



**YOUNG EUROS
AI CONFERENCE**
LONDON 2019

Session 1: 9.30 – 10.30

SAI(s)	Workshop title	Workshop abstract
Austria	Digitalization – Challenges and Risks	<p>When we think about rapidly changing landscapes, some of us will think of one ever-present buzzword in particular. Digitalization has become one of the biggest trends in our society and we should be wary of underestimating the impact it will have on our lives. So how do SAIs stay relevant in fast-paced, changing environments? While some of us may be IT experts, for others it might be more difficult to get comfortable with augmented analytics, blockchain, deep learning, connected clouds and so forth. From my point of view, SAIs do not necessarily have to be experts in all those technologies, but in our future line of work we might very well face more and more challenges and risks of the digital transformation. Staying up-to-date might become even more difficult in the future - one more reason why sharing our experiences and thoughts is crucial to face upcoming challenges.</p>
Belarus	Liberalisation of audit principles	<p>Reforms or Optimization? Stability of audit principles as the key element of business stability in The Republic of Belarus. Starting a business, or how to make audit system work with no harm to it. Risk assessment. Selection of subjects of audit. To require or not to require? Restrictions for audit institutions that don't reduce its efficiency. External audit: to penalize or to prevent? Preventive focus in audit activity in the Republic of Belarus. Sectoral audit. Evolution of preventive control in the Republic of Belarus.</p>
Finland	How can SAIs identify relevant audit topics in changing environment?	<p>As stated in the invitation of the conference, the environments in which we operate are in a constant state of flux. Relevance of an audit institution depends on the relevance of its work. Work must focus on the most important issues and high-risk processes and phenomena. For achieving the highest relevance, an audit institution must monitor its operational environment and point out the most risky and emerging issues from the whole-of-government perspective.</p>

Workshop we would like to facilitate is a session, which would focus on monitoring of the operational environment and risk analysis. By attending this workshop, participants will learn how other SAIs work and gain new insights into how their SAI could improve adaptation to continuously evolving environments. At first, we would like to introduce how we monitor our operational environment in NAOF now and in the near future and how we see the process could be evolved into a better one. Then, depending on the number of participants, we would like to organize smaller discussion groups and discuss how different SAIs follow their operational environments and what would be the ideal way to do it. At the end of the workshop, ideas will be summarised and best practices shared.

Impact of SAIs: how can we become influencers?

Is it possible to have a world where SAIs are booming influencers and win over society? Where they have their own distinct ways of working and presenting themselves? The content they create makes a strong impact on their followers, they spread their messages in a natural and relatable manner? Can the content they share reach thousands of people?

Impact of SAIs: how can we become influencers?
(Lithuania)

Yes, it is possible. Even more – it is inevitable!

Therefore, we have compiled the finest tips for SAIs on how to become an influencer, how to be one of the most significant influencers that has a positive impact on a country and its people. Let's take a leaf out of the influencers' notebook and increase our impact by adopting their innovative approach. Make SAIs the influencers of today!

**Lithuania +
Israel**

Strengthening the interaction with the public and increasing the impact of audit reports

In order to remain relevant SAIs must develop diverse communication channels with the public and use them throughout the different stages of the audit process. Such interactive approach will strengthen the interaction with the public and increase the impact of audit reports.

Strengthening the interaction with the public and increasing the impact of audit reports
(Israel)

During the workshop, we will present and discuss advanced and innovative methods for SAIs to interact with the public, and to get the public involved in different stages of the audit, including after publishing the audit report. For example, various kinds of public participation, social media tools and more.

<p>Norway + The Netherlands</p>	<p><u>Staff competence - how to keep up?</u> Competence - how to convey, maintain and enhance the existing competence in an organization? What is the best way for an organization to maintain and enhance staff competence in the dynamic world we live in? How do we map knowledge gaps, how do we work to minimise these gaps? How do we also maintain our SAI's "special knowledge", acquired through our mandate, and how do we develop that?</p> <p>Staff competence - how to keep up? (Norway)</p>
<p>Norway + The Netherlands</p>	<p><u>Basic Capabilities of Governmental Institutions</u> In my presentation I will explain about the 'Capability Approach' in ethics, and how this approach can be an example for a systematic approach that SAI's can use in developing their own independent and consistent vision on the functioning of governmental institutions, government spending and related public matters. A vision that can contribute to the reliability and relevance of SAI's as partners for governments. During this presentation participants are asked to actively think about, and discuss, their vision on capabilities of governmental institutions and the position of supreme audit institutions.</p> <p>Basic Capabilities of Governmental Institutions (The Netherlands)</p>
<p>Poland</p>	<p>In Maslow's hierarchy of needs food was included in basis physiological needs required for human survival. Undeniably, food has influence on people's lives and health. Therefore, this category is special protected by law. Food law, as well as foodstuffs, is constantly evolving. Genetic modifications, cultured meats, developing technics related to production, processing and distribution, wide catalogue of food additives and expanse of private laboratories – these are the main technological changes that concern food official controls authorities. In social perception activity of those authorities, especially their effectiveness in ensuring food safety, should be verified by supreme audit institutions (SAIs).</p> <p>Food control audit - an assessment of the effectiveness of the food official controls in the light of technological and social changes</p> <p>It is noticeable that technological developments related to food production do not correspond with social changes related to consumers' preferences towards foodstuffs market. Despite scientific progress, people expect products that corresponds with cultural movements such as "slow life" or "fair trade" and prefer ecological methods of production rather than technological modifications. Since many years Polish Supreme Audit Office (NIK) audits food official controls authorities. NIK verified activities of these authorities related to ensuring food safety, for example: supervision of the use of food additives and food supplements or supporting progress of organic farming. In the light of overloaded food safety system, performing audits of food official controls authorities by SAIs seems to be extremely important. Such activity of SAI should include not only technological progress but also social changes, especially</p>

related to growing consumer awareness. In this way the impact of SAIs on food safety system is remarkably relevant.

UK

The future of
Parliamentary audit

This session will discuss the future of audit for Parliament. Why do we matter to Parliament? Why should MPs be interested in what public audit does? What is the future for Parliament and public audit? How does the UK NAO relate to Parliament and what lessons have we learnt from this?