

THE PATH TO COMPLIANCE OBLIGATION MANAGEMENT

Organizations are plagued by a flood of compliance-based requirements driven by laws, contracts, standards, and other influencers. By following the path to effective Compliance Obligation Management (COM), the organization and subject matter experts can work in a synergistic way to retune the compliance program, mitigate risk, and satisfy regulators, auditors, directors, and other stakeholders.

IDENTIFY AND UNDERSTAND

RISK FACTORS

- Fines & Penalties
- Reputation Risk
- Ineligibility for Contracts
- Insurance Availability
- Event Response Costs
- Business Interruption

INFLUENCERS

- International Mandates
- Fed/State/Local Regulations
- Industry Guidelines
- CSR Initiatives
- NGO Expectations
- HR/EE Requirements
- Third-Party Relationships

COMMON COM ACTIVITIES

- Policies & Procedures
- Guidelines & References
- Attestations
- Computer-Based Training
- Classroom Training
- Incident Reports
- Escalations
- Awareness & Alerts

Key Elements of an Effective COM System



Cloud-Based Storage & Data

The cloud offers boundless capacity: maintaining security requirements and respecting compliance mandates. Cloud-based storage reduces costs and minimizes the complexity required to deliver services, making organizations more agile and productive.



Dashboards & Reporting

Today's users need the ability to control the visualization and analysis of their data in real-time. Flexible, tailored dashboards and integrated reports allow executives and managers to quickly drill down and assess areas of concern and operational progress.



Alerts & Notifications

Throughout the COM process, various events require the generation of automatic alerts and notifications for submissions, approval and items for review, or critical incidents and other escalations that require immediate attention.



API Connectors

A robust application programming interface (API) is essential for high-performing COM execution. APIs allow for seamless internal and external interoperable applications, data sources, Web services, and legacy systems.



Training & Certification

A robust education and certification solution will support multiple LMS and provide access to irrefutable certification methodology, whether the training was instructor-led, self-paced, or delivered online.



