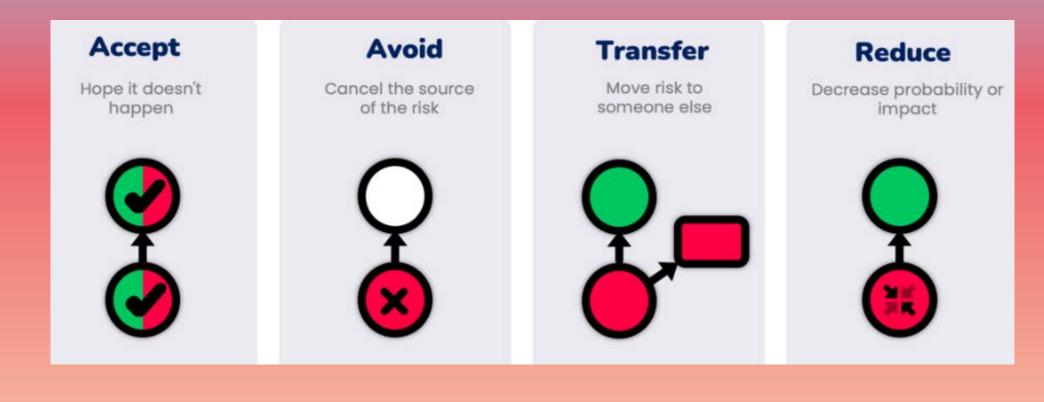
			А	В	C	D	E
			Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Significant	Severe
PROBABI	E	Very Likely	Low Medium	Medium	Medium High	High	High
	D	Likely	Low	Low Medium	Medium	Medium High	High
	С	Possible	Low	Low Medium	Medium	Medium High	Medium High
	В	Unlikely	Low	Low Medium	Low Medium	Medium	Medium High
	Α	Very Unlikely	Low	Low	Low Medium	Medium	Medium



Treat



Risk treatment strategy is the way we deal with a particular risk. In other words, how we respond to the risk.





Monitoring



Risk monitoring is the process of ensuring that an organization implements and evaluates measures to address risks and identifies any changes that may affect the organization's risk picture.





Monitoring – Risk Register



- Description
- Breakdown structure
- Categories
- > Analysis
- Probability
- ➢ Priority
- ➢ Response
- > Ownership





SWOT Analysis

S – Strengths

W – Weakness

O – Opportunities

T – Threats







Opportunities







Opportunities

Business or product development

- New-to-the-company,
- Improvement of existing product,
- Product line extension,
- New product-to-the-market
- Technology development
- Artificial intelligence
- The mobile phone
- Internet





Q & A



Hank you!

