

Third parties:

Changing risks and the role of internal audit

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15 September 2021



Agenda







Introduction to Third Party Risk Management ('TPRM')

Who are third parties?



How?

- On-shore
- Off-shore
- On-site
- Off-site
- Integrated

- Cloud
- Ongoing relationship
- One-time purchase



What?

- Trade reporting
- Call centre
- Advertising
- Printing statements
- Back office functions

- Referral relationships
- Software
- Datawarehouse
- Trading platform



Internal

- AffiliatesLegal entities
- Shared Services

External

- Alliances
- Partnerships
- Vendors
- Joint ventures
- Suppliers

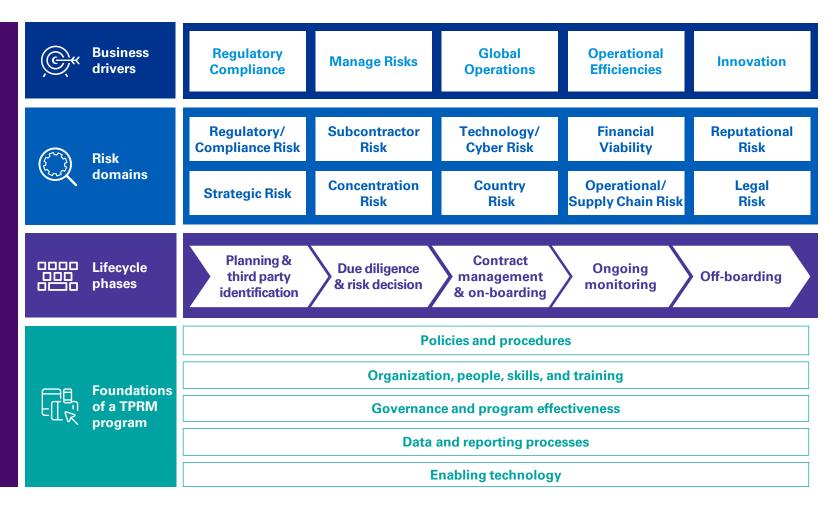
- Contingent workers
- Outsourced providers
- Contingent deals



Three lines of defense TPRM operating model

A TPRM framework built along three lines of defense (LOD) promotes agility, identifies emerging risks, and helps clarify an organization's strengths and weaknesses:

- 1st LOD: business process owners
- 2nd LOD: compliance oversight and centralized risk management functions
- 3rd LOD: independent assurance function or internal audit







Changing TPRM landscape



Key issues facing clients

5. Technology and data

- Processes overly manual
- Current tools have limited functionality, not proactively driving risk management
- Industry utilities and data feeds not being leveraged
- Lack of alignment and integration with Procurement, Risk, Business, Functions
- Few insights and lack of analytics, no predictive capability

4. Process

- Poor end user and supplier experience
- Risk assessments taking too long, inefficient process
- Existing processes not unified, do not meet business and regulatory expectations
- No continuous monitoring point in time approach
- Limited resource availability and capability

1. Increased regulatory expectations – UK, Europe, Global

- More onerous higher expectations, wider scope on outsourcing, third parties and cloud
- Integration challenge how does this link to Operational Resilience and ERM
- Senior Manager accountabilities



2. Increasing reliance, poor risk management

- Digital partnerships / alliances / move to the cloud is growing
- Decisions not risk-based, processes not agile
- No single view of third party risk
- Monitoring not effective / not done risks outside of appetite
- Inappropriate / insufficient levels of due diligence, risk not managed over the term of the relationship / engagement
- Expensive but not generating value

3. Complex operating model

- Decentralised model brings inconsistency in risk decisions and oversight
- Risk ownership unclear and framework outmoded
- Evolving range of risk domains eg ESG
- One-size-fits-all, not sufficiently risk-based, not intelligence-led
- Volumes too high to manage



Where are TPRM leaders focusing in the new reality?

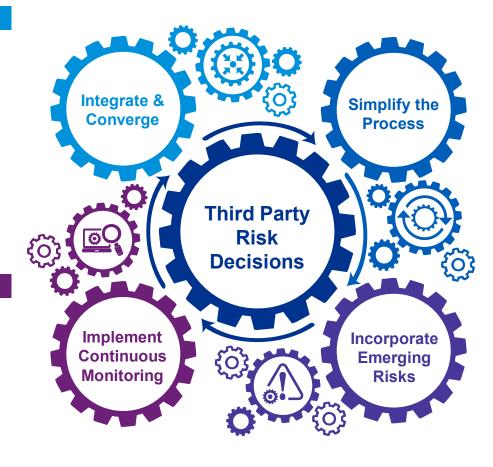
Programs are building on the lessons learned from COVID-19, in order to increase their ability to enable confident, informed third-party risk decisions.