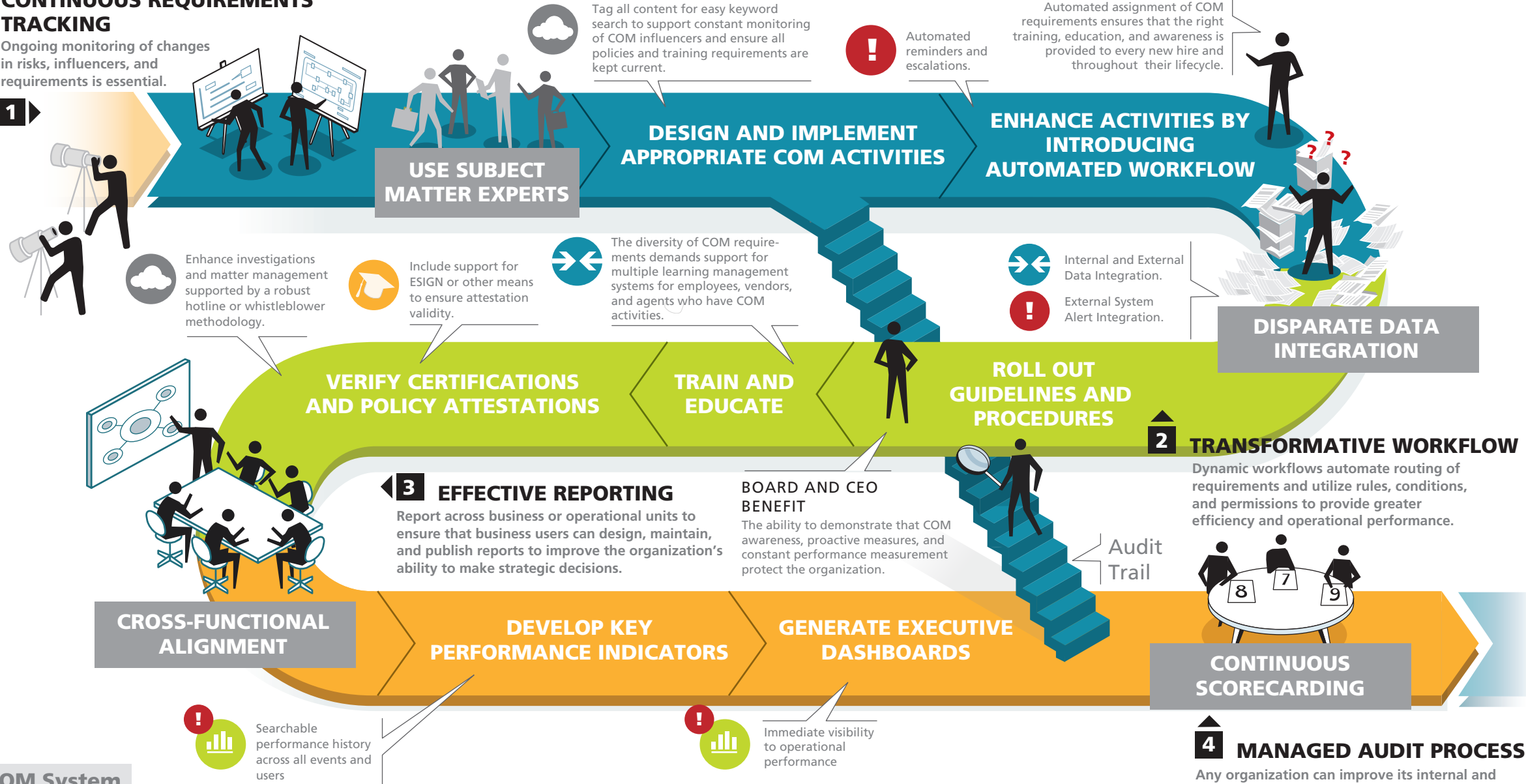
Managed Audit Process

Any organization can improve its internal and external systems through audits. Operational history, easily navigated audit trails, and general process understanding can strengthen two-way communication and inspire teamwork based on trust. Whether it is compliance, quality, safety, environment, or data security, audit reports are necessary to improve business operations.

CONTINUOUS REQUIREMENTS TRACKING

Ongoing monitoring of changes in risks, influencers, and requirements is essential.

1



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The Security Division of EMC



How Business, IT and Security Teams Gain a Common View of Risk

In today's digital business ecosystem, information technology and security teams need to build more proactive and value-driven IT risk and IT compliance programs. They need to preserve business operations and their supporting technology environment, and protect regulated and sensitive information from security breaches and adverse events. They must ensure their organizations can perform exceptionally well in the face of political, environmental, competitive, regulatory and technology changes. In this illustration, we outline the five key areas in which business, IT and security teams need to 'get on the same page' in developing an integrated view of risk and resilience.

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1 BUSINESS OPERATIONS

Business Operations are highly dependent on automated and tightly integrated technology systems to support processes and interactions with 3rd parties and customers. To create an integrated risk framework, Business, IT and Security teams must co-develop:

- Risk Appetite translated to required thresholds
- Common, organization-wide language of risk supporting an analytics framework
- Contextual Intelligence to identify risk threshold breaches and respond with agility

2 CHANGE MANAGEMENT

Business Resilience must be continuously optimized with planning and preparedness to support business operations and the technology environment. Business, IT and Security teams must vigilantly align on:

- Business Impact Analysis with appropriate RTO and RPOs
- High state of readiness with current plans and rigorous testing
- Maximum responsiveness from employees, suppliers, third parties, customers and government agencies

3 TECHNOLOGY LANDSCAPE

Technology Landscape – IT must 'keep the lights' on and continuously improve the landscape while adopting new technologies such as cloud, mobile, Artificial Intelligence and the Internet of Things. To lay the foundation that will support an integrated risk model, IT must work with business to define and keep current:

- Business process maps with references to underlying technology apps, data and networks
- Best Practices in GRC to protect sensitive and regulated information
- Agile processes to adopt emerging technologies

