

The Pharmaceutical Supply Chain Initiative (PSCI):

Evaluating supplier ethics and compliance practices and programs

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Questions

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INFLUENCING CORRUPTION IN PHARMACEUTICAL SUPPLY CHAINS

PSCI WEBINAR, 25 JULY 2018

Sarah Steingrüber, Programme Manager, TI Pharmaceuticals & Healthcare

CORRUPTION & ETHICS

Corruption: the abuse of entrusted power for private gain

Ethics: moral principles that govern a person's behaviour or the conducting of an activity

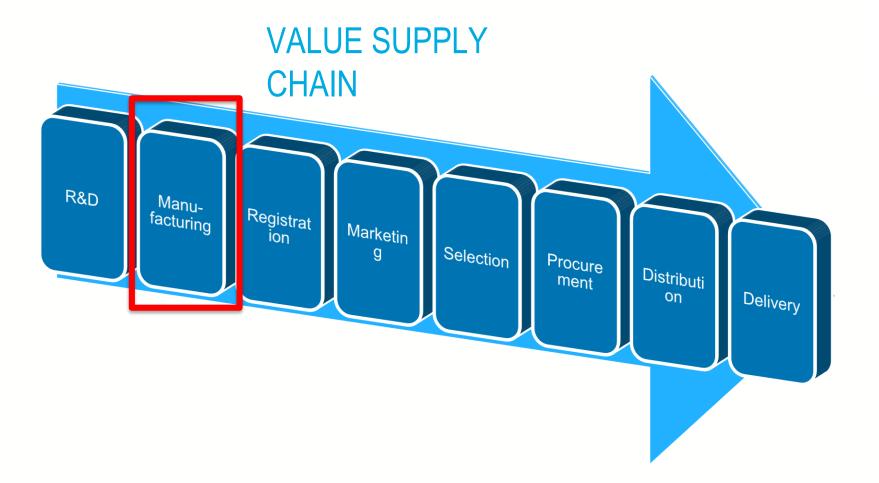
CORRUPTION IS BAD FOR BUSINESS

- Corruption adds 10% to the total cost of doing business.
- High levels of corruption is the equivalent of a 20% tax on foreign business.
- Corruption adds 25% to the cost of procurement contracts.
- Anti-corruption programmes and ethical guidelines lead to 50% fewer incidents of corruption, and to be less likely to lose business opportunities.

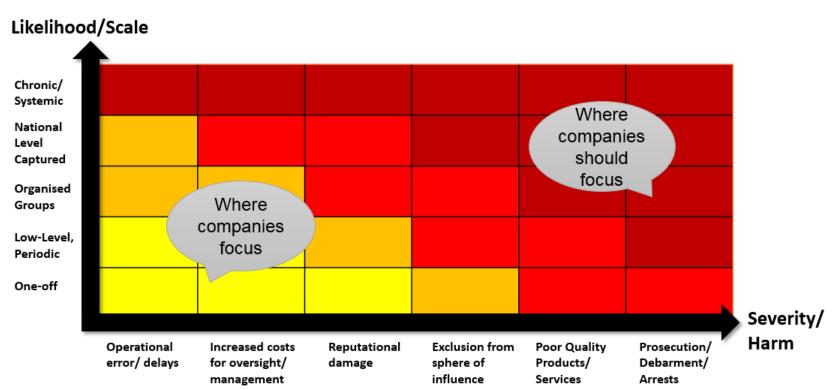
CORRUPTION IS A UNIVERSAL PROBLEM

- USD 7 trillion annual global spend
- Estimate 10-25% public procurement funds lost to corruption
- 17% of people worldwide stated they had paid a bribe when interacting with the healthcare sector





PUTTING YOUR MONEY WHERE IT MATTERS



ENTERPRISE RISK MANAGEMENT

Questions to ask:

- 1. What kinds of corruption **pose the highest risk** to achieving our objectives?
- 2. Who within the supplier company is best positioned and **most** incentivized to be corrupt?
- 3. How could one **conceal and perpetuate** corruption over time?
- 4. How can you **best deter or detect** the most harmful corruption?

FORENSIC ECONOMICS APPROACH

Apply economics to the detection and quantification of harm from behaviour.

