





# HOW TO MANUAL

TO BE USED BY:

**COMPLIANCE REPRESENTATIVES & COMPLIANCE CONTACTS** 

## **Contact Us**

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# Welcome Message



information, walk-through processes, and resources needed to ensure they can clearly understand and work within the Compliance Management Program, and the Enterprise Risk Management system it is hosted on in order to enable and assure of legislative compliance within their operating area.

Whether you are a first-time user or experienced with the Program, this Manual is designed to be a practical resource.

# Keira Hamilton Director

Welcome to the Compliance
Program Unit's How To Manual
on its Compliance
Management Program. This
Manual is written for
Designated Compliance
Representatives, and their
Nominated Compliance
Contacts.

It is designed to provide these roles with the essential

I encourage you to read through the sections that are most relevant to your roles and tasks (marked with a ) and don't hesitate to refer back to this Manual whenever you need assistance. The CPU also welcomes all questions, calls, and emails in our efforts to support you.

Our goal is to make your experience as seamless and efficient as possible, enabling you to achieve the University's and Controlled Entities' assurance activities with confidence.

### TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	Objectives	PAGE 5
2	Who Does What	PAGE 6-7
3	Workflow	PAGE 8
4	Key Dates	PAGE 9
5	Workflow Deep Dive	PAGE 10-24

6 Process Documents

PAGE 25

#### 1. OBJECTIVES



OUTCOME OF PROGRAM IS TO ASCERTAIN THE RISK OF NONCOMPLIANCE WITH ASSIGNED LEGISLATION
I.E. IS IT WITHIN THE UNIVERSITY'S
RISK APPETITE OF "LOW"

#### 2. WHO DOES WHAT

#### 1. Business

e.g. University staff, Business and Academic Unit heads

- 'Does' and owns compliance as part of their embedded business strategy, structure and operations.
  - 2. Compliance team

Director, Compliance

- Subject-matter experts who ensure that compliance is 'done' (and properly).
  - 3. Audit

Internal audit, external auditors

•Independent experts who check on the effectiveness of controls in place to address compliance risks.

**SEE RASCI CHART ON PAGE 21** 

## COMPLIANCEIS AN INDIVIDUAL & COLLECTIVE RESPONSIBILITY

Who does What in the Compliance Program at Western Sydney University



Heads the strategy of compliance at the **Enterprise-level&** oversees the framework



**Typically** Portfolio/Department-heads. & Deputy Deans who are accountable for particular operations/activities in the University



**Typically University** management with specialist/ operational knowledge of particular operations/activities in their area (generally no lower than a HEW8)



All University controlled entity employees including FT, PT, casuals & contractors



Monitors, configures & publishes the Directory



Advises on & monitors some mandatory training for all staff



Reports on the Program, training & breaches to internal/external offices



Facilitates investigations of actual/potential breaches & attestations with Contacts & Representatives



Reviews Compliance Policy & Program, and consults on other policies/ processes



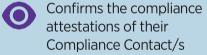
**Assigned Directory laws** as it relates to their accountabilities



Ensures all training in their area is completed & relevant training pertaining to their accountable operations is rolled out



Ensures all actual/potential breaches of & in their area are promptly investigated



Ensures relevant policies pertaining to their accountable operations are rolled out & maintained



Assigned Directory laws as it relates to their knowledge of particular operations



Monitors & annually reviews the Directory for changes to assigned laws & the key obligations



Reports all actual/potential breaches of & in their area to the CPU



Promptly investigates & remediates actual/potential breaches of & in their area



Attests to compliance of & in their area



Maintains procedures pertaining to their operational area



Aware of, complies with & regularly consults the Directory



Undertakes all mandatory & relevant training on time



Reports all actual/potential breaches of which they are aware to an area's **Compliance Contact** 



Promptly remediates any actual/potential breaches as it relates to them



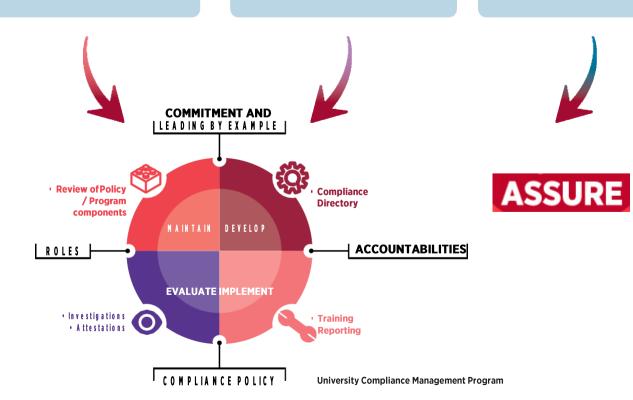
Confirms their compliance to assist their area's Compliance Contact's attestation



Adheres to University policies & procedures



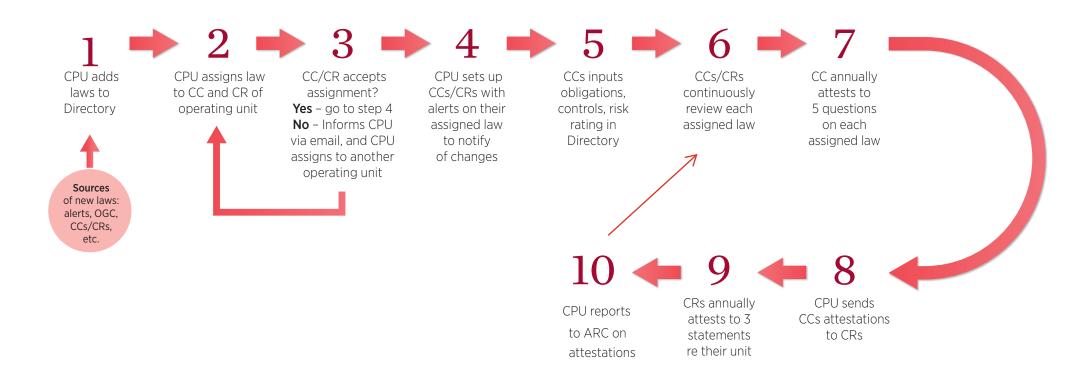




COMPLIANCE SHOULD NOT CHANGE YOUR JOB ITISEMBEDDED IN YOUR EVERYDAY POSITION.



# UNIVERSITY COMPLIANCE DIRECTORY AND ANNUAL ATTESTATION PROCESS



#### **Abbreviations**

#### 4. KEY DATES

#### **FEBRUARY**

- CPU's formal biannual review of Compliance Directory and assignments
- Legislative alert refresher training (upon request)

#### **JULY**

- CPU's formal biannual review of Compliance Directory and assignments
- Legislative alert refresher training (upon request)

#### **OCTOBER**

 Compliance Contact annual attestation commences on the online University Risk and Compliance system (system).

#### **NOVEMBER**

Compliance
 Representative annual
 attestation
 commences on the
 online system.

#### MAY

Compliance Program
 Unit (CPU) reports to
 Audit and Risk
 Committee on
 previous year's
 attestations.

#### **SEPTEMBER**

 CPU emails assigned laws confirmation to Compliance Network corrections due to CPU by end of the month.

#### **NOVEMBER**

 Compliance Contact attestation due for completion by the end of the month on the online system.

#### **DECEMBER**

Compliance
 Representative annual
 attestation due for
 completion by the
 end of the month on
 the online system.

Throughout
the year,
compliance
network must
continuously
review their
assigned laws
and report
any breaches
to the CPU.

COMPLIANCE POLICY, CLAUSE 8

THE CPU REPORTS TO THE ARC EVERY MEETING ON COMPLIANCE INCIDENTS AND ISSUES

# 5. WORKFLOW DEEP DIVE STEP 1 - ADDING LAWS

#### WHAT IS THIS?

The Compliance Directory lists all NSW and Australian Commonwealth laws applicable to the University and/or its Controlled Entities.

Laws may apply due to university structure, operations, activity, revenue, charity status.

Only proactive obligations are captured i.e. the entity must do x, the entity must not do y.

Includes a Watchlist of instruments that set up authority / waiting for assent/commencement, foreign legislation.

#### WHO DOES THIS?

Compliance Program Unit.

#### WHAT DO THEY DO?

- Adding applicable legislation to the Directory.
- Noting the relevance to the University and The College.
- Noting the applicability and management of compliance across the enterprise.
- Assessing inherent risk of non-compliance.
- Assigning accountability and watchlist status to operational units.

#### WHEN DOES THIS OCCUR?

At any time during the calendar year.

**How Compliance Contacts/Representatives can support:** 

Notify the CPU immediately of any law to be added to or removed from the Directory or Watchlist.

# 5. WORKFLOW DEEP DIVE STEPS 2 & 3 ACCOUNTABILITY

#### WHAT IS THIS?

Each law on the Compliance Directory is assigned to the unit/s that have ownership of the operational compliance, controls, and procedures as it pertains to the subject matter of the assigned law.

Each law has a designated Compliance Representative aka accountable owner, usually the head of a portfolio.

The Compliance Representative nominates a Compliance Contact aka subject matter expert no lower than a HEW 9, usually a unit head.

#### WHO DOES THIS?

Compliance Program Unit.

#### WHAT DO THEY DO?

- Discussing Assignments of accountability with the potential designated area/s and the University General Counsel if applicable prior to formal assignment.
- Assigning accountability of the law in the Directory which will notify via a system generated automated email.
- Escalating to the Senior Executive Team via the University General Counsel for decision if the designated area disagrees with the assignment of accountability.

#### WHEN DOES THIS OCCUR?

At any time during the calendar year.



**How Compliance Contacts/Representatives can support:** 

Notify the CPU immediately if the assignment of accountability is incorrect, suggesting the correct area.