5 THREAT INTELLIGENCE MANAGEMENT

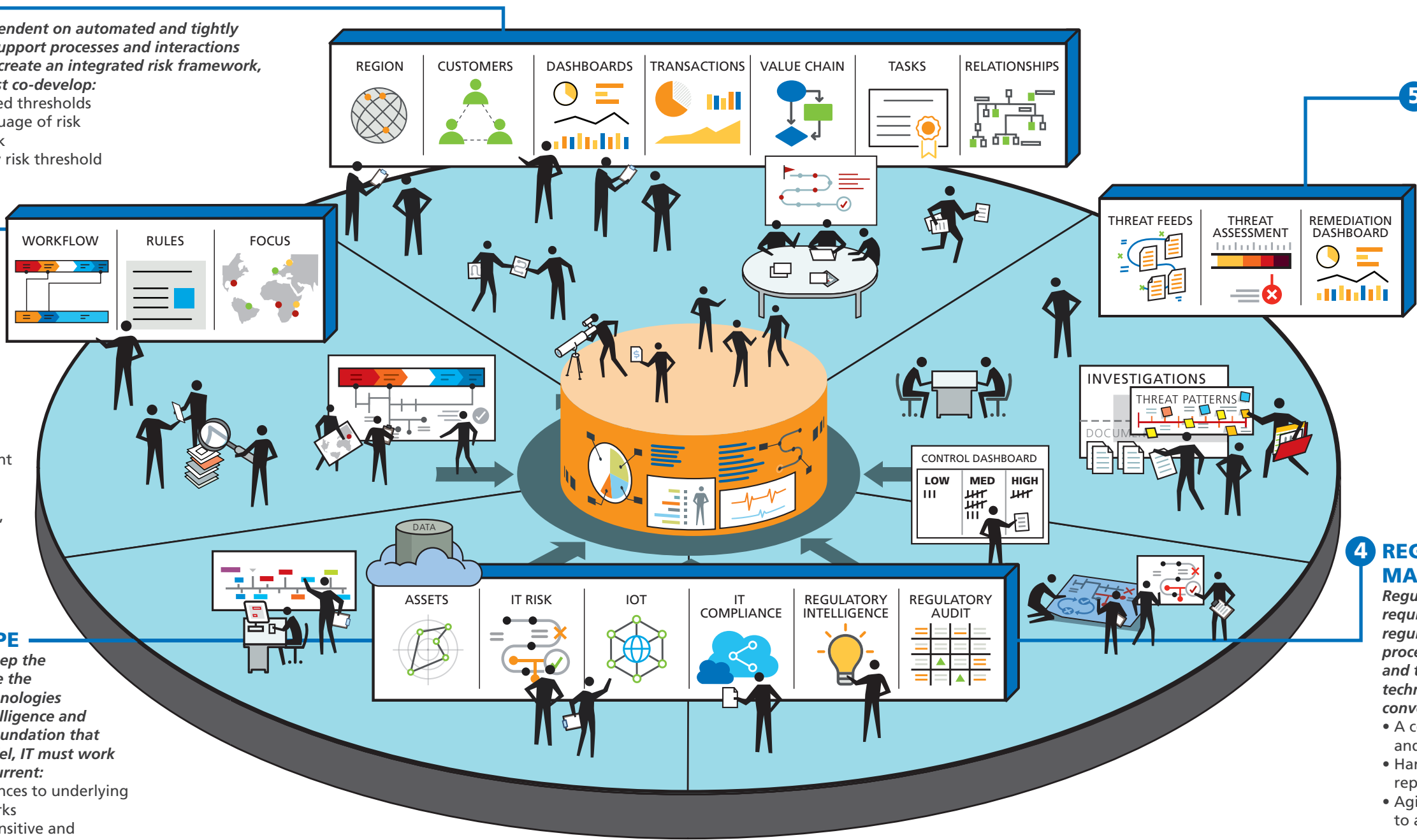
Threat Intelligence and Response must continuously evolve to adequately respond to risks and vulnerabilities across the IT landscape. IT and Security teams must align on:

- Future-Ready assessments that leverage continuous monitoring of threat feeds
- Threat Intelligence and analysis supported by machine learning and AI
- Breach Readiness aligned with crisis and incident management

