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Session Number – 1B Auditing supply chain risk in Public Sector

Presented by

Harry Cheema CIA, CISA, CISSP Partner
Anchoram Consulting

Session Outline



- 1. Introduction to the topic The concept of supply chain and what it means for public sector entities?
- 2. Identification of your organisation's supply chain and understanding its risk profile
- 3. Specific regulatory and compliance requirements
- 4. An approach to provide assurance of the supply chain risk management
- 5. Questions/Comments

1. The concept of supply chain and what it means for public sector entities?





The effort and resources that contribute to the delivery of goods and services from a supplier to an end user. This could include people, organisations, systems, activities, information and resources.

Source:

https://www.buyingfor.vic.gov.au/understandingsupply-chain-goods-and-services-procurementguide

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- Supply Chain Illumination Why is it important Risks and Opportunities
- Key challenges
- Mapping the supply chain
- Risk assessment across the lifecycle



Supply Chain Illumination - Why is it important - Risks and Opportunities

- Are all the relevant risks being managed effectively?
- Has our procurement activity undertaken in line with the broader government objectives?
- Have we achieved value for money?
- Have all the social procurement opportunities being explored and utilised?



Procurement as a policy instrument

Commonwealth

78,150 contracts published on AusTender with a combined value of \$64.5 billion. (2018-19)¹

NSW Government

\$22 billion (2017-18)²

- 1. https://www.anao.gov.au/work/performance-audit/establishment-and-use-ict-related-procurement-panels-and-arrangements
- 2. https://www.audit.nsw.gov.au/our-work/reports/ensuring-contract-management-capability-in-government---healthshare-nsw



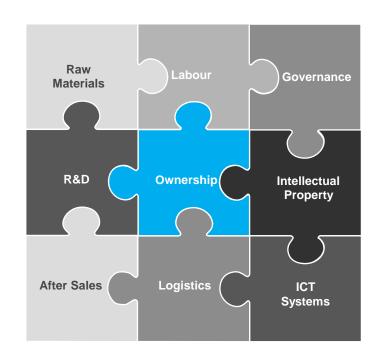
'Illuminating your supply chain' - Key challenges

- Globalisation and complex supply chains
- Point-in-time data
- 'Black Box' products



Mapping the supply chain

- Supply chain analysis vs Market analysis
- 'Follow the money'
- Iterative approach
- Component view
- Using technology
- Open Source Intelligence





Risk assessment across the lifecycle



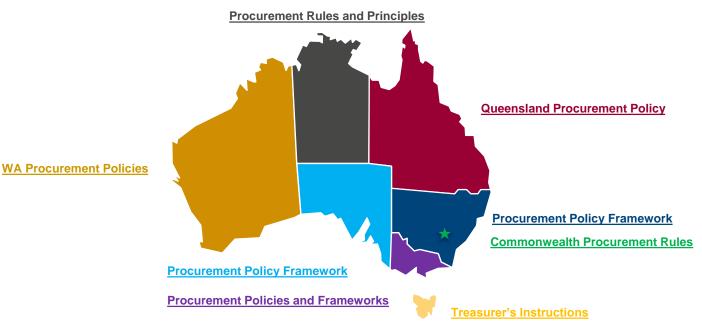
*Look for both risks and opportunities



- Commonwealth, State and Local Procurement Frameworks
- Modern Slavery Act 2018
- Australian Sanctions Regime including Autonomous Sanctions Act 2011



Commonwealth, State and Local Procurement Frameworks





Modern Slavery

"Situations where offenders use coercion, threats or deception to exploit victims and undermine their freedom."

Practices that constitute modern slavery can include:

- human trafficking
- slavery
- servitude
- forced labour
- debt bondage
- forced marriage, and
- the worst forms of child labour



Modern Slavery Act 2018

- Commonwealth Act
- Came into force 1 January 2019
- Establishes a national Modern Slavery Reporting Requirement
- Reporting Requirement applies to large businesses and other entities in the Australian market with annual consolidated revenue of at least AUD\$100 million.
- Commonwealth Government requirements
- State and Local Government requirements
- Check reporting deadlines on the Home Affairs website



Australian Sanctions Regime including Autonomous Sanctions Act 2011

Sanctions are measures not involving the use of armed force that are imposed in situations of international concern.

Types of Sanctions

- UN Security Council
- Australian Autonomous Sanctions

'Sanctions Regime'

- Applied to an individual country or a group
- Common sanction measures include:
 - o Restrictions on trade in goods and services
 - o Restrictions on engaging in commercial activities
 - Targeted financial sanctions (including asset freezes) on designated persons and entities
 - Travel bans on certain persons
- · Serious criminal offences for contravening a sanctions
- Australian Sanctions Office sanctions@dfat.gov.au

UNSC Sanctions

- Central African Republic
- Counter-Terrorism
- Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Guinea-Bissau
- Iraq
- ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida
- Lebanon
- Mali
- Somalia
- South Sudan
- Sudan
- The Taliban
- Yemen

Australian Autonomous Sanctions

- The Former Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
- Myanmar

Both

• DPRK

• Iran

• Libya

Syria

- Russia/Ukraine
- Zimbabwe

Source: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

4. An approach to provide assurance of the supply chain risk management



- Planning and key areas to focus on:
 - Governance and organisational structures to manage third party/supply chain risks
 - Business continuity and regulatory compliance measures
- Use of technology to assist and provide continuous assurance



5. Questions/Comments

Useful Links and Sources



Commonwealth Procurement Rules:

Department of Finance: https://www.finance.gov.au/government/procurement/commonwealth-procurement-rules

Modern Slavery:

Department of Home Affairs: https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/criminal-justice/Pages/modern-slavery.aspx

Australian Border Force: https://modernslaveryregister.gov.au/resources/

International Sanctions:

Austrade: https://www.austrade.gov.au/Australian/Export/Guide-to-exporting/Legal-issues

DFAT: https://www.dfat.gov.au/international-relations/security/sanctions/Pages/sanctions

Cyber Security Supply Chain Risk Management

Australian Signals Directorate: https://www.cyber.gov.au/acsc/view-all-content/publications/cyber-supply-chain-risk-

management