- Identify "red flags" to define the objectives and there they are not aligned evaluate how they might best achieve their objective(s) within given constraints.
- Devise tailored mechanisms that align incentives or at least constrain undesirable behaviour

Live the culture you want to see...



THANK YOU!

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Organizational Ethics Lapses Can Lead to Supply Chain Disruption



Recent data shows an overwhelming majority of respondents experienced supply chain risk events, including lapses of corporate ethics; however, few have confidence in their ability to effectively manage the risks



87% of respondents *have faced a disruptive incident with third parties* in the last 2-3 years...





28% faced major disruption...





11% experienced a complete third party failure



Only 20% of respondents have integrated extended enterprise risk management systems in a year or more, however, 50% aspire to do so in the next 3 years

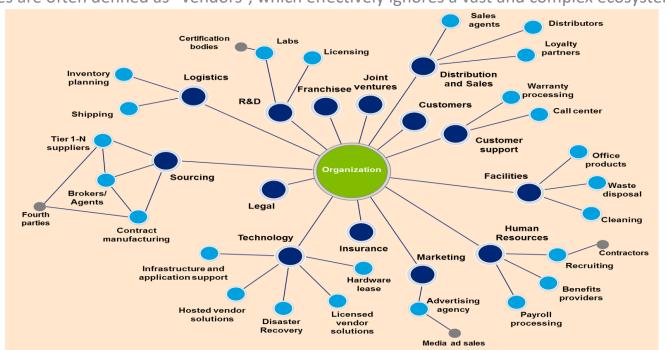


94.3% of respondents *have only low to moderate confidence in the tools and technology* used to manage third party risk and *88.6% have a similar level of confidence in the underlying risk management processes*, despite significantly higher levels of confidence in organizational commitment and governance frameworks – *creating the execution gap*

Broaden or Redefine Your Organization's Concept of 3rd Parties



3rd parties are often defined as "vendors", which effectively ignores a vast and complex ecosystem



Managing supplier risks requires understanding the frequency, the velocity, and the severity of the type of risk



The spectrum of risks ranges from chronic to catastrophic

Chronic

Persistent, frequent in nature often addressed in day-to-day operations, not likely to disrupt ability to meet demand. Efficiency gain opportunities; may be a leading indicator of a larger supply issues. These risk are managed through supplier analytics

- COGS variances
- Cash-to-cash cycle time
- Obsolete/ slow inventory
- Returns management cost
- Production changes and asset efficiency
- Lead time changes and logistics volatility
- Production & supply chain flexibility
- Schedule adherence and forecast volatility
- Production variances and order fill rates
- Return on assets
- Stock outs
- Product quality & safety

Supply Disruptions

Acute

Rapid onset, short-term in nature with potential to significantly impact ability to satisfy demand. Critical path vulnerability assessment, mitigation and continuity plans can eliminate, reduce exposure. These risks are managed though proactive risk sensing and BCP

- Reputation & social perception
- Working capital
- Return on asset
- R&D funding and new product introduction
- Loss of key partner relationships
- Increased debt
- Revenue loss
- Operating margin
- Loss of products
- Return on investment
- Regulatory fines, plant shut-downs, consent decree

Catastrophic

Immediate loss of supply with potential severe business consequences. Requires strategic assessment, crisis management, disaster recovery, business continuity planning. These risk are managed through scenario planning and business continuity planning

- Reputation & social perception
- Shareholder value
- Loss of market share
- R&D funding and new product introduction
- Loss of manufacturing assets
- Inadequate capacity
- Long term strategy
- Loss of brand value
- Regulatory fines, plant shut-downs, consent decree
- Organization survival

Supply Chain Fraud & its Impact to Assessing Ethics



	Procurement	Inventory	Production	Distribution
Employee only	 Phantom suppliers False invoices Redirection of delivery Theft of intellectual property 	 Theft of inventory Fraudulent or improper inventory capitalization 	 Theft of intellectual property Inaccurate/falsified forecast of raw materials, spare parts or finished goods 	Theft of finished goodsMark up transport costsFalsified distribution records
Employee & External Party	 Bribery/kickbacks Conflict of interest Collusion in bidding Unnecessary/ excess orders Duplicate ordering 	 Bribes from subcontractor Invoices for goods not received 	 Theft of intellectual property Bribery of government employees 	 Collusion with transporters Channel stuffing Theft of intellectual property Theft of finished goods
External Party i.e. Supplier/ Distributor Competitor	 Bribery of third party Improper government relationship 	 Bribery of subcontractors Inflated or fictitious invoices 	 Unqualified consultants Misrepresentation of technical capability and/or capacity by suppliers/vendors 	 Distribution of counterfeit products by competitors Bribery of customers by competitors