4 REGULATORY COMPLIANCE MANAGEMENT

Regulatory –Compliance Management requires proactive analysis of regulatory requirements to business processes, information, third parties and the extended global and local technology environment. Teams must converge on:

- A common understanding of global and local regulatory obligations
- Harmonized control testing and reporting across all regulations
- Agile regulatory management process to assess the impact of change



COMMON DRIVERS FOR BUSINESS, IT AND SECURITY RISK TEAMS

Business, IT and Security Risk teams benefit from an integrated risk program that allows them to:

- Rapidly respond to risk with insight and agility to support better decisions
- Gain visibility and context into the most urgent business risks across operations
- Effectively serve finance, legal, corporate compliance, vendor management and operations
- Manage a broad and dynamic landscape of 3rd parties, suppliers and customers

What are the elements of privacy risk management and compliance?

Organizations that handle personal information face increasingly complex challenges to effectively manage privacy risk and compliance. The impact of these challenges covers the entire information life cycle.

An Effective Data Privacy Management Capability

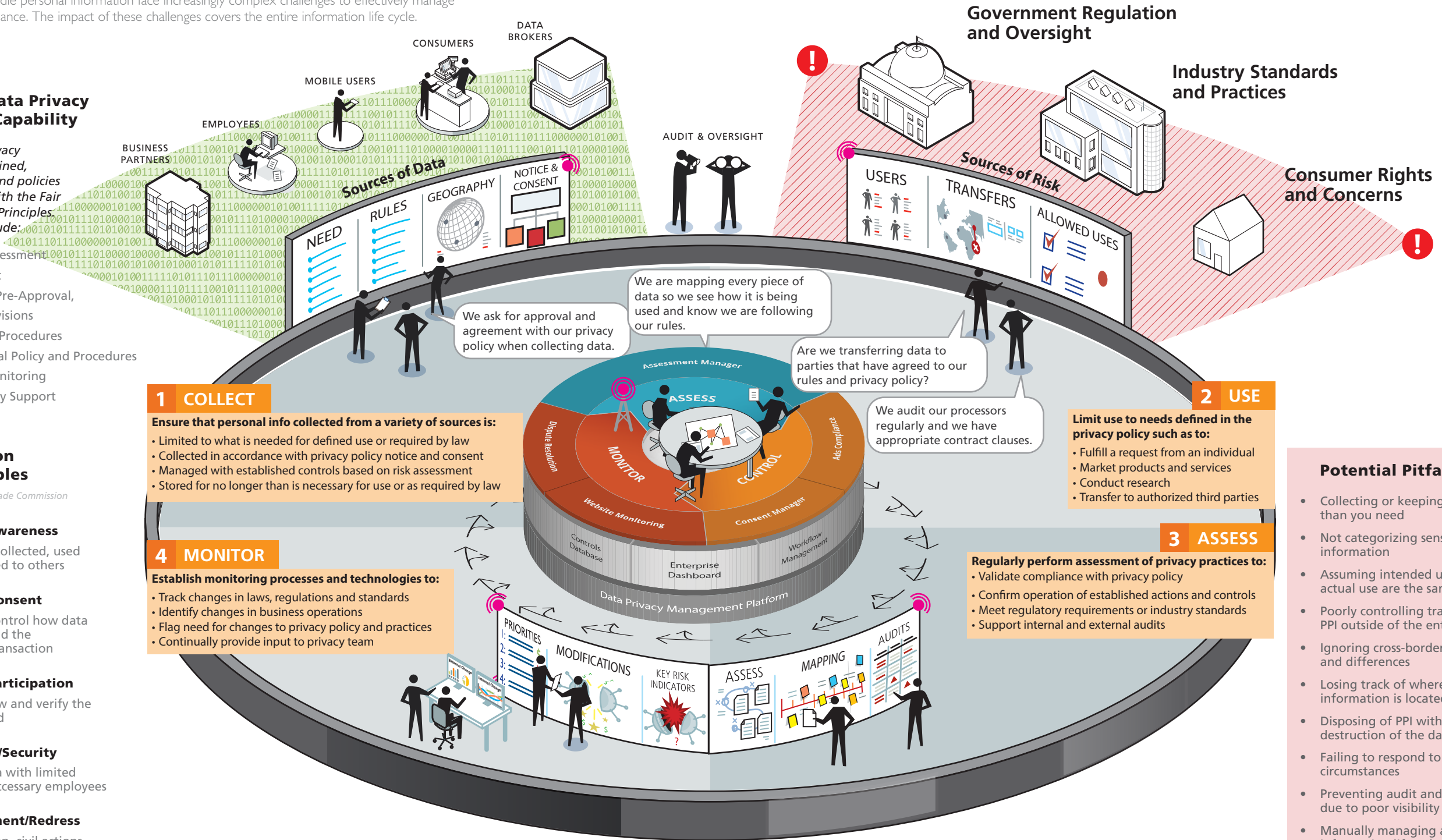
An effective data privacy management has defined, auditable processes and policies that are consistent with the Fair Information Practice Principles. Key components include:

- Collection Need Assessment
- Use Risk Assessment
- Privacy Policy with Pre-Approval, Access and Use Provisions
- Transfer Policy and Procedures
- Security and Disposal Policy and Procedures
- Assessment and Monitoring
- Effective Technology Support

Fair Information Practice Principles

Issued by the U.S. Federal Trade Commission

- 1. Notice/Awareness**
How data is collected, used and transferred to others
- 2. Choice/Consent**
Options to control how data is used beyond the immediate transaction
- 3. Access/Participation**
Ability to view and verify the data collected
- 4. Integrity/Security**
Securing data with limited access for necessary employees
- 5. Enforcement/Redress**
Self-regulation, civil actions and government enforcement



- ### Potential Pitfalls
- Collecting or keeping more than you need
 - Not categorizing sensitive information
 - Assuming intended use and actual use are the same
 - Poorly controlling transfer of PPI outside of the entity
 - Ignoring cross-border issues and differences
 - Losing track of where private information is located
 - Disposing of PPI without full destruction of the data
 - Failing to respond to changed circumstances
 - Preventing audit and oversight due to poor visibility
 - Manually managing a complex information lifecycle

How to implement and enforce policy compliance

This illustration advises on how to implement and enforce policies in the organization. A well-written policy that is not adhered to can become a liability and increase exposure to the organization. Policies that are complied with become assets that help the organization direct behavior, reliably achieve objectives, reduce uncertainty, act with integrity, and enhance corporate culture.

INVESTIGATIONS & REPORTING

Investigations, and related systems such as hotlines, provide insights into whether policies are being enforced and show that the organization takes policies seriously. Insight from investigations can tell us how policies are understood and operating.



COMPLIANCE



The compliance department provides oversight and accountability by ensuring that policies are adhered to, monitoring for actions of non-compliance, and overseeing action plans to correct them.

HUMAN RESOURCES



HR professionals not only ensure that policy adherence is covered in employee training and communication programs, but also that compliance is included in job descriptions, annual reviews and performance evaluations.

LEGAL



Legal provides regulatory guidance to the organization and ensures that incidents are investigated and resolved in a way that reduces risk and liability to the organization.

PROCEDURES & CONTROLS



Policies govern and authorize associated procedures and controls that are embedded within business operations and processes.

MONITOR, TEST & ASSESS



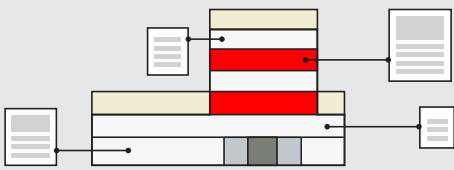
Effective policy management requires ongoing assessment to assure policies are designed and operating properly, and that the business runs efficiently and smoothly while in compliance.

PREVENT & DETECT NON-COMPLIANCE



Policy communication helps prevent non-compliance, and hotline. Reporting systems detect non-compliance. Both processes are required for effective policy implementation and enforcement.

INTERNAL AUDIT



Internal Audit provides independent and objective assurance that policies are followed across the organization. Operational audits routinely include policy conformance.

