



E&P CONSULTING

Evidence Driven Compliance

"Compliance at your fingertips"



What is Evidence Driven Compliance?

🔄 **Continuous** compliance verification through evidence based on data

🕒 **Consistent** objective reporting through standardization

🔗 **Automated** reporting through connected Data Sources



✓ **Centralized** - tool-supported evidence with history and trends

✓ **Real time** - compliance verification

✓ **On Demand** - always available

✓ **Transparency** - regarding non-compliance

✓ **Low manual effort** - for providing evidence



Distinction from Data Driven Compliance

Evidence Driven Compliance focuses on identifying relevant data from selected, quality-assured sources to clearly demonstrate that controls are effectively implemented – applying a top-down rather than bottom-up approach. It refines the Data Driven model into meaningful, evidence-based datasets, resulting in a stronger cost-benefit ratio, smarter resource allocation, and more reliable data quality.



DATA DRIVEN COMPLIANCE

- **High implementation effort and costs** due to complex processes.
- **Required expertise in Data Science** and additional effort for coordination, e.g. Data Aggregation.
- **Data protection risks** when dealing with sensitive information which must be carefully managed.



EVIDENCE DRIVEN COMPLIANCE

- **Flexible expandability** to seamlessly integrate new requirements.
- **Targeted implementation effort** with low risk of unforeseen costs – no "watering can principle".
- **Easy integration** into an auditable, compliance-oriented process landscape.



The 5 Pillars of the Evidence Driven Compliance Methodology

1

REGULATORY / COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

Comprehensive requirements mapping:
Capturing regulatory, compliance-related as well as internal and group-wide requirements.
New requirements can be seamlessly matched and integrated into the requirements if needed.

2

INTERNAL GOVERNANCE

Definition of requirements within internal Governance:
Translating requirements into concrete control measures, documentation in guidelines, policies, work instructions, and standards.

3

INTERNAL CAPABILITIES

Definition of IT capabilities:
Identification and description of central IT functions.
Mapping to control requirements:
Assigning IT capabilities to internal control requirements to ensure compliance and efficiency.

4

CONTROL ITEMS

Definition of internal control items:
Development of technical measures for implementing internal capabilities and ensuring objectives are achieved.

5

EVIDENCES

Identification of evidence:
Identification of evidence that confirm fulfillment of Control Items. Where possible, evidence based on data is used.



Continuous Compliance Improvement Cycle

On-demand Identification and Qualification:

Fast detection, assessment, and quantification of compliance gaps at asset level – timely and precise.

Targeted Risk Analysis:

Clear documentation of related risks enables well-founded assessment and transparent communication.

Prioritization of Measures:

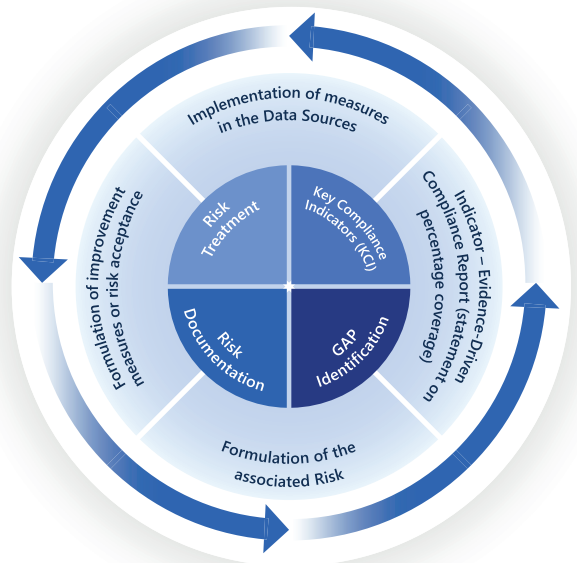
Easily understandable decision-making foundations for implementing improvement measures, along with well-founded evaluations of risk acceptances.

Real-time Overview:

Direct visibility of progress in implementing measures through connected data sources – enabling proactive management.

Efficient Risk Mitigation:

Simplified closure of identified risks through clear evidence-based documentation using KCI reporting.



Future Growth Potential



Set of written rules management as a DB-native solution in Evidence Based Compliance

Policies are centrally documented in a database and annual review processes are automatically initiated. In the audit context, audit-relevant paragraphs are specifically displayed including evidence-based evidence.



Flexible expandability for new regulatory requirements

Both internal and external requirements (e.g., EU AI Act) can be seamlessly integrated – reporting is automatically expanded and evidence-based.



Application in addressing regulatory findings

The handling of findings and the closure of regulatory gaps mainly differ in their timing priority. The existing organization can utilize a factory approach for formal processing of findings, avoiding the need to set up "Task Forces".



Gap analysis for new or expanded requirements

System-supported analysis to identify gaps between current implementation status and newly introduced or expanded requirements (e.g., DORA, internal policies) at an early stage.



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