## 5. WORKFLOW DEEP DIVE STEP 4 - EMAIL ALERTS

#### WHAT IS THIS?

Monitoring any changes (amendments, repeals etc) to laws is essential for operational compliance.

Unmonitored legislative changes expose the University to high risk of non-compliance, resulting in adverse consequences such as penalties, imprisonment, and reputational impact.

Setting up legislative email alerts for the compliance representative and the compliance contact ensures the accountable operating area has at least one resource to monitor any changes (amendments, repeals etc) to the assigned law.

#### WHO DOES THIS?

Compliance Program Unit.

#### WHAT DO THEY DO?

 Adding Designated Compliance Representatives and Nominated Compliance Contacts to the legislative alerts service for each of their assigned laws.

#### WHEN DOES THIS OCCUR?

Immediately after assignment of accountability.



#### **How Compliance Contacts/Representatives can support:**

Monitor your assigned laws by reading and actioning your legislative email alerts as they come in.

# 5. WORKFLOW DEEP DIVE STEP 5 SELF-ASSESSMENT

#### WHAT IS THIS?

The self-assessment is the evidence of assessing the non-compliance risk of assigned legislation.

Self-assessment is not needed for laws assigned as Watchlist items.



#### WHO DOES THIS?

Nominated Compliance Contact

#### WHAT DO THEY DO?

Self-assessment entails 4 tasks:

- 1. Listing the compliance obligations
- 2. Confirming the compliance status of each obligation
- 3. Entering the controls that mitigate the non-compliance risk of the compliance obligations
- 4. Assessing the residual risk of non-compliance after controls are executed

#### WHEN DOES THIS OCCUR?

Within 30 days of assignment of accountability, structural change, or regulatory amendments.

- Review your self-assessment for accuracy in obligations
- Assess the design effectiveness of your mitigating controls
- Provide feedback on the residual risk assessment

# 5. WORKFLOW DEEP DIVE STEP 6 -CONTINUAL REVIEW

#### WHAT IS THIS?

Continual review assists in a smooth process for Annual Attestation.

Not monitoring and reviewing your assigned laws affects the overall non-compliance risk assessment, and compliance status of your obligations.

The number and risk of non-compliance incidents (especially if not managed and closed) affects the overall non-compliance risk assessment.



Nominated Compliance Contact

#### WHAT DO THEY DO?

- Monitoring assigned laws for any changes as they come in.
- Updating the self-assessment's obligations, compliance status, controls, and residual risk assessment in response.
- Reporting on non-compliance incidents to assigned laws as they occur.
- Managing the non-compliance incident including information on immediate corrective actions, prevention recurrence mitigation, root cause analysis, and uploading evidence.
- Communicating and updating these changes such as training and policies.

#### WHEN DOES THIS OCCUR?

At any time when there is an amendment or non-compliance incident.

- Assist in reading your legislative alerts.
- Advise on whom to communicate and what documents to update.

# 5. WORKFLOW DEEP DIVE STEP 7 COMPLIANCE CONTACT ANNUAL ATTESTATION

#### WHAT IS THIS?

Annual attestation simply verifies the self-assessment and continual review to ensure the currency of the overall non-compliance risk assessment.

Annual attestation also assures the Board of Trustees that there is no material non-compliance of the assigned laws in their operating areas that could adversely affect the University's ability to comply with legislative requirements.



Nominated Compliance Contact

#### WHAT DO THEY DO?

Answer all attestation questions in the relevant section.

#### WHEN DOES THIS OCCUR?

October to November, in the date span as notified by the CPU.

- Assist in inputting onto the enterprise risk and compliance system.
- Guide you on your attestation.
- Remind you of completion dates.

## 5. WORKFLOW DEEP DIVE STEP 8 -CPU VALIDATION

#### WHAT IS THIS?

Independent quality assurance and cross-corroboration of each Compliance Contacts' annual attestation to ensure the accuracy of the overall non-compliance risk assessment.

#### WHO DOES THIS?

Compliance Program Unit

#### WHAT DO THEY DO?

The CPU reviews each submitted attested assigned law to ensure the Contact has:

- 1. Accurately answered each attestation question, such as reporting on non-compliance incidents or confirming compliance status.
- 2. Appropriately answered the question on residual risk of non-compliance by cross-verifying to the compliance incident breach register to determine, if any, the status and risk severity of the incident.

#### WHEN DOES THIS OCCUR?

After each Nominated Compliance Contact annual attestation is submitted and prior to the Designated Compliance Representative annual attestation.



#### **How Compliance Contacts/Representatives can support:**

- Answer any questions from the CPU.
- Confirm any changes to be made to your attestations.

# 5. WORKFLOW DEEP DIVE STEP 9 COMPLIANCE REPRESENTATIVE ANNUAL ATTESTATION

#### WHAT IS THIS?

Compliance Representative attestation assures of no material noncompliance risk across the wider portfolio and embodies the segregation of duties control.



Designated Compliance Representative

#### WHAT DO THEY DO?

Answer all attestation questions in the relevant section.

#### WHEN DOES THIS OCCUR?

November to December, after the CPU notifies with a summary of every submitted annual attestation in their portfolio.

- Assist in inputting onto the enterprise risk and compliance system.
- Guide you on your attestation.
- Remind you of completion dates.

# 5. WORKFLOW DEEP DIVE STEP 10 -ARC REPORTING

#### WHAT IS THIS?

Independent papers are submitted to the sub-committee of the Board of Trustees, the Audit and Risk Committee, outlining the results from the enabling and assurance activities of the compliance framework.

#### WHO DOES THIS?

Compliance Program Unit

#### WHAT DO THEY DO?

The CPU outlines:

- 1. any assigned law above the university's risk appetite for legislative non-compliance risk, which is "Low".
- 2. any portfolio with outstanding attestations, which reverts their assigned laws to the inherent risk rating (which is always above the risk appetite).
- 3. any HIGH-RISK compliance issues identified from the attestation process.

#### WHEN DOES THIS OCCUR?

When the annual report is scheduled, usually in Quarter 1 of the next calendar year.



**How Compliance Contacts/Representatives can support:** 

Complete all attestations by the due date to not be mentioned in the report as an outstanding infraction.

# 5. WORKFLOW DEEP DIVE INTERACTIVE LINKS

> STEPS 2, 5, 6 & 7

#### **COMPLIANCE CONTACTS**

<u>View your Assigned Laws and Annual</u> <u>Attestation Dashboard</u>



STEP 4

#### LAWONE LEGISLATIVE EMAIL ALERTS

Log into LawOne



STEP 6

#### **COMPLIANCE INCIDENT REPORTING**

Report, manage, and view incident dashboard



STEP 9

#### **COMPLIANCE REPRESENTATIVES**

View Annual Attestation dashboard



# 5. WORKFLOW DEEP DIVE IMPORTANT LINKS

COMPLIANCE PROGRAM UNIT WEBSITE

**COMPLIANCE POLICY** 

COMPLIANCE DIRECTORY

- **FACTSHEETS** 
  - See RASCI chart overleaf

#### **COMPLIANCEIS AN INDIVIDUAL & COLLECTIVE RESPONSIBILITY**

RASCI chart of the Compliance Management Program at Western Sydney University

Term	Description
Responsible	Those responsible for the task, who ensures that it is done.
Accountable	The one ultimately answerable for the correct and thorough completion of the deliverable or task. There must be only one accountable specified for each task or deliverable.
Support	Resources allocated to <i>responsible</i> . Unlike <i>consulted</i> , who may provide input to the task, <i>support</i> helps complete the task.
Consulted	Those whose opinions are sought, typically subject matter experts; and with whom there is two-way communication. (Consultation may occur directly or indirectly through documented standards.)
nformed	Those who are kept up-to-date on progress, often only on completion of the task or deliverable; and with whom there is just one-way communication.

<sup>\*</sup>All staff includes all University staff as a whole, or staff within the Compliance Representative's operating area who may assist the Compliance Contact

#### **COMPLIANCE DIRECTORY**

Task	COMPLIANCE PROGRAM UNIT	COMPLIANCE	COMPLIANCE	ALL STAFF
Notify about relevant laws in operating area	Consulted	Accountable	Responsible	Support
Add to and remove laws from the Directory	Accountable	nformed	Informed	Informed
Record legislation details including relevance to WSU	Accountable	Consulted	Consulted	Informed
Assess inherent risk	Accountable	nformed	nformed	nformed
Assign laws	Accountable	Consulted	Consulted	nformed
Record obligations (self- assessment)	Support	Accountable	Responsible	nformed
Confirm compliance status (self- assessment)	Support	Accountable	Responsible	Support
Record internal controls (self-assessment)	Support	Accountable	Responsible	N/A

Assess residual risk (self-assessment)	Support	Accountable	Responsible	N/A
Updates documents (e.g. training, policy, procedures), groups (e.g. Senior Executive, Committees, staff), and self- assessment on law changes	Consulted	Accountable	Responsible	Informed Support

#### **COMPLIANCE INCIDENT REPORTING**

Task	COMPLIANCE PROGRAM UNIT	COMPLIANCE REPRESENTATIVE	COMPLIANCE	ALL STAFF
Report on potential / actual law, policy, and procedural breaches	Consulted	Accountable	Responsible	Responsible
Investigate breach reports including root cause analysis	Consulted	Accountable	Responsible	Support
Implementing corrective actions	Consulted	Accountable	Responsible	Support
Reporting on breaches to management and committees	Accountable	Consulted	Consulted	N/A
Maintain and triage breach register	Accountable	Support	Support	Support
COMPLIANCE ATTESTATION	DNS			
Maintain attestation registers and notifications	Accountable	nformed	nformed	N/A
Annually attest to all assigned laws on Directory	Support	Accountable	Responsible	Support