OPERATIONS



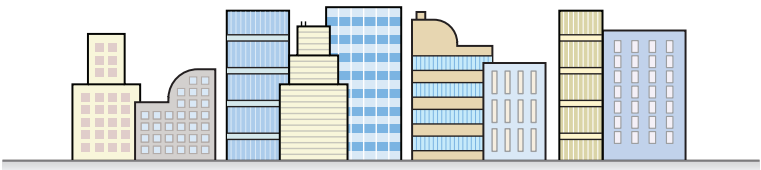
Policies are lived out in the business operations and processes - it's where the 'rubber meets the road' in aligning the existence of policies with everyday organization behavior. Effective policies protect an organization and its operations without unnecessarily inhibiting them.

MANAGE EXCEPTIONS



- Policy enforcement is not always possible. Exceptions happen when the organization cannot comply with a policy or when the policy is subjective or requires excessive clarification.
- Organizations need processes to authorize, track, monitor and review exceptions.
- Those who authorize exceptions must have authority. Limits should be set so exceptions are regularly reviewed and not granted for extended/unreasonable time periods.
- Exceptions must be documented and available to auditors and regulators upon request. Organizations that demonstrate exception management are better able to defend their policy management processes.
- Organizations should institute compensating controls as part of exception approval until policy revisions are made or the organization is brought into full compliance.

EXTENDED ENTERPRISE CONSIDERATIONS



- The organization does not stop with traditional brick and mortar - the modern organization is a web of business relationships that cross boundaries.
- Clearly define which policies cross business relationships and ensure compliance is covered in contracts.
- Periodically communicate policies across all business relationships and provide training where needed.
- Require business partners to undergo a minimum annual self-assessment process to attest to their compliance status to governing policies, procedures, and controls.
- The organization should have defined processes to exercise right to audit clauses/inspections to validate compliance to policies and contracts in extended business relationships.

REPOSITORY

Technology enables policy implementation and enforcement by creating a repository of all policies, procedures, and controls that are cross-referenced to each other and not treated as isolated documents.



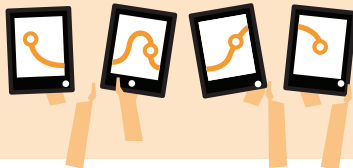
CONSISTENCY

Technology creates a consistent environment to conduct assessments, track issues of non-compliance, and take corrective actions. Technology allows an organization to easily and efficiently manage hundreds to thousands of policies especially during audits and assessments.



ACCOUNTABILITY

Technology provides for a complete picture and defensible audit trail of the 'who, what, when, where, how and why' including the role and actions of each individual.



THE BENEFITS OF TECHNOLOGY

AUTOMATION

Technology enables the automation of workflows and tasks to complete audits and assessments related to policy compliance. No longer is the organization encumbered by unanswered or lost emails or documents that are out of sync.



Conducting Defensible Supply Chain Due Diligence

Having the right supply chain can be a competitive advantage but failing to control supplier risk can have devastating effects. With thousands of suppliers in play, due diligence requires more than a shallow review of readily available information at the time of onboarding. Real risk-based supply chain management demands ongoing due diligence with advanced methods and readily auditable supplier records. Records must not only enable oversight of each supplier but also should support reports and views of risk across the entire supply chain to enable true governance.



1. Start with Effective Governance

Establish a supply chain governing body to set "tone at the top", oversee critical risk identification and drive establishment of a unified data management capability.



IDENTIFY HIGH LEVEL RISKS

Evaluate each area of risk in relation to business operations, products and services to identify those with the highest potential impact. Consider each type of risk and limitations established by leadership and by legislation/regulation. Determine level of importance for addressing each risk or risk category.

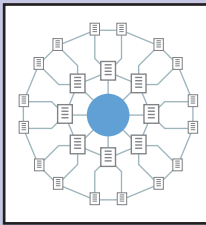
POLICY DEVELOPMENT

- Supplier selection
- Risk assessment
- Continuous monitoring
- Supplier reporting
- Templates



ESTABLISH POLICIES AND TEMPLATES

Use the organization's established guidance for development of policies including assignment of roles for authoring and management, templates and specific limitations for supplier use established by leadership. Provide policies for each stage of the due diligence process.