Integrate & Converge

- Enterprise Risk & Compliance Integration
 - Risk Appetite
 - Risk & Control Assessments
 - Testing
- Operational Resilience
- Global Regulatory Compliance & Change Management
- Affiliate Risk Management

Implement Continuous Monitoring

- · Risk-Based Scoping
- Internal & External Data Sources
- Data Model
- Real Time Scoring
- Escalation Protocols



Simplify the Process

- Service Delivery Model
- Risk Segmentation
- Workflow Technology
- Data Analytics
- Business Intelligence

Incorporate Emerging Risks

- · Trend & Exception Monitoring
- Key Risk Indicators
- Risk Lens Expansion
 - Concentration Risk
 - Subcontractor Risk
 - Remote Contingent Workers
 - Environmental, Social, Governance (ESG)



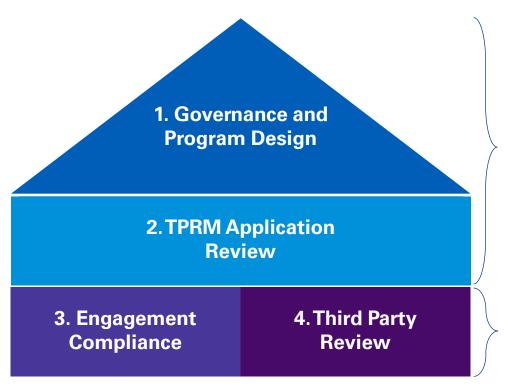


Internal audit review of TPRM



TPRM internal audit framework

Internal Audit can focus on four inter-related components to analyze both design and effectiveness across the TPRM lifecycle: (1) Governance and Program Design, (2) TPRM Application Review, (3) Engagement Compliance, and (4) Third Party Review.



Program level audits

- **1. Governance and Program Design:** Evaluate program level aspects such as Board and senior management oversight, alignment with regulatory expectations and enterprise-wide risk management programs, as well as assessing the comprehensiveness of program coverage across affiliated and non-affiliated third parties
- **2.TPRM Application Review:** Assess technology enablement features including triggers, access controls, data reporting across the organization, and integration with Risk Management and Procurement technology

Engagement level audits

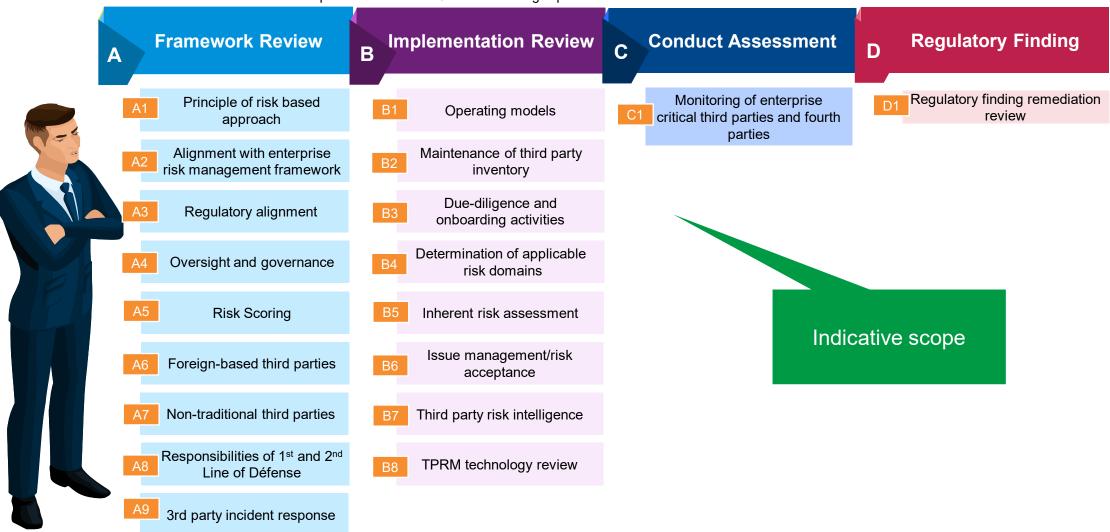
- **3. Engagement Compliance**: Evaluate business adherence to pre-contracting and post-contracting requirements as specified in the TPRM policies and procedures
- **4. Third Party Review:** Evaluate third party and engagement-specific controls through desktop and on-site reviews



TPRM Audit Scope Areas

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The internal audit function could scope in TPRM in either/ all the following capacities.



Key Considerations for Auditing Third Parties Across the Lifecyle



Planning and third party identification

- Is there a complete list of third parties available?
- Is the risk profiling completed at arrangement level or thirdparty level?
- Is inherent risk assessed across all applicable risk domains?
- How do you ensure that inherent risk is correctly assessed?
- Is inherent risk revisited periodically?



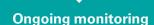
Due diligence and risk decision

- Is a risk-based approach to due diligence implemented?
- How do you ensure that due diligence covers all applicable risk domains?
- How are issues identified as part of due diligence addressed?



Contract management and onboarding

- Is there a standard list of terms and conditions per applicable third party and per third party service type?
- For cases, where third party terms and conditions are leveraged as basis, how is contract risk assessed?
- Is there a risk-based exception approval process defined for deviations from standard contract?
- Is the contract reviewed periodically to assess compliance to any organization/ regulatory obligations?



- How is the risk profile for third party arrangement kept up to date?
- Does the risk profile take into consideration inputs outside periodic assessments (incidents/ internal audit/ risk intelligence etc.)?
- How is business unit driving issue remediation for any observations identified?
- Is a risk-based approach to ongoing monitoring?
- What is the process in place to make sure the ongoing monitoring approach complies with all applicable organization policies and regulatory obligations?
- How do you ensure that ongoing monitoring covers all applicable risk domains?



Off-boarding

- Following a risk-based approach, is there a defined contingency plan for third parties?
- How are transition risks addressed?
- How do you ensure compliance with data security requirements for termination?
- How do you address IP related risks in event of arrangement termination?





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