#### 6. PROCESS DOCUMENTS

#### STEP 4

#### LAWONE LEGISLATIVE EMAIL ALERTS

**PAGE 26-30** 

INSTRUCTIONS ON HOW TO ACCESS ALERTS AND GENERATE REPORTS



#### STEP 5

#### **SELF-ASSESSMENT**

PAGE 31-43

INSTRUCTIONS ON WHEN AND HOW TO COMPLETE INCLUDING HOW TO WRITE CONTROL STATEMENTS (PAGE 39)



#### STEP 6

#### **COMPLIANCE INCIDENT REPORTING**

PAGE 44-51

INSTRUCTIONS ON HOW TO COMPLETE INCLUDING HOW TO CONDUCT A ROOT CAUSE ANALYSIS (PAGE 49)



#### STEPS 7 & 9

#### **ANNUAL ATTESTATION**

PAGE 52-64

INSTRUCTIONS ON HOW TO COMPLETE FOR A COMPLIANCE CONTACT (PAGE 52) A COMPLIANCE REPRESENTATIVE (PAGE 64)





#### Compliance Management Program - Legislative Alerts Instructions

#### Receiving alerts

#### **Sender and Recipients**

- 1. Emails alerts are sent from <a href="mailto:lawone@timebase.com.au">lawone@timebase.com.au</a>.
- 2. Emails are sent to Compliance Representatives, Compliance Contacts, Compliance Program Unit, and other interested persons (seen in the "CC" field of the email).

#### Regularity

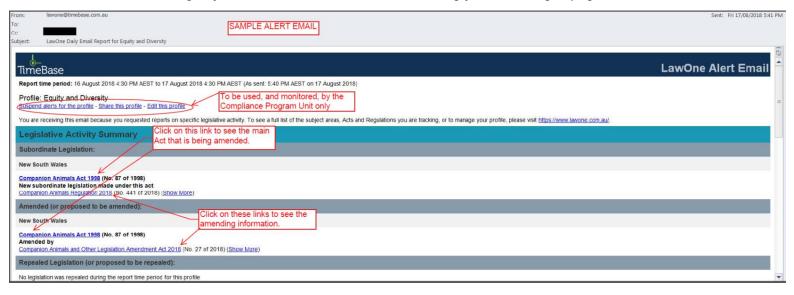
3. There is one alert per assigned law on the Compliance Directory, sent on the day of the amendment.

#### Content in the alert email

- 4. The alert is divided into summary sections of:
  - a. Bill/Draft Progress not applicable to all laws; contact the CPU if this information is required
  - b. New or commencing legislation not applicable to all laws; contact the CPU if this information is required
  - c. Subordinate legislation
  - d. Amended (or proposed to be amended)
  - e. Repealed legislation (or proposed to be repealed)
  - f. Legislative activity details
- 5. The summary sections outline the main Act being amended (the assigned law in **bold font**), and the amending legislation (in unbolded font).
- 6. The Legislative activity details contain more information such as purpose, notification, and commencement dates.

#### Accessing the amendment information in the alert email

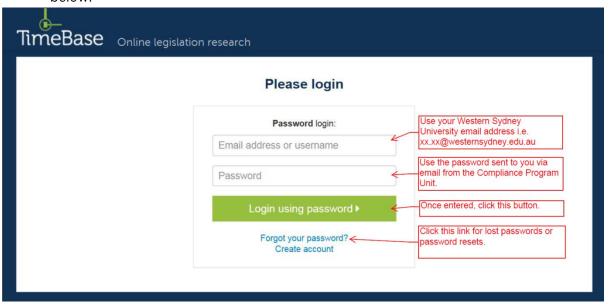
- 7. For the most part, individuals will only want to access the amending legislation by clicking the second link under the main Act to in unbolded font see screenshot below.
- 8. Clicking any of the links in the alert email will bring you to the log in page for TimeBase.





#### Logging into TimeBase

- 9. Enter your Western Sydney University email address in the "email address or username field".
- 10. Enter the password sent to you via email from the Compliance Program Unit in the "Password" field.
- 11. Click "Login using password" to access the information.
  - a. For any lost passwords or password resets, see the last section on "Passwords" below



#### Accessing the amendment information from TimeBase

- 12. The login page will direct you to the page of the link you initially clicked on in the alert email (which should be the amending legislation).
- 13. The page will be a more detailed summary it is recommended to see the original source of the amendment (i.e. the text of the amending legislation) by either:
  - a. clicking the amending legislation name (if hyperlinked), or
  - b. clicking the "Key Info" button, and then clicking "View Original Source".



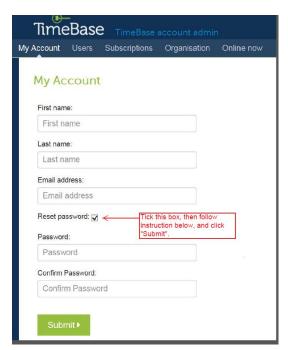


#### **Passwords**

#### **Password Resets**

- 14. To reset your password while logged into TimeBase
  - a. Click on the arrow next to your name in the top right hand of the page
  - b. A window will open; click on "My Account" button.
- 15. Tick "Reset Password" box.
- 16. A window will open to enter and confirm a new password.
- 17. Click "Submit".
- 18. You will receive a confirmation email stating your password has been updated.





#### Lost / Forgotten Passwords

- 19. If you have lost or forgotten your password when wanting to log into TimeBase, click "Forgot your password" link on the login page.
- 20. Enter your Western Sydney University email address to receive instructions via email on how to reset your password.

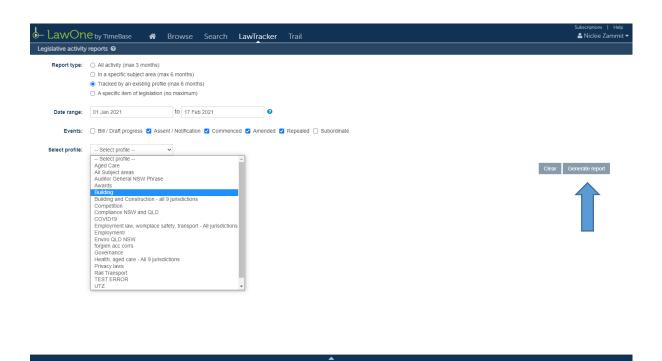




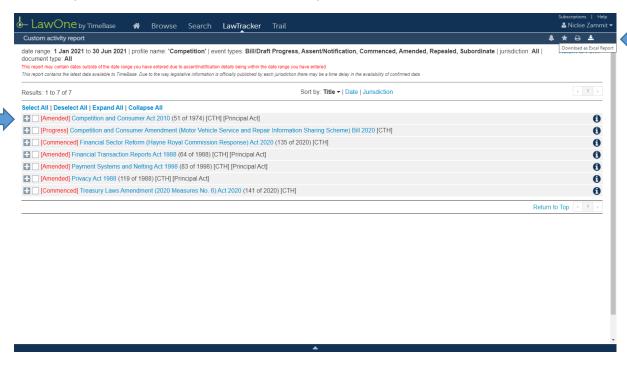
To run custom reports on an Existing Profile make sure you are Login as yourself click on the LAWTRACKER tab then choose CUSTOM REPORTS.



Tick the TRACKED BY AN EXISTING PROFILE Enter in the date range make sure you choose all the events you which to report on then select your profile from the drop down box then Click GENERATE REPORT.



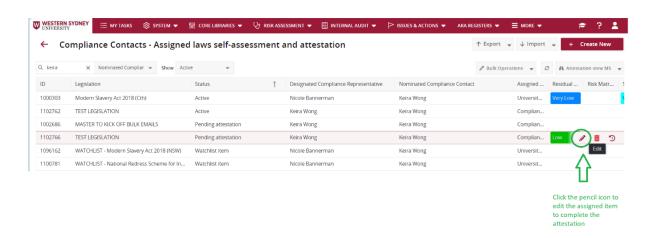
The results will be displayed on your screen where you can CLICK on the + signs to open up the details or you can download the items in an Excel spreadsheet.



#### **Compliance Management Program Control Self-Assessment Process Document**

COMPLETE SELF-ASSESSMENT WITHIN 30 DAYS OF I) INITIAL ASSIGNMENT; II) STRUCTURAL CHANGES; AND III) REGULATORY AMENDMENTS.

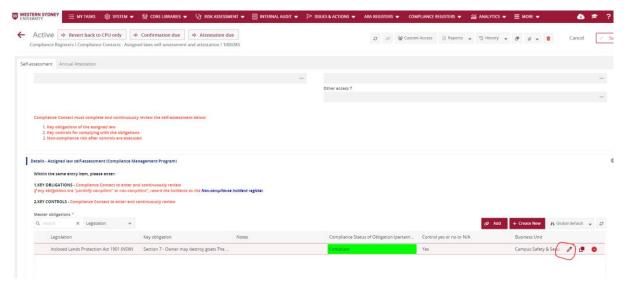
- A. Access your Dashboard.
- B. Click the pencil icon to update the assigned item.



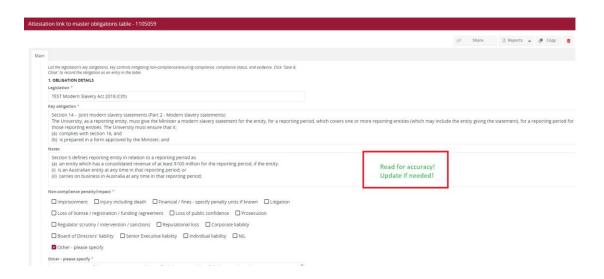
#### C. Question 2A.