Supply Chain Risk Profiling — overview



Independence, objectivity and intellectual honesty are key to a valuable profile

Obtain basic details relating to the procurement/supply chain ecosystem based on tailored procurement questionnaire

Step 2

Based on the responses, "risk rank" vendors based on identified select characteristics and preliminary results

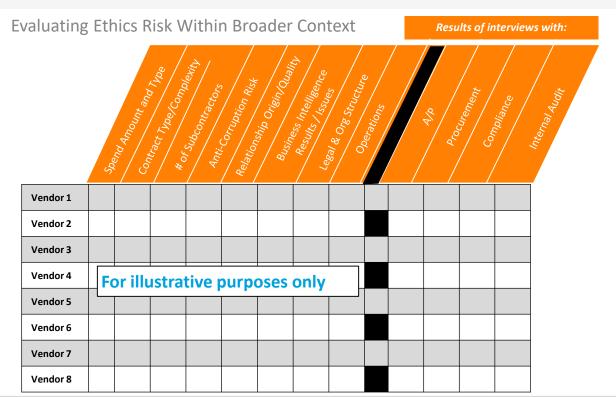
Step 3 Conduct further deep dive into identified high-risk vendors based on the risk ranking process and conduct interviews with stakeholders to develop a robust vendor selection framework

Select the high risk vendors from the vendor selection framework/matrix and apply supply chain forensics

Step 4

Supply Chain Risk Profiling— 3rd Party Risk Evaluation Framework





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PSCI PRINCIPLES What we expect from our suppliers



- Business integrity and fair competition
- No corruption, extortion or embezzlement
- No bribes
- Compliance with anti-trust/competition laws
- Accurate and truthful advertising

PSCI PRINCIPLES What we expect from our suppliers



Identification of Concerns

- Workers encouraged to raise or report on concerns/illegal activities without fear of retaliation
- Suppliers should investigate and take corrective action, as needed, on issues raised

BASIC ITEMS



- A Code of Conduct/Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)
- Training
- Management support
- Means to raise concerns (helpline, etc.)
- Act on issues raised: investigate, discipline, report and correct
- Audit/monitor
- Accurate books and records

UNDERSTANDING ETHICAL ISSUES IN THE MANUFACTURING PLANT



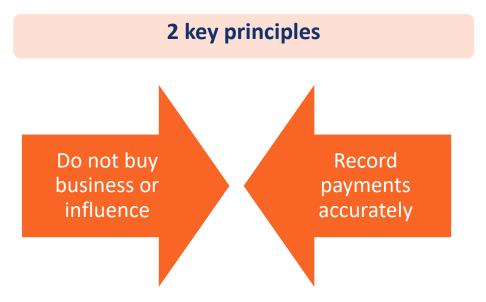
- Accounting irregularities
- Conflict of interest
- Corruption or fraud
- Falsification of business records
- Import/export controls; customs
- Public/private partnerships

UNDERSTANDING ETHICAL ISSUES IN THE MANUFACTURING PLANT



- Payments, gifts and benefits provided to healthcare professionals, patients, government officials or medical institutions
- Political contributions or lobbying
- Regulatory compliance (e.g., Quality, EHS)
- Procurement/PSM (direct and indirect suppliers)

US LAW - OVERVIEW



Do not give, pay, offer, promise or authorize the payment (directly or indirectly) of anything of value to a Healthcare Professional or a government official, to obtain or retain business or secure an unfair competitive advantage

VENDOR RISKS



- Receiving kickbacks
- Slush funds
- Conflict of interests
 - VENDORS
 - Distributors
 - Custom brokers
 - Freight forwarders
 - Suppliers
 - Other agents or contractors

NOTE...



