

Risk Management and ISO 31000 in Perú

Interview conducted for isotc262.org
with

Carlos A. Horna Vallejos, chairman of Perú's mirror committee to ISO/TC 262



Carlos A. Horna Vallejos is the chairman of the Peruvian mirror committee to TC 262. He has also been a member of other ISO Technical Committees and Working Groups for 5 years now. Carlos is a director of GTDI, a consultancy in various fields such as IT governance and services management, risk management and related international standards.

isotc262.org: *Carlos you are the Chairman of Perú's mirror committee to ISO/TC 262. Can you briefly introduce INACAL, the National Institute of Quality, your national standardization organization in Perú, please?*

Carlos: The National Institute for Quality (INACAL) is the Peruvian member of ISO, accountable for standardization, accreditation and metrology in Perú.

In 2014 the Peruvian law No. 30224, set the "National System for Quality" and made INACAL the governing body and the highest technical-regulatory authority, accountable for its operation within this framework.

INACAL is a Technical Specialized Public Agency, attached to the Peruvian Ministry of Production, and it aims to promote and ensure compliance with the National Quality Policy promoting and approving standardization and encouraging development and competitiveness for economic activities and consumer protection.

isotc262.org: *Did you adopt ISO 31000 as a national standard in Perú and what were the reasons for this decision?*

Carlos: In 2011, Peru adopted ISO 31000:2009 and published it as a Peruvian standard NTP-ISO 31000:2011. In the 2015, the risk management field was assigned to a new Standards Technical Committee (CTN 137 "Gestión de Activos y Riesgos"), in the fields of Assets management (mirroring TC 251) and Risk management (mirroring TC 262)

which began to set a business plan for risk management standards and activities in this field.

isotc262.org: *What is risk management based on in Perú (e.g.: are there any laws, regulations, national standards or other rules?) and what is the impact of risk management in Perú?*

Carlos: Risk management is present in many Peruvian laws and regulations, such as risk management for natural disasters, in governmental control (like COSO), in personal data protection law (to treat risks to personal data) or in ISO / IEC 27001 (mandatory for the all government agencies in all levels of governance), etc.

In Peru, risk management is very important, but is not well understood. It provides a big opportunity for CTN 137 to support the National Policy for Quality with the best risk management to achieve this objective in Peru.

In this environment, ISO 31000 is a very relevant standard to harmonize all approaches and scopes about the use of risk management in Peru for different issues.

isotc262.org: *Who are the key stakeholders of risk management in Perú?*

Carlos: There are many interested sectors about risk management. In the Peruvian mirror committee there is a small number of members to date, but now we have planned to make changes to include more members. For example, in the last week, the Peruvian TC 262 mirror committee held a workshop about the ISO DIS 31000 with participation of other Peruvian Technical Committees for standardization from INACAL.

In the Peruvian context, the main aspects and sectors are the governmental sector related to anti-bribery efforts (ISO 37001 Anti-Bribery), the financial sector and natural disaster risk management.

isotc262.org: *What are the biggest obstacles for integrating risk management in all organizational activities – an essential principle of ISO 31000 – for managers in Perú?*

Carlos: The biggest obstacle is the limited knowledge about ISO 31000, and access to ISO 31000 material to understand how to apply it.

This is also an opportunity for the Peruvian mirror committee of the ISO/TC 262, in the deployment of activities to promote ISO 31000 in Peru (with the Peruvian standard NTP-ISO 31000:2011).

isotc262.org: *How does your mirror committee involve itself in standard development at present and how do you see this developing in the future?*

Carlos: The Peruvian CTN 137 is working on the adoption of other risk management standards (like ISO/TR 31004 and IEC 31010) and is monitoring the revision of ISO 31000. We have sent some comments to previous drafts and participated remotely where possible.

The CTN 137 has established a specific Sub-Committee for Risk management, has called new members and created new activities for the next months.

We work very hard in Peru with the support of the Peruvian NSB - INACAL to improve the diffusion of NTP-ISO 31000.

In the next months, we have more work planned to improve the knowledge about Risk management in Perú and plan to attend for the first time the TC262 meeting in July.

isotc262.org: *What are the key developments your mirror committee hopes to see in ISO 31000 and in risk management standard development in general at an international level over the next years?*

Carlos: Today risk management needs a holistic scope in any organization, and it is very interesting for us, to participate in new proposals about harmonizing the approach with other standards (standards with mandatory requirements like 9001, 27001 and standards without mandatory requirements like 26000, 21500, etc).

And it is interesting for us to generate knowledge in the Spanish language and also focus on MSMEs.

isotc262.org: *ISO 31000 globally quickly became one of the bestselling and most well recognized standards in ISO. What do you think about the future of the standard – particularly in Perú – and how will it change to adapt to new challenges?*

Carlos: From 2009 until today the world has made substantial changes, while the core of risk management did not significantly change, however the environment and context is very different today.

Today risk management is key in the ISO management systems (requirement standards - application of Annex SL), the many MSS and approaches (like 9001, 55001, 27001, 20000-1, 22301, 44001, 14001, 37001, etc.), ISO 31000 today has compatibility with many others risk management frameworks, etc.

It is a very good support for governance and compliance.

This is an important improvement to understand and know the ISO 31000 standard and also how it is applied in the organization.



I think the new edition, has an interesting content and its simplicity is a very good strategy to improve the utility and value of ISO 31000.

isotc262.org: *What advice can you give to interested parties in Perú who want to offer their input to the work of ISO/TC 262 and Peruvian CTN 137 and who should they address?*

Carlos: The Peruvian NSB - INACAL is the way to address any comment or questions on standardization issues, the contact is in person, over telephone or through the website (www.inacal.gob.pe). Communications are sent to the Standardization Directorate of INACAL.

The contact information is the following:

- Name of Institution: Instituto Nacional de Calidad – INACAL
- Address: Calle las Camelias 817, San Isidro – Lima
- Telephone: (511) 640 8820
- Business hours: M – F from 8:30 am to 4:30 pm

isotc262.org: **Thank you very much!**

Carlos: Thanks to you, for the opportunity to make visible the Peruvian efforts in international risk management standardization work. I think Peru improves with its participation in the TC 262 work and the national standardization about risk management in the TC 262 mirror and with the strong support of the Peruvian National Standardization Body - INACAL.