Double click the pencil icon on each obligation to update the (opens up in new window):

- i) the obligation (if needed)
- ii) compliance status from "Unknown"
- iii) statement of evidence of compliance
- iv) attachment of evidence if able
- v) controls that mitigate the non-compliance risk, adding more or deleting, as long as it is current and accurate (do not enter controls that aren't yet executed)
- vi) statement of evidence of controls
- vii) attachment of evidence if able



i) Read and update the obligation (if needed).



#### ii) Update the compliance status from "Unknown"



Note: If your obligations is ALREADY noted as "N/A for business unit" or "N/A for the calendar year" or "N/A for the University year on year" do not change it UNLESS it is inaccurate. You do NOT need to mark these as "Compliant".

#### Note: Fields iii) and iv) are not required if the status is marked "N/A..."

iii) Update the statement of evidence of compliance

This is a 'worklog' field, meaning it keeps an audit trail of previous entries. You will see a history of compliance statements from 2023 by clicking "Show all".

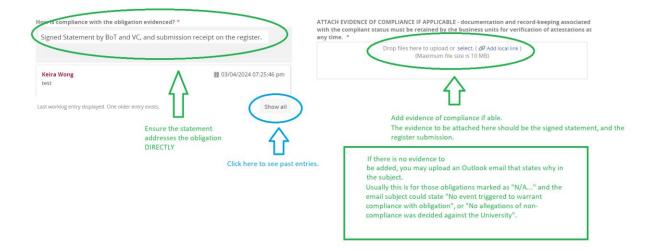
iv) Update the attachment of evidence if able

TIP: READ the obligation. The compliance must DIRECTLY address the obligation.

For example, it the obligation is to submit a report, then compliance is the report.

If the obligation is to NOT do an action, then compliance is the absence of it occurring, or the absence of any findings/decisions made against the University stating it has done the action.

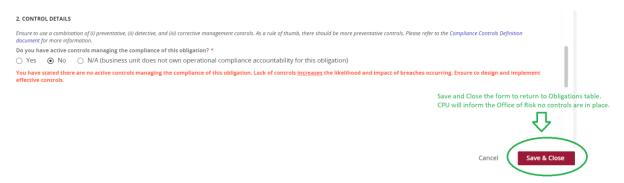
If the obligation is to follow principles in activities, the compliance would be a strategic plan.



v) Update the controls that mitigate the non-compliance risk, adding more or deleting.



Answer "No" if there are no mitigating controls in place.
 This may increase the risk of non-compliance with your assigned law.
 You will receive a warning notification and will be able to Save and Close the form to return to the Obligations table and repeat for any other obligations.



Answer "N/A" if the compliance status is "N/A for the business unit".
 You will need to state who owns the accountability in a new window.



- Answer "Yes" if you have mitigating controls in place to add (maximum of 5 to add there should be some already listed with "Yes" already chosen).
  - Review the controls for accuracy and currency, update if needed.
  - There is a Controls Definitions Document linked to help you.

Help with Controls 2. CONTROL DETAILS Ensure to use a combination of (i) preventative, (ii) detective, and (iii) corrective management controls. As a rule of thumb, there should be more preventative controls. Please refer to the Compliance Controls Definition Do you have active controls managing the compliance of this obligation? \* ● Yes No N/A (business unit does not own operational compliance accountability for this obligation) Describe management control 1 . Controls must be written WHO does WHAT and WHEN, and perhaps HOW. Use a position title, not a name.

TIP: Reward the obligation to assume the control of t TIP: Reword the obligation to ensure the control mitigates non-compliance. The Director, Compliance ensures the University's and Controlled Entities' Modern Slavery Statement for a reporting period is in consultation with all controlled entities, is approved by the Board of Trustees and signed by the Vice-Chancellor, and is uploaded to the Register by 30 June of the next year by : - adhering to the timeline, reminders, and checklist, and use of templates of board papers housed on its shared drives with Procurement [WHERE] between 1 January until 30 June of the following year. This control is \* 🗷 Accurate 💢 Current 💢 A KEY CONTROL aka directly controls the risk of non-compliance with this specific obligation (i.e. performs effectively as designed) 飠 Control must Control must be If a key control is not executed, non-compliance is almost guaranteed. written no old position titles truthfully: executed as the "WHEN" executed. indicated.

#### vi) Update the statement of evidence of controls

How can this control be evidenced? \*

Use of the timeline/checklist and other documents, and emails.



Ensure the evidence is of the CONTROL, not the compliance. If the control described are reminders, then the evidence of controls are the Outlook calendar reminders or screenshots of.

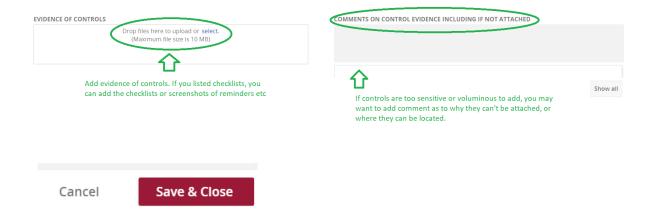
If it is a checklist, the checklist is listed.

#### Do you want to add another control for this obligation? \*

- Yes
- No
- Answer "Yes" to add more controls (maximum of 5 can be added).
- Answer "No" if there are no more controls to add.

TIP: There must be at least 1 key control listed, with a mixture of more preventative controls (use the help document) and some detective controls.

vii) Update the attachment of evidence of controls if able, or comment



- Click Save & Close to save the form and return to the obligation table.
- REPEAT FOR ALL LISTED OBLIGATIONS IN THE TABLE.

#### **Compliance Control Definitions**

#### **Preventative**

**Segregation of duties** is the separation of duties to ensure the business complies with legislative obligations. For example, animals for research are being monitored by laboratory staff, as well as researchers, ensuring that the welfare of the animals are met.

**Approval required** - a process where an application for certain work to be done requires the signature of the manager/head of school.

**Permission restrictions / data security** - practices to keep information protected from, among other things, loss/corruption/unauthorised access/use. For example, requiring authentication for access or having data backed-up.

**Delegation limits** - a clear delegation framework to identify monetary limits, boundaries and accountability structures.

**Automated workflow** automates business processes. For example, if Condition A is met, then X will automatically occur. This (i) reduces the reliance on manual input and (ii) eliminates human error.

**Identify /reference checks** can be an internal control to manage risk in, for example, staff or student recruitment, or supplier engagement.

**Checklist** can be used as a reminder for staff to consider various factors in order to be compliant with legislative obligations.

**Published standards or documented policies/ operating procedures** to mitigate non-compliance of obligations. For example, by having standard operating procedures for staff to follow in respect of workplace safety.

**Staff accreditation or professional training/ education** includes any work induction a staff is required to complete prior to commencing work or on-going training to achieve compliance (i.e., maintain the required licences relevant to work).

**Consent / ethics form** are the required approvals to be obtained from relevant authorities prior to certain activities taking place.

**Physical security** includes keeping materials protected from unauthorised access/use. For example, securing hazardous materials in locked cabinets or setting up no-lone zones for when a particular activity occurs.

#### Detective

**Exception / reconciliation reporting** are reporting which flags discrepancies between actual and expected performances, used to highlight issues that require action. For example, account receivables and invoice reporting, inventory and expiration tracking for chemicals etc.

#### **Detective**

**Ongoing monitoring** is a process that ensures your area is kept informed of any changes or developments in compliance obligations that may impact business operations.

**Management reporting** includes a framework on how non-compliance of obligations can be identified, reported and managed. Consider whether your staff know of their compliance obligations and who they should report to. For example, by reporting to the Compliance Contact for the specific business unit if your staff are aware of a non-compliance risk.

**Performance reviews** include one-on-one meetings with staff members to discern their understanding of relevant legislative obligations pertaining to the University and the business unit, encouraging staff communication in reporting on non-compliance of obligations.

**Investigations** include processes and procedures (for example, through regular reviews and checks) to detect and monitor any non-compliance of obligations.

#### Corrective

**Insurance plans** transfer the risk to a third party, for example by purchasing fire insurance.

**Business continuity plans** is to have a well-defined strategy in place for when a breach of obligation that is likely to impact on the business' functions happens. Consider the level of resilience your business is in the event of a breach of obligation.

**Crisis management plans** are plans to handle non-compliance of obligations if it occurs. For example, a procedure that can restore a system if a launch fails.

#### Other

State other controls your business may have that is not already listed.





# COMPLIANCE INTERNAL CONTROLS FACTSHEET

(Step 5 of the Workflow)

#### WHAT ARE COMPLIANCE INTERNAL CONTROLS?

Internal controls are a consistent assurance of an organisation's objectives in complying with laws and regulations, mitigating any risk of non-compliance with an obligation.

#### WHAT ARE COMPLIANCE KEY INTERNAL CONTROLS?

Key Internal Controls have one or both of the following characteristics:

- Their failure could materially affect the compliance with an obligation.
- Their operation may prevent other internal control failures or detect such failures before they have an opportunity to become material to the organisation's objectives.

#### WHAT RISK IS THE COMPLIANCE CONTROL INTENDING TO MITIGATE?

The risk is non-compliance with a specific obligation on the University, as directed by a NSW or Cth statutory instrument.

#### WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR WRITING THE CONTROL DESCRIPTIONS?

The Nominated Compliance Contact assigned a law and obligation is responsible to write the control descriptions against the assigned obligation.

#### SHOULD I INCLUDE A CONTROL DESCRIPTION THAT IS NOT EXECUTED BY MY ROLE AND/OR OPERATING UNIT?

A key control should be executed and owned by the operating unit who is assigned a law. An assigned operating unit may list other internal controls executed by another business unit, which reduces the risk of non-compliance, but would not be considered a key control.

