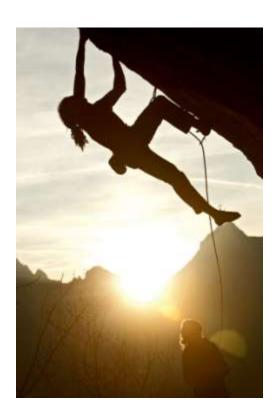
Third-Party Risk Management on a Large Scale

Compliance Week Europe

14 October 2014



... risks ... what Risks?



First of all, set the basis of what are the critical risks that need to be managed and monitored: strategic, commercial, environmental, financial, legal (risk aversion and business are usually aligned).

- Today's challenge is focuses on doing business with the Right People. Risk aversion might not always aligned with Business.
- Global companies compete on a Global Play Field, and should do so on the basis of common rules.

Where to Start



Sponsor (facilitates potential barriers: misalignment between Business and Risk Aversion). **Ethics Committee?**

Understand what is currently being done

Assess the Organization Readiness

- Centralized vs decentralized decision making (investments, purchases, corporate transactions, partnerships; functional vs hierarchical dependencies, segregation of duties, master data maintenance ...).
- Understand the 'size' of the problem
- Clearly setting the rules (Sponsor)

Defining, among others, Who and What?

<u>WHO?</u>

ess

- Administrator, executive directors
- Corporate M&A, JVs
- Investments
- Agents, facilitators
- Consultants subcontractors
- Distributors, suppliers, customers (risk based approach)
- more

Other

Not all

WHAT?

- Code of conduct acceptance
- Public checks:
 - Blacklist checks
 - Basic background check + press releases
- Questionnaire and enquiries (internal / external)
- Interviews
- Enhanced research
- Investigation

easier

Not the same



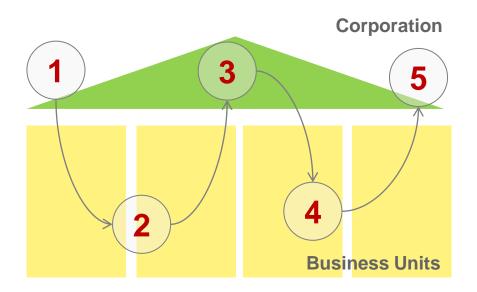
Setting the rules



Set Global Policies: Risk Management Pples, Approval Process, Roles and Responsibilities, Audit

Third-Party Risk Management Cycle

- 1. Setting management principles
- 2. Applying principles
- 3. Report
- 4. Evaluate / audit
- 5. Reassess principles



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