









RISK CULTURE DEVELOPMENT: WHY AND HOW

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THE SPEAKER





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- Ranong dan Phuenngam, 2009: Thailand
- •Zhao et al., 2009: China
- Gottwald & Mensah, 2015: USA
- Kikwasi, 2018: Tanzania
- Priyarsono & Munawar, 2020: Indonesia







- Ranong dan Phuenngam (2009)
 - Financial institutions
 - Indepth interviews with 34 prominent executives
- The critical success factors:
 - Commitment and support from top management
 - Communication
 - Culture
 - Information technology (IT)
 - Organization structure
 - Training
 - Trust







- Zhao *et al* (2014):
 - Construction companies
 - Survey, 89 respondents
- The critical success factors:
 - Commitment of the board and senior management
 - Risk identification, analysis and response
 - Objective setting







- Gottwald & Mensah (2015):
 - International *e-Survey*
 - 134 respondents
- Findings:
 - -Significant relationship between the role of a *Chief Risk Officer,* the presence of an *Audit Committee,* and the support of *Top Management* and the level of *Enterprise Risk Management deployment*







- Kikwasi (2018):
 - Tanzania. Construction industry. Case study.
- Critical success factors:
 - management approach;
 - goals and objectives of the organization;
 - risk management policy and experts;
 - information technology and culture;
 - environment and usage of tools;
 - teamwork and commitment of the top management;
 - communication and *training*;
 - awareness of risk management process and legal requirements;
 - and risk monitoring and review.







- Priyarsono & Munawar (2020):
 - Several industries (more than 8 industries, primary-secondary-tertiary sectors)
 - Survey, 309 respondents

• Findings:

- RM implementation improves economic competitiveness of the implementing firms and their personnel
- RM *human resource development* positively effects the RM quality implementation
- Training and certification of competence improve the quality of RM human resource development





CONCLUSION 1: WHY



- In the findings of the five studies discussed above, the following factors are dominant
 - Commitment of the top management
 - HRD related issues, e.g.
 - Training
 - Communication
 - Culture
- Recommendation:
 - Put higher priority to HRD for RM implementation within the framework of risk culture development





CONCLUSION 2: HOW



- Based on interviews with more than 200 risk professionals, it can be concluded that the following factors should be considered in developing risk culture:
 - Size of organization, formality level, RM maturity level

• How?

- Learning environment
- Coaching
- Training
- Competence certification
- Incentive scheme
- Risk based key performance indicator (KPI)