

IT Risk Management: IT Audit

This is not an ADB material. The views expressed in this document are the views of the author/s and/or their organizations and do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Asian Development Bank, or its Board of Governors, or the governments they represent. ADB does not guarantee the accuracy and/or completeness of the material's contents, and accepts no responsibility for any direct or indirect consequence of their use or reliance, whether wholly or partially. Please feel free to contact the authors directly should you have queries.



Agenda – Purpose of Presentation

- Define Purpose of IT Audit Coverage
- Identify Scope of IT Audit/Risk Based Audit
- Describe Roles and Responsibilities
- Identify Supervisory Expectations



Purpose of IT Audit

- Provides Risk-Focused evaluation of the effectiveness of controls over IT risks
- Evaluates risk management, internal controls and compliance with policies
- Remains risk-focused to ensure right scope, depth, and focus
- Promotes current and sound internal controls
- Ensures timely resolution of audit deficiencies
- Informs the board of the effectiveness of risk management

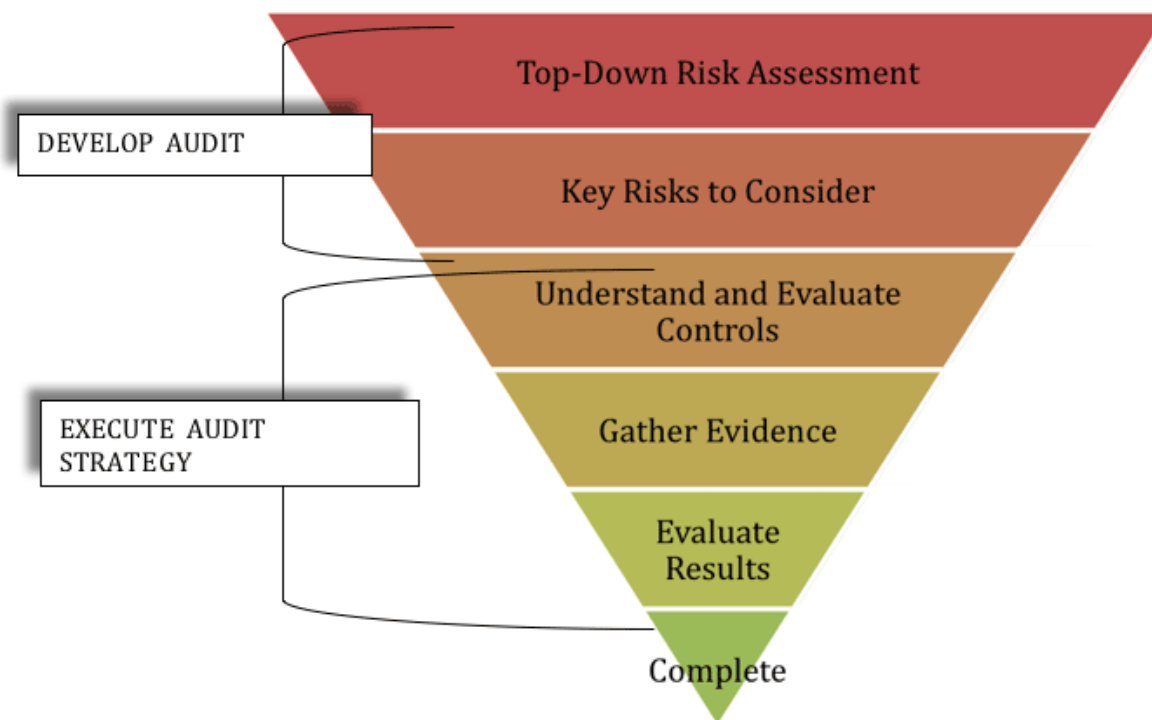
Scope of IT Audit

Dynamic nature of IT emphasizes importance of risk-based audit work, some areas for consideration include:

- IT management
- IT strategic planning
- Data center operations
- Client/server architecture
- Local and wide area networks
- Telecommunications
- Physical and information security
- Electronic banking
- Systems development
- Business continuity planning

Risk Based Auditing

- An effective risk-based auditing program will cover all of an institution's major activities.
- The frequency and depth of each area's audit will vary according to the risk assessment of the area.
- The audit program should be appropriate for the size and complexity of the institution.



Risk Based Auditing

- Risk-based IT audit programs should:
 - Identify data, application and operating systems, technology, facilities, and personnel
 - Identify business activities and processes
 - Include profiles of significant business units, departments, and product lines or systems, and associated business risks and control features
 - Document the structure of risk and controls throughout the institution
 - Annual board or audit committee approval
 - Implement the audit plan
 - Include a program that monitors the risk assessment and updates it at least annually.