An operating unit should *certainly* list a control of another operating unit if they:

- Have oversight of that control/approves the execution of the control;
- Proactively trigger or directs the control execution in the other operating unit.

If there are any issues or questions, speak to the Compliance Program Unit, as assignment and accountability discussions may need to be had/escalated.

#### HOW MANY CONTROLS SHOULD BE LISTED PER OBLIGATION?

Generally, there should be only 1-3 controls per obligations, with 1 control being the key control.

#### **HOW OFTEN SHOULD CONTROLS BE REVIEWED?**

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Controls should be maintained, reviewed at least annually (as Contacts attest to the controls' accuracy and currency in the annual attestation process), and tested (i.e. does the control do what it is intended to do, can it be bypassed, is it effective in reducing the impact or likelihood of non-compliance risk) to ensure their continuing effectiveness.

Controls should *always* reviewed in the event of strategic organisational restructure, when the control executor role has changed or no longer exists, or the obligation has been amended.

#### **HOW SHOULD CONTROLS BE WRITTEN?**

Control descriptions should be written to the following standard/guideline:

- i) Include **who** owns and/or operates the control. *Use roles, not names.*
- ii) Include the **frequency** of control operation. *Specify whether the control is executed daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, annually, or as-needed (ad hoc).*
- iii) Ensure there is an appropriate mix of functions and practices of controls.
- Functions include preventative (identify and address problems before they happen), detective (find incorrect, missing, or invalid items after they have occurred), and corrective controls. An optimal system of internal controls will a mixture of all three, but as a rule of thumb, there should be more preventative controls. Attached is the Compliance Controls Definition document, which has been operational since 2019.
- Practices include manual (human / judgment actions, such as approval), or automated controls (computerised/electronic actions).
  - iv) Restate the obligation to guide you in ensuring the control is a direct mitigant to the non-compliance risk.
  - v) Be in the **present tense** i.e. current. Is this control actively being executed, or is this outdated i.e. executed only in 2021
  - vi) Be a **factual** statement i.e. accurate. Is the control being executed as you state it is, or are you only executing a control annually but you have stated it is executed twice a year? *Do not write future controls not yet implemented Avoid intent/objectives by using the words "shall" or 'are required" as that does not make it factual.*
  - vii) Describe the control in **no more than a paragraph** being clear on the 'who', 'what', 'where', 'how', and possibly 'why'. i.e. Who is executing what activity when and where, and how are they doing it which can be used as evidence of the execution of the control.
- Training in and of itself is not an effective control. The tolerance for the training control is what drives its effectiveness. Specify what % of people must complete what task within what time period.





#### **EXAMPLES OF CONTROL DESCRIPTIONS**

#### **EXAMPLE 1**

#### **OBLIGATION**

Sections 114-117 (Part 8 - Impounding of unattended and trespassing stock and abandoned articles)

The University must ensure that its livestock must not escape and be secured away from any public road or other public place.

#### CONTROL DESCRIPTION 1 (PHYSICAL SECURITY, preventative control measure)

Farm staff [WHO] prevent escape and secure livestock away from any public road or other public place by [REWRITE THE OBLIGATION AS THE RISK OF NON-COMPLIANCE]:

- adequately fencing with padlocks [WHAT] farm areas [WHERE] upon installation of the area and introduction of new livestock [WHEN];
- posting signs [WHAT] at all entry points [WHERE], advising visitors to contact the Farm Production Coordinator or Campus Safety and Security in the event of livestock escaping / on the road (the signs are installed at the time of an entry point is decided [WHEN]);
- transporting animals by truck [WHAT] across the major roads that separate farm paddocks (i.e. Blacktown Rd, Londonderry Rd and the River Farm) [WHERE] when livestock need to move paddocks [WHEN]

#### **EVIDENCE OF CONTROL**

SOPs, checklist, signed approval, consent form, logbook that states when gates/signs/padlocks/animals are installed/posted/checked/transported.

#### CONTROL DESCRIPTION 2 (ONGOING MONITORING, detective control measure)

Farm staff and Campus Safety and Security [WHO] detect whether livestock have escaped and are adequately secured from any public road or other public place by ensuring [REWRITE THE OBLIGATION AS THE RISK OF NON-COMPLIANCE]:

- checking all fence, gates and padlocks [WHAT] on each farm area [WHERE] each morning and night [WHEN] to ensure they remain unbroken and do not pose an escape risk.

#### **EVIDENCE OF CONTROL**

SOPs, checklist, signed approval, consent form, logbook that states when these checks are completed.





#### EVIDENCE OF COMPLIANCE WITH OBLIGATION

Locked gate and padlocked fences, no reports, or complaints of escaped livestock as evidence to the contrary.

#### **EXAMPLE 2**

#### **OBLIGATION**

Section 14 - Joint modern slavery statements (Part 2 - Modern slavery statements)

The University, as a reporting entity, must give the Minister a modern slavery statement for the entity, for a reporting period, which covers one or more reporting entities (which may include the entity giving the statement), for a reporting period for those reporting entities. The University must ensure that it:

- (a) complies with section 16; and (b) is prepared in a form approved by the Minister; and
- (c) is prepared in consultation with each reporting entity covered by the statement; and (d) is approved by the principal governing body (the Board of Trustees) of the University (the higher entity); and (e) is signed by a responsible member (the Vice-Chancellor) of the higher entity; and (f) is given to the Minister (uploaded to the Register) within 6 months after the end of the reporting period for the entities covered by the statement (June-end for calendar year reporting).

#### CONTROL DESCRIPTION 1 (CHECKLIST, preventative control measure)

The Director, Compliance [WHO] ensures the University's and Controlled Entities' Modern Slavery Statement for a reporting period is in consultation with all controlled entities, is approved by the Board of Trustees and signed by the Vice-Chancellor, and is uploaded to the Register by 30 June of the next year (subs c-f) by [REWRITE THE OBLIGATION AS THE RISK OF NON-COMPLIANCE]:

- adhering to the timeline, reminders, and checklist, and use of templates of board papers [WHAT] housed on its shared drives with Procurement [WHERE] between 1 January until 30 June of the following year [WHEN].

#### **EVIDENCE OF CONTROL**

The timeline/checklist and other documents, and emails.

#### CONTROL DESCRIPTION 2 (RECONCILIATION REPORTING, detective control measure)

The Director, Compliance [WHO] ensures the University's and Controlled Entities' Modern Slavery Statement for a reporting period is compliant with s 16, in the prescribed form (subs a-b) by [REWRITE THE OBLIGATION AS THE RISK OF NON-COMPLIANCE]:

- cross-referencing with s 16 of the current Modern Slavery Act 2018 (Cth) and other Regulator guidance





documents [WHAT] in regular meetings with Procurement [WHERE] from 1 November of the reporting period year until 1 March of the following year [WHEN]).

#### **EVIDENCE OF CONTROL**

Meeting invites and calendar reminders in Outlook, the cross-referencing with the legislation.

#### **EVIDENCE OF COMPLIANCE WITH OBLIGATION**

Signed Modern Slavery Statement uploaded to the Register.

#### IS THERE TRAINING?

Yes. Training on the Compliance Management Program, of which the Compliance Directory forms part, is available as **MyCareer Online modules** that can be undertaken at any time.

Summary training is offered on the Compliance Management Program Yammer community, or e-updates.

CPU offers live training (via video conference or in-person) on the Program, which may be requested by individuals or invited by the CPU.

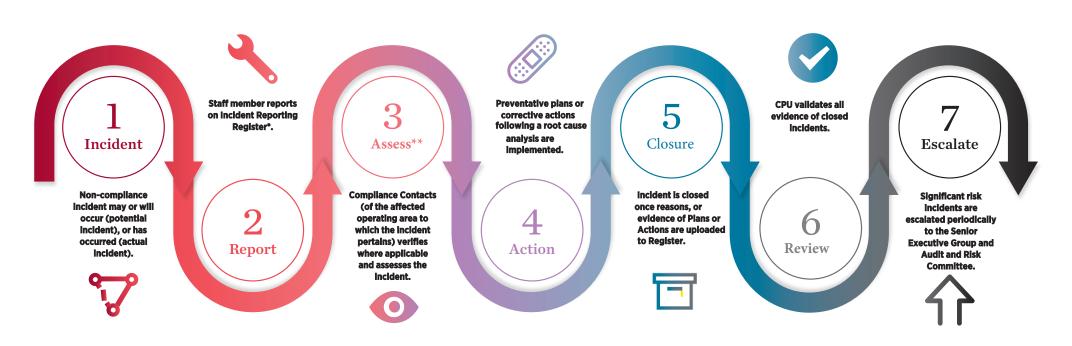
General information about the Compliance Management Program is also mentioned in the Manager Training, and Staff Induction training by the Talent, Learning, and Development unit.

#### **OTHER FACTSHEETS**

- Compliance Directory Factsheet
- Self-Assessment Factsheet
- Legislative Alerts Factsheet
- Compliance Incident Reporting Factsheet
- Annual Attestation Factsheet



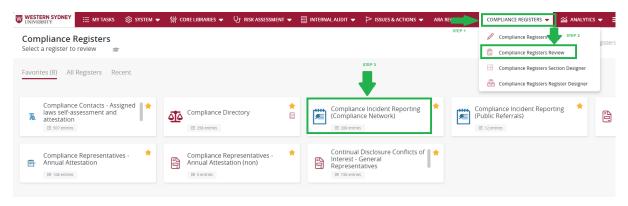
### **NON-COMPLIANCE INCIDENT REPORTING**



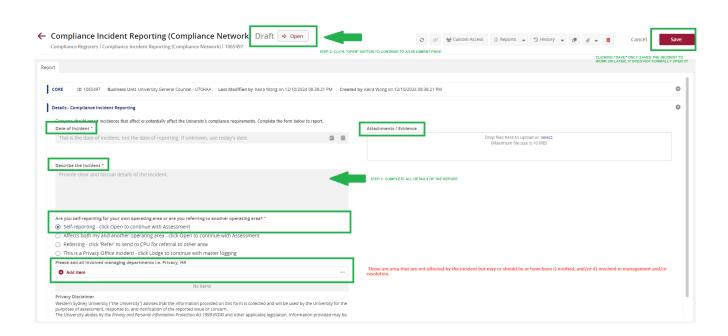
<sup>\*</sup>Can self-report, and report anonymously (anonymous reports are first received by the Compliance Program Unit (CPU) for initial investigation to substantiate the report).

