## MONITORING PROGRAMS



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## COMPONENTS OF AN EFFECTIVE INTEGRITY PLAN

Prevention	Detection	Response		
Board/audit committee oversight Executive and line management functions Internal audit, compliance, and monitoring functions				
<ul> <li>Fraud and misconduct risk assessment</li> <li>Code of conduct and related standards</li> <li>Employee and third-party due diligence</li> <li>Communication and training</li> <li>Process-specific fraud risk controls</li> <li>Proactive forensic data analysis</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Hotlines and whistleblower mechanisms</li> <li>Auditing and monitoring</li> <li>Retrospective forensic data analysis</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Internal investigation protocols</li> <li>Enforcement and accountability protocols</li> <li>Disclosure protocols</li> <li>Remedial action protocols</li> </ul>		



## AUDITING VS. MONITORING

	Auditing	Monitoring
Timeframe	Retrospective	Real time
Formality	Formal	Formal or informal
Core Activity	Testing against established controls	Review transactions to determine compliance
Conduction	Internal Audit/3rd Party	Compliance/Business/3rd Party



## MONITORING IS ABOUT...

- Mitigating Risk
- Partnering
- Managing through ambiguity
- Proactive Solution



## MONITORING

- It is like a radar
- It is key to know country/culture/scope
- Prepare a risk assessment
- If you can't do it, don't do it
- "Tone at top"





## MONITORING - WHY?

- Assess your Compliance program
- Compliance with laws and regulations
- Compliance with settlement or agreement
- Part of the 7 elements of OIG-US & UKBA compliance program



## 10 ELEMENTS OF A SUCCESSFUL MONITORING PLAN

- Risk based
- 2. Strengthens business insights
- 3. Dynamic
- 4. Actionable with timely outputs
- 5. Feeds other 7 element areas
- 6. Align with escalation and investigation processes
- 7. Specific to region/business/sector
- 8. Drives accountability and business ownership
- 9. Insights into future risk assessments and other mitigation strategies
- 10. Diversity of monitoring types



# DEVELOP MONITORING PLAN: IDENTIFY WHAT REQUIRES MONITORING

- Consider reporting and/or policies
- Gain Consensus
- Include key stakeholders: Legal, Finance, Compliance, SMEs, Business

BRAINSTORMING CHECKLIST	SETTING PRIORITIES	
✓ Which activities will strengthen the compliance program?	✓ Prioritize activities to strengthen the compliance program? Ensure resource consideration	
✓ Are there new strategies, programs or product launches that may introduce risk?	✓ Which activities expand the knowledge of the business	
✓ Which activities will provide a diverse mix of monitoring types?	✓ How achievable is the activity?	
✓ Have you monitored the area in the past?	✓ Which activities duplicate existing controls or test plans?	
✓ Are there potentially risky areas or processes that haven't been monitored in the past?	✓ Maximize the plan while considering resource requirements.	



## WORK PLAN

- Background
- Pre work and planning
- Testing analysis
- Findings and recommendations





## WORK PLAN

- . Background
  - ✓ Country specific research
  - ✓ Industry best practices
  - ✓ SOPs
  - ✓ Workflows
- 2. Pre work and planning
  - Data gathering
  - ✓ Comparison
  - ✓ Interviews
  - ✓ Kick off meeting

- 3. Testing analysis
- 4. Findings and recommendations
  - Aggregate, reconcile and organize findings
  - ✓ Review with business learders, legal and compliance



## EXECUTING THE MONITORING ACTIVITY

#### Choose a Monitoring Activity

- > The type of monitoring activity you choose will differ by business, product, customer and other variables.
- > Some activity will lend themselves to in-person observation and others may be audits or documentation

#### Determine Resources

- > What people resources are needed? i.e., SMEs, Monitoring Services through Sector Resources or TMS, etc.
- > What data resources are needed? i.e. what information is relevant around the monitoring controls

#### Be Smart About Data

When requesting data, understand all available data fields and then determine the data needed

#### Flexibility is Critical

- Create a timeline and adjust as needed
- > Check your assumptions. Change direction if the data indicates a need to revisit any assumption



## OUTCOME IMPLICATIONS AND FOLLOW-UP

 The primary purpose of any monitoring activity is to confirm the effectiveness of controls and strengthen the compliance

program.

TYPES OF	
MONITORING OBSERVATIONS	IMPLICATIONS AND FOLLOW-UP
Singular Deviation	<ul> <li>Often due to human error</li> <li>Generally low risk but, if systemic or higher risk, consider increasing or improving the existing process controls.</li> <li>Usually addressed with retraining. However, if the issue is systemic, consider whether existing training approach is appropriate.</li> </ul>
Process Gaps and Control Failures	<ul> <li>Risk level varies, depending upon the gap. Some gaps are business opportunities that represent little or no HCC risk.</li> <li>Consider whether the gap(s) may warrant Escalation.</li> <li>Minor issues, such as an SOP gap, may be easily addressed. Gaps that require resources and time to close should prompt creation of a MAP item.</li> </ul>
Systemic Departures from Policy	<ul> <li>May trigger follow-up investigations to understand risk and scope.</li> <li>Consider whether departures require Escalation.</li> <li>May prompt disciplinary action, in alignment with responible management and Human Resources.</li> <li>If widespread, corrective actions should be captured as a MAP item.</li> </ul>
Positive or Negative Trends	<ul> <li>May reflect effectiveness of prior corrective actions.</li> <li>Good source of feedback for the business.</li> <li>Consider if the data represents an opportunity to modify the Annual Plan.</li> <li>If widespread, corrective actions should be captured as a MAP item.</li> </ul>



# DATA ANALYSIS - STRENGTHENING THE COMPLIANCE PROGRAM

TYPE OF ANALYSIS	DESCRIPTION	PRACTICAL EXAMPLES
Trend Analysis	<ul> <li>Usually used with large volumes of data</li> <li>High level scan of data intended to identify trends and summary-level insight</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>A pareto chart of noncompliant transactions</li> <li>A quarter on quarter review of policy deviations</li> </ul>
Excursion/Outlier Identification	<ul> <li>Works well in a discovery activity or an activity designed to confirm controls</li> <li>A review of information to identify unusual or unexpected data points</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>A discovery activity designed to determine the level of control in a new process or program</li> <li>A monitoring activity designed to test effectiveness of corrective actions prior to closing a MAP item</li> </ul>
Qualitative Review	<ul> <li>Considers context and relevancy,</li> <li>beyond data points analytics</li> <li>more complex than trend analysis</li> <li>and Excursion</li> </ul>	- Review of call notes - Review of documentation related to the conduct of advisory boards

## WHAT TO DO WITH MONITORING RESULTS

- Is the process or control working the way we thought?
- Are people behaving the way we expected?
- Do we need to make a change?

When data reveals departures from policy or process, moving to corrective action is tempting. Be sure the corrective action addresses the root cause of the problem.....

Ask the 5 Why's ... Continue to ask "Why" to bring the root problem forward



## CONSIDERATION FOR PREPARING REPORTS

### Key Questions to Ask:

- 1. What process specific insights can you identify?
- 2. Does the governing SOP align with actual practice?
- 3. Could process steps or documentation be streamlined?
- 4. Does the data reflect a need to update the governing policy?
- 5. What are the key insights that need to be included in the report?



# SUSTAINABILITY ENSURING A DYNAMIC MONITORING PROCESS

 The results of your analysis may point to a need to change OR eliminate a certain monitoring process

 Monitoring results should be used to validate assumptions, guide improvement of key controls and drive business ownership.



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