- PSCI Audit questions focus on whether there are processes and procedures
- If possible, through interviews and document reviews, try to get evidence that such processes are actually followed
- Example questions:
 - Available helpline to raise issues; or through HR or impartial party
 - How are issues handled; number of calls handled within the past 2 years
 - Procurement system safeguards
 - Gifts allowed and when; value of gifts
 - Does management inquire if permits are quickly obtained? Off-site events with regulators
 - How does management balance between budget and production constraints and "doing the right thing" even if there is a cost
 - Incentives; targets; and tone from the top and middle

FROM THE PSCI AUDIT QUESTIONNAIRE



for i	AGEMENT SYSTEMS Self-Assessment Questionna formation only and should not be considered for p	Auditor Verification Please provide observations, details, comments and any supporting documents	
1*	mitment and Accountability Does the facility have any ethics, labor, environment, health and safety management system accreditations, certifications, or awards?	OHSAS 18001 Yes No ISO 14001 Yes No ISO 14001 Yes No ISO 50001 Yes No ISO 8000 Yes No ISO 8000 Yes No INO SA 8000 Yes No ISO 8000 Yes No ISO 9000 Yes No IS	Yes No Comments
2	Does management engage employees in open two- way communication? (e.g. Town Hall meetings, employee surveys, management factory rounds, management- employees Q&A sessions)	Yes No Please explain:	Yes No Comments
Legal and Customer Requirements			
3*	Are there any issues related to Ethics, Labor, Environment, Health, and Safety (HSE) Regulatory Compliance?	Is there any ongoing litigation or regulatory notices with respect to regulatory compliance? Yes No Are there any historical major regulatory actions? Yes No Any continuous / prolonged situations where regulatory compliance requirements are exceeded (within the past 12 months)? Yes No Please explain:	Yes No Comments
4	Does the facility assess ongoing compliance with Health, Safety, and Environment, Business Ethics issues, and Labor regulations?	Yes No Please explain:	Yes No Comments
5	Does the facility ensure that suppliers and service providers operate good practices with regard to the PSCI Principles (i.e., labor, ethics, environment, health & safety, and management systems)	Yes No If yes, how? By on-site assessment / audit:	Yes No Comments

FROM THE PSCI AUDIT QUESTIONNAIRE



ETHICS Self-Assessment Questionnaire - Questions marked an asterisk (*) are for information only and should not be considered for potential findings by the auditor.			Auditor Verification Please provide observations, details, comments and any supporting documents
Bus	iness Integrity and Fair Competition		
14	Does the facility have formal ethics policies or Codes of Conduct that govern company and employee business practices?	Yes No If yes, please indicate if the following are included: Business integrity and fair competition Anti-corruption Investigation of employee concerns Privacy Please provide a web link to the policy on your web site, or alternatively attach a copy of the policy to this questionnaire. Comments:	Yes No Comments Link or policy provided: Yes No
15	Does the facility have tools or processes to prevent corruption and facilitation payments?	Yes No Please explain: If yes, are the following elements included: - policy communicated to all employees Yes No - - periodical training Yes No - - effective monitoring system Yes No -	Yes No Comments
16	Does the facility have tools or processes to support fair competition within the market of operation/business environment? ("Please note, fair competition refers to competing companies, not competition between employees)	Yes No Please explain:	Yes No Comments
17	Does the facility have a policy about employees receiving gifts or favors from external companies with whom your company does business?	Yes No Please explain: Please explain: Please provide a web link or attach a copy of the policy to this questionnaire.	Yes No Comments Link or policy provided: Yes No
18	Is there a company policy on giving gifts and favors to Government officials / external companies / individuals that your company does business with?	Yes No Please explain: Please explain: Please provide a web link or attach a copy of the policy to this questionnaire.	Yes No Comments Link or policy provided: Yes No

FROM THE PSCI AUDIT QUESTIONNAIRE



1 U

lo	entification of Concerns						
1	9 Does the facility have practices to encourage employees to report concerns without fear of reprisal and ensure concerns are formally investigated?	Yes No Please explain:	Yes No Comments				
Р	rivacy						
2	Does the facility ensure confidentiality and privacy of information concerning companies, individuals, workers, patient rights and intellectual property?	Yes No Please explain:	Yes No Comments				
А	nimal Welfare						
2	Does the facility work with animals as a part of their business?	Yes No No II If yes, do you follow an industry standard to ensure that animals are treated humanely and to reduce the number of animal tests (e.g. Association for Assessment and Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care International). Yes No II If yes, please indicate the Standard utilized:	Yes No NA Comments				

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Questions?



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