<sup>\*\*</sup> If a referred incident is verified as unsubstantiated/without merit, incident may be closed with reasons as to why per Step 5 in the workflow.

#### NON-COMPLIANCE INCIDENT REPORTING



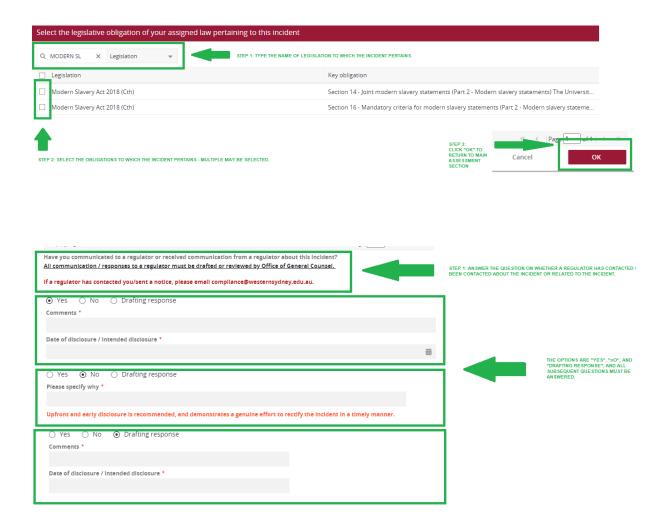




#### ← Compliance Incident Reporting (Compliance Network) Open (self-report)

Compliance Registers | Compliance Incident Reporting (Compliance Network) | 1065497



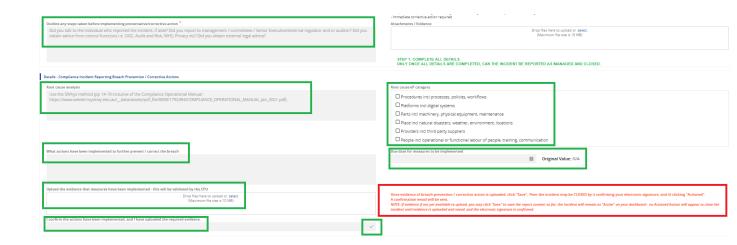




5 - Severe

STEP 1: ASSESS THE RISK RATING OF THE INCIDENT USING THE DEFINITIONS - LIKLIHOOD IS ALWAYS RATED AT '6' IF IT AN ACTUAL BREACH, '4' IF IT IS A NEAR MISS, '3' OR '4' IF POTENTIAL BREACH.

TRACKING INCIDENTS SHOULD BE ASSESSED AT LIKLIHOOD '3' OR '2' OR '1'.





Once evidence of breach prevention / corrective action is uploaded, click "Save". Then the incident may be CLOSED by i) confirming your electronic signature, and ii) clicking "Actioned".

A confirmation email will be sent.

NOTE: If evidence if not yet available to upload, you may click "Save" to save the report content so far; the incident will remain as "Active" on your dashboard - no Actioned button will appear to close the incident until evidence is uploaded and saved, and the electronic signature is confirmed.

#### COMPLIANCE RISK ASSESSMENT MATRIX

Multiply the score of likelihood with the score of impact to ascertain final rating.

Low

High

Critical

Moderate

E.g. Unlikely likelihood (2) multiplied by Moderate impact (3) = 6 in yellow square = Moderate rating



1 - Insignificant

2 - Minor

4 - Major

5 - Severe

3 - Moderate

#### The following definitions and thresholds should be used when rating the breaches. <u>Impact</u>

- (1) Insignificant (Some loss but not material; existing controls and procedures should cope with event or circumstance):
- Unlikely to result in adverse regulatory response or action
- (2) Minor (No formal action plan required. Should be monitored at the local level using business-as-usual procedures and internal controls. No further mitigation necessary unless risk conditions change.):
- Minor non-compliances or breaches of contract, Act, regulations, consent conditions
- Minor regulatory scrutiny via improvement letters

#### (3) Moderate (Action required within six months that requires active monitoring.):

- Breach of contract, Act, regulation, or consent conditions
- Potential for allegations of criminal/unlawful conduct
- Individual liability
- Regulator infringement notices
- Corrective action managed locally

#### (4) Major (Action required within three months. Mitigation measures should be implemented promptly to reduce risk exposure.):

- Major breach of contract/Act/regulations/consent conditions
- Investigation, prosecution, or major fines possible
- Potential for litigation
- Allegations of criminal/unlawful conduct
- Senior Executive liability
- Expected to attract regulatory attention / Required to report to regulator / Regulatory audits / Warning letters
- Short term corrective action required and demonstrably managed via action plan

#### (5) Catastrophic (Immediate attention required. Urgent mitigation measures must be implemented without delay.):

- Serious breach of legislation/contract with significant prosecution (including imprisonment)/fines likely
- Future funding/approvals/registration/licensing in jeopardy
- Potential litigation including class actions and damages and/or costs awarded
- Criminal or civil proceedings initiated
- Board liability
- Required to report to regulator / Regulator publishing failure to comply with notices / Regulator sanctions
- Immediate corrective action required

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# ROOT CAUSE ANALYSIS 5WHYS AND 6P METHODOLOGY GUIDELINE

## WHAT METHOD OF ROOT CAUSE ANALYSIS IS UTILISIED BY THE UNIVERSITY'S COMPLIANCE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM?

The Program utilises a combination of modified methodologies to best determine the root cause of a breach:

- i) **Ishikawa**, an exercise to identify possible root cause(s) of an overall effect (the actual breach), coupled with the **6P matrix** (modified from the 8P, 4S, and 5M matrixes), a format to organise possible root cause(s) into the most common categories of root causes.
- ii) 5 Whys, an interrogative process to uncover what is the root cause(s).
- iii) GUT prioritisation, a tool that determines in what order to resolve multiple root causes.

There are a handful of established techniques and methods for root cause analysis that are used for different industries from manufacturing to marketing. The Program uses the methodology most common in Lean Six Sigma, a process and performance improvement principle.

#### WHAT IS THE ISHIKAWA AND 6P MATRIX?

Ishikawa is traditionally a visual exercise to determine the possible categories of a problem. The 6P matrix are the 6 most common categories (all beginning with 'P', hence 6P) that can cause a breach:

- i) Procedures documented process, workflow, or procedures, can include policies.
- ii) Platforms digital platform or systems.
- iii) Parts machinery or equipment, physical items, maintenance.
- iv) Place environment (e.g. weather, natural disasters) or surroundings including locations.
- v) Providers third party suppliers.
- vi) People operational or functional labour of people, training, communication.

As the root cause analysis of a breach is conducted on the online Risk and Compliance system, the Program has modified this methodology by inverting the exercise (categories are asked last rather than first). The Program has also modified the 6P categories to best fit the higher education legislative context.

#### WHAT IS THE 5WHYS TECHNIQUE?

The 5Whys technique is applied to determine which of the 6 common and possible root causes is the actual root cause of a breach by asking for further explanation as to why (or most importantly *how*) something happened. It may uncover the possible cause category is the actual root cause, or it may uncover it was just a causal or contributory factor rather than a root cause, and it is, in fact, another category that was the actual root cause.

It is called the 5Whys because the root cause is generally flushed out after asking for further explanation 5 times. It may be less, but generally it should be aimed to be answered in 5-7 steps. The University modified the 5Whys technique by preferring to ask 'how' did something occur, as to 'why' something occurred.

#### WHY SHOULD WE ASK 'HOW' INSTEAD OF 'WHY'?

When answering the "How" question, focus on answers based on facts, rather than assumptions, by which can be backed up by evidence, is measurable, and has the capability of being changed/altered i.e. what has actually happened, as opposed to guessing what might have happened. The "Why" question inevitably places blame on an individual, which is not the purpose of the RCA.





The philosophy behind the Ishikawa 6P methodology is people are less likely the root cause, as often the root cause was the process or environment in which the individual was working. Human error is often seen as an *effect*, rather than a cause, of systemic vulnerabilities deeper inside an organisation. Further, simply stating what people should have done doesn't explain why it made sense for them to do what they did in the first instance.

#### WHEN IS THE ROOT CAUSE FOUND IN THE 5WHY TECHNIQUE?

The root cause is discovered when the next 'how/why' is not useful/helpful in creating a solution i.e. changing / altering the error, or if it is beyond the organisation's control.

\*

The "Why" also insinuates or compels a reason for intent or motivation, which cannot be measured, and would be based on an assumption. Intent and motivation behind human error may be absent altogether.

#### **EXAMPLE 1 OF HOW TO FIND THE ROOT CAUSE USING THE 5WHYS**

Breach: University-owned deer caused damage to a house and vehicle not owner by the University.

- i) How did this occur? The deer escaped from the University paddock.
- ii) How did this occur? The gate was open.
- iii) How did this occur? The lock on the gate became unlocked.
- iv) How did this occur? The lock was old and rusted.
- v) How did this occur? The lock and gate were not maintained according to the recommended service schedule. **This is the root cause.**

6P category: Parts (maintenance).

\*

Another root cause may be flushed out in one of the Why/How levels depending on the facts and context. You can track another path in the same 'interrogation' or start a new RCA using this new path.

#### **EXAMPLE 2 OF HOW TO FIND THE ROOT CAUSE USING THE 5WHYS**

Breach: University-owned deer caused damage to a house and vehicle not owner by the University.

- i) How did this occur? The deer escaped from the University paddock.
- ii) How did this occur? The gate was open.
- iii) How did this occur? The lock on the gate became unlocked.
- iv) How did this occur? The lock was not physically checked to see if it was still secure it was only visually checked from afar).
- v) How did this occur? The procedure used by the safety officer did not direct to also physically check the lock. **This is the root cause.**

6P category: Procedure.



Another root cause may be flushed out in one of the Why/How levels. You can track another path in the same 'interrogation' or start a new RCA using this new path.

#### **CAN THERE BE MORE THAN ONE ROOT CAUSE?**

Yes, as seen with Example 2 above there is very often more than one root cause to a problem, which means there is more than one corrective action to implement.



A separate root cause does not necessarily need to have a separate 6P category. You can have two root causes categorised as 'Procedure', but they could be the overall procedure, and a checklist used by two different areas.





#### CAN I VERIFY THE ROOT CAUSE USING THE SAME TECHNIQUE?

Yes. Work backwards of the 5Whys process to verify if the interrogation progression follows a logical path. That means - read the explanations (the Hows/Whys) in reverse order. It should follow a logical progression to the breach. Using Example 1 above:

The lock was not maintained according to the maintenance schedule (the root cause).

Therefore, the lock became old and rusted over time without anyone checking its quality.

Therefore, the deterioration caused the lock to become unlocked.

Therefore, the gate swung open.

Therefore, the deer escaped the paddock.

Therefore, the deer left the University campus and entered a neighbouring property, subsequently causing damage (the original breach statement).

A separate root cause does not necessarily need to have a separate 6P category. You can have two root causes categorised as 'Procedure', but they could be the overall procedure, and a checklist used by two different areas.

#### WHAT ARE CORRECTIVE ACTIONS?

Corrective actions resolve the identified root cause of the breach to prevent recurrence of multiple future breaches in the operating unit and perhaps other operating units.

It is expected that i) updates to Procedures/Parts etc will take 3 months to implement; ii) creation of Procedures/Parts etc will take 6 months to implement; and iii) procurement of Systems etc will take 12 months to implement.

#### **QUICK TIPS**

- Pay attention to the logic of cause-and-effect relationship.
- Try to make answers more precise.
- Look for the cause step by step. Don't jump to conclusions.
- Base statements on facts and knowledge.
- Assess the process, not people.
- Never leave "human error", "worker's inattention", "blame John", etc. as the root cause.
- Make sure that root causes certainly led to the mistake by reversing the sentences created as a result of the analysis with the use of the expression "and therefore".

#### **Compliance Management Program Annual Attestation Process Document**

#### **EMAIL SENT IN OCTOBER:**

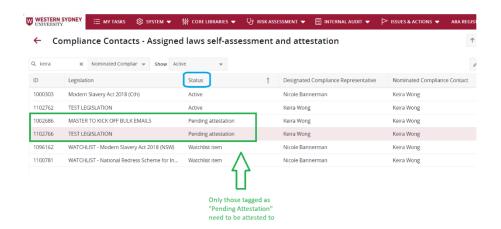
Compliance Program Unit (CPU) sends an email to the Nominated Compliance Contact with a link to the dashboard of all their assigned laws, instructing to complete the annual attestation for each assigned law.

#### COMPLETE ATTESTATION BETWEEN OCTOBER START TO NOVEMBER END

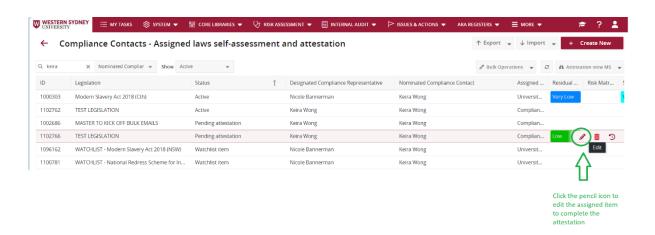
#### A. Click the link provided.

The link will open to the dashboard of all assigned laws and Watchlist items.

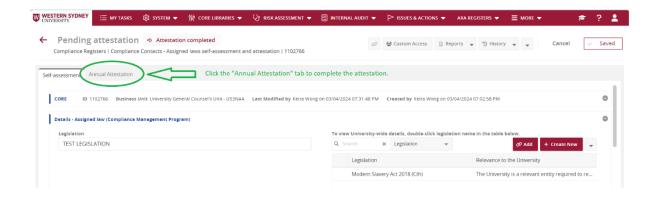
Only assigned laws tagged as 'Pending Attestation" in the status need to be annually attested to.



#### B. Click the pencil icon to update the assigned item.



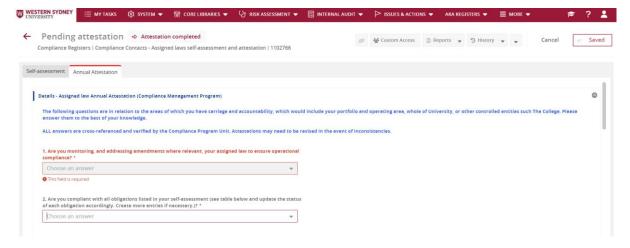
#### C. Toggle to "Annual Attestation" tab.



#### D. Start answering the attestation questions.

They are all required to be answered and you will not be able to submit (or save) the form unless you complete all fields.

TIP: If you need to Save the form to complete later, input 'dummy' text in the fields, and ensure the answers are changed to be accurate before submission.



Here is a guide to the questions:

#### Question 1.

1. Are you monitoring, and addressing amendments where relevant, your assigned law to ensure operational compliance? \*



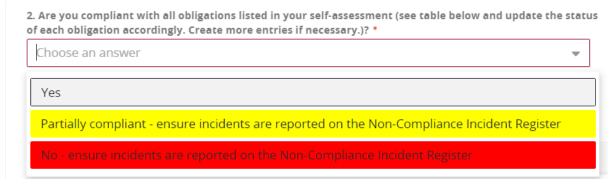
- Answer "Yes" if you are reading and addressing updates to your laws by subscribing to feeds etc (these, at a minimum, are the legislative email alerts from "LawOne@timebase").
- Answer "No" if you are not monitoring your laws.
   This may increase the risk of non-compliance with your assigned law.
   You will receive a warning notification but will be able to proceed with the form.
  - 1. Are you monitoring, and addressing amendments where relevant, your assigned law to ensure operational compliance?  $^*$



Unmonitored legislative changes exposes the University to high risk of non-compliance, resulting in adverse consequences for not just its business and operations but also its reputation. In particular, non-compliance risk can expose the University and individual staff to penalties and, in severe cases, prosecution or imprisonment.

The Compliance Program Unit automatically subscribes all individuals who are assigned laws on the University's Compliance Directory to a legislative email alert service. Contact the CPU *immediately* in the event you are not monitoring changes to your assigned laws.

#### Question 2.



- Answer "Yes" if you are compliant (i.e. no breaches or near-misses in the calendar year to *any* of your obligations.)
- Answer "Partially compliant" if there have been breaches or near-misses to some but not all of your obligations. This may increase the risk of non-compliance with your assigned law.

You will receive a notification and link to record any incidents on the non-compliance register, if you haven't already. You will be able to proceed with the form.

\*Please record non-compliance with obligations on the Non-Compliance Incident Reporting Register.

Answer "No" if there have been breaches or near-misses to all of your obligations. This may increase the risk of non-compliance with your assigned law.

You will receive a notification and link to record any incidents on the non-compliance register, if you haven't already. You will be able to proceed with the form.

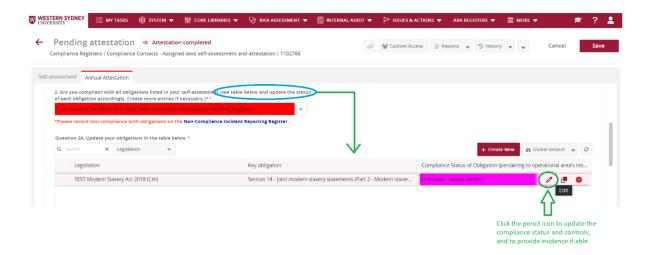
\*Please record non-compliance with obligations on the Non-Compliance Incident Reporting Register.

Note: Obligations noted as "N/A for business unit" or "N/A for the calendar year" or "N/A for the University year on year" will be taken as "Compliant".

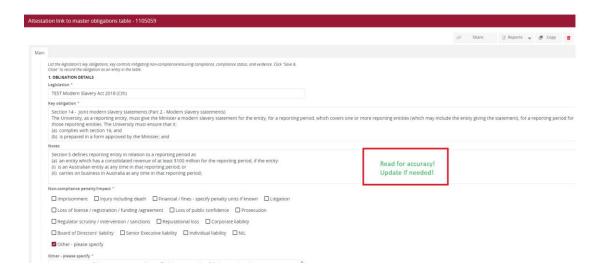
#### Question 2A.

Double click the pencil icon on each obligation to update the (opens up in new window):

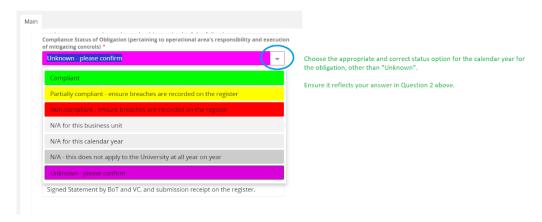
- i) the obligation (if needed)
- ii) compliance status from "Unknown"
- iii) statement of evidence of compliance
- iv) attachment of evidence if able
- v) controls that mitigate the non-compliance risk, adding more or deleting, as long as it is current and accurate (do not enter controls that aren't yet executed)
- vi) statement of evidence of controls
- vii) attachment of evidence if able



i) Read and update the the obligation (if needed).



#### ii) Update the compliance status from "Unknown"



Note: If your obligations is ALREADY noted as "N/A for business unit" or "N/A for the calendar year" or "N/A for the University year on year" do not change it UNLESS it is inaccurate. You do NOT need to mark these as "Compliant".

#### Note: Fields iii) and iv) are not required if the status is marked "N/A..."

iii) Update the statement of evidence of compliance

This is a 'worklog' field, meaning it keeps an audit trail of previous entries. You will see a history of compliance statements from 2023 by clicking "Show all".

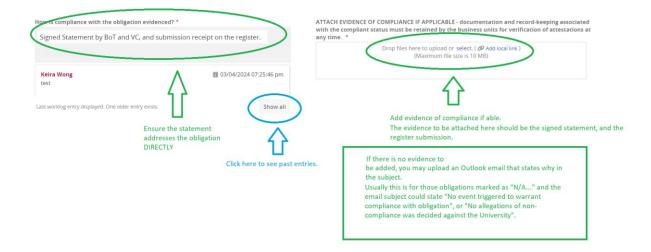
iv) Update the attachment of evidence if able

TIP: READ the obligation. The compliance must DIRECTLY address the obligation.

For example, it the obligation is to submit a report, then compliance is the report.

If the obligation is to NOT do an action, then compliance is the absence of it occurring, or the absence of any findings/decisions made against the University stating it has done the action.

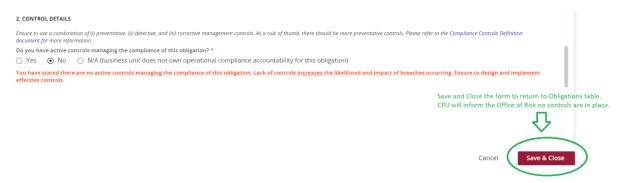
If the obligation is to follow principles in activities, the compliance would be a strategic plan.



v) Update the controls that mitigate the non-compliance risk, adding more or deleting.



Answer "No" if there are no mitigating controls in place.
 This may increase the risk of non-compliance with your assigned law.
 You will receive a warning notification and will be able to Save and Close the form to return to the Obligations table and repeat for any other obligations.



Answer "N/A" if the compliance status is "N/A for the business unit".
 You will need to state who owns the accountability in a new window.



- Answer "Yes" if you have mitigating controls in place to add (maximum of 5 to add there should be some already listed with "Yes" already chosen).
  - Review the controls for accuracy and currency, update if needed.
  - There is a Controls Definitions Document linked to help you.

Help with Controls 2. CONTROL DETAILS Ensure to use a combination of (i) preventative, (ii) detective, and (iii) corrective management controls. As a rule of thumb, there should be more preventative controls. Please refer to the Compliance Controls Definition Do you have active controls managing the compliance of this obligation? \* ● Yes No N/A (business unit does not own operational compliance accountability for this obligation) Describe management control 1 . Controls must be written WHO does WHAT and WHEN, and perhaps HOW. Use a position title, not a name.

TIP: Reward the obligation to assume the control of t TIP: Reword the obligation to ensure the control mitigates non-compliance. The Director, Compliance ensures the University's and Controlled Entities' Modern Slavery Statement for a reporting period is in consultation with all controlled entities, is approved by the Board of Trustees and signed by the Vice-Chancellor, and is uploaded to the Register by 30 June of the next year by : - adhering to the timeline, reminders, and checklist, and use of templates of board papers housed on its shared drives with Procurement [WHERE] between 1 January until 30 June of the following year. This control is \* 🗷 Accurate 💢 Current 💢 A KEY CONTROL aka directly controls the risk of non-compliance with this specific obligation (i.e. performs effectively as designed) 飠 Control must Control must be If a key control is not executed, non-compliance is almost guaranteed. written no old position titles truthfully: executed as the "WHEN" executed. indicated.

#### vi) Update the statement of evidence of controls

How can this control be evidenced? \*

Use of the timeline/checklist and other documents, and emails.



Ensure the evidence is of the CONTROL, not the compliance. If the control described are reminders, then the evidence of controls are the Outlook calendar reminders or screenshots of.

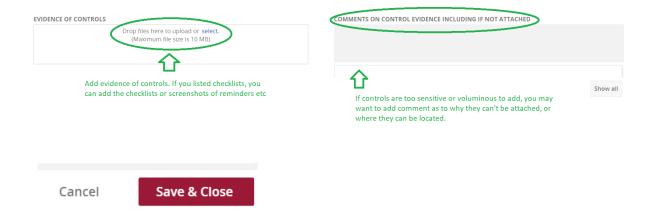
If it is a checklist, the checklist is listed.

#### Do you want to add another control for this obligation? \*

- Yes
- No
- Answer "Yes" to add more controls (maximum of 5 can be added).
- Answer "No" if there are no more controls to add.

TIP: There must be at least 1 key control listed, with a mixture of more preventative controls (use the help document) and some detective controls.

vii) Update the attachment of evidence of controls if able, or comment



- Click Save & Close to save the form and return to the obligation table.
- REPEAT FOR ALL LISTED OBLIGATIONS IN THE TABLE.

#### Question 3.



- Answer "Yes" if you uploaded evidence within the obligation
- Answer "No" if you did not upload evidence within the obligation.
- Comment on the evidence, such as location if not uploaded or 'already attached in the obligation'.

Note: This may sound a bit repetitive but it is to ensure evidence is uploaded within the obligation which is usually missed.

#### Question 4.

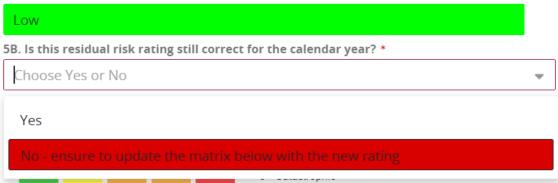


- Answer "Yes" if you have reported incidents throughout the year / before this part of the attestation ie when it was answered in the obligation.
- Answer "No" if you did not report incidents throughout the year / before this part of the attestation ie when it was answered in the obligation.
- Answer "N/A no incidences have occurred" if there were NO breaches or near misses pertaining to any of your obligations throughout the year.

Note: This may sound a bit repetitive but it is to ensure incidents are reported for the law which is usually missed or forgotten.

#### Question 5.

5A. The residual risk (likelihood x impact) of non-compliance with this assigned law AFTER key controls are executed was rated in the self-assessment as \*



- Answer "Yes" if this residual risk rating of non-compliance still remains the same as listed.
- Answer "No" if the residual risk rating of non-compliance has changed.
  - This is usually because breaches have occurred (risk increasing), or controls are not accurate or current (risk increasing), or controls have gotten stronger ie another key control, more controls, better designed and / or operating controls (risk decreasing).

The risk matrix will then become *required* for you to assess the residual risk again using the definitions on-screen for Likelihood and Impact.



Compliance with obligations of assigned law ofter key controls are executed):

Likelihood

(1) Rere: Very unlikely this will ever happen

(2) Unlikely: Not expected to happen but it is a possibility

(3) Possible: May happen occasionally

(4) Likely: Will probably happen but not not persistent issue

(5) Almost Certain: rightly likely to happen possibly frequently or already happened

IMBACT

(1) Insignificant (Some loss but not material; existing controls and procedures should cope with event or circumstance): Unlikely to result in adverse regulatory response or action

(2) Minor (Yenew with consequences that can be readily absorbed but requires management effort to minimise the Impact). Minor non-compliances or breaches of contract, Act, regulations, consent conditions, May result in an infringement notice

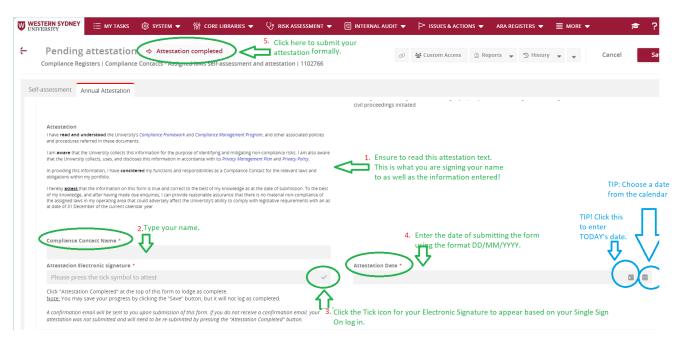
(3) Moderate (Significant event or circumstance that can be managed under normal circumstances): Breach of contract, Act, regulation; or consent conditions, Potential for regulatory action, Potential for allegations of criminal/unlawful conduct

(4) Major (Critical event or circumstance that can be endured with proper management): Major breach of contract/

Act/regulations/consent conditions, Expected to attract regulatory attention, The investigation, prosecution, or major fines possible, Allegations of criminal/unlawful conduct

(5) Catastrophic (Event or circumstance with potentially for impact on a key area): Serious breach of legislation/contract with significant prosecution/fines likely, Eurure funding/approvals/registration/licensing in jeopardy, Potential for litigation including class actions, Criminal or civil proceedings initiated

#### E. COMPLETE AND SUBMIT YOUR ATTESTATION



- 1. Read the attestation text.
- 2. Type your name.
- 3. Click the Tick icon for your electronic signature.
- 4. Choose date for the lodgement of your attestation.
- 5. Click the "Attestation Button" to submit your attestation formally.