DEFINE DATA INTEGRATION

Provide guidance and resources to enable integration of internal and external data sources for use in due diligence, single system of record for each supplier, reporting and audit trail of due diligence process.



2. Apply Advanced Methods of Data Collection and Analysis

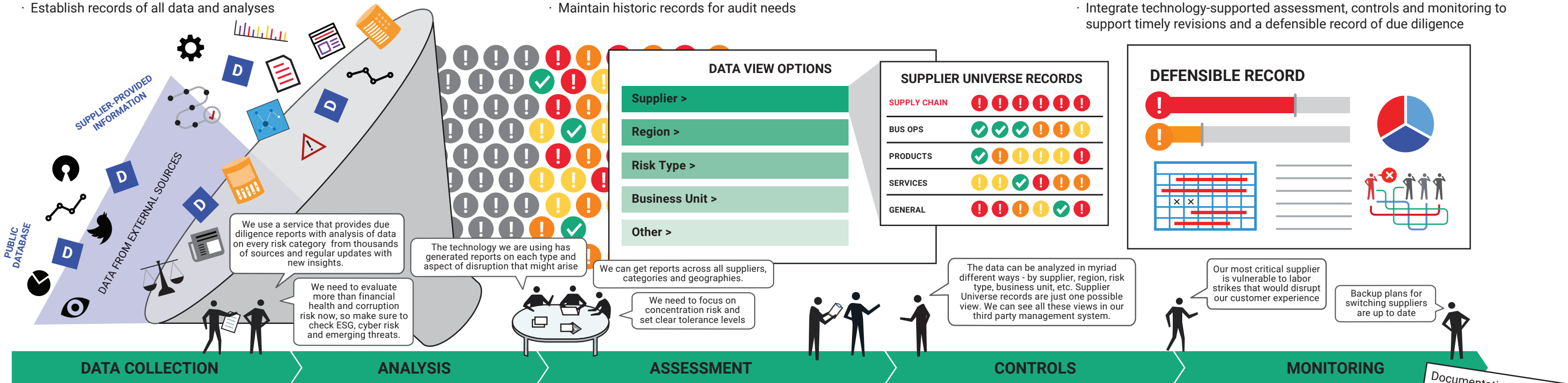
- Use information providers that provide consolidated data
- Ensure timely updates with ongoing monitoring
- Assess and monitor each supplier's risk
- Establish records of all data and analyses

3. Maintain Supplier Records and Audit Trail

- Identify categories of information for the supplier record
- Update record as changes are identified through data monitoring
- Enable views for different needs per record and across supplier universe
- Maintain historic records for audit needs

4. Manage Integrated Assessment, Controls and Monitoring

- Conduct risk assessments with scope based on initial analysis of need
- Apply controls based on identified risk levels for each supplier
- Revisit the process when changes in supplier information are flagged
- Integrate technology-supported assessment, controls and monitoring to support timely revisions and a defensible record of due diligence



Today, the best supplier due diligence is managed in a technology-driven system supported by AI and automation. Data collection, risk analysis and assessment is ongoing. Controls are established and monitored and are revisited as risk assessments change because of new data. When issues are detected, corrective action plans are triggered.

Monitoring Key Risks

Each vendor may have different risks but these are common across supply chains. Each risk requires monitoring of different data sources. Here are a few examples you may not have thought about:



POLITICAL INSTABILITY

- Regime changes
- Political upheaval
- Uncertainty in government policy
- Civil unrest



OPERATIONAL DISRUPTION

- Extreme weather events
- Concentration risks
- Border disruptions
- Resource shortages



CYBER ATTACKS

- Network security
- DNS Health
- Patching cadence
- Data breaches



BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION

- Sanctions
- Enforcement Actions
- Politically Exposed Persons (PEPs)
- Beneficial Ownership



MODERN SLAVERY/TRAFFICKING

- Product/materials
- Location
- Labor practices
- Enforcement actions



FINANCIAL HEALTH

- Profitability
- Operating Efficiency
- Z-score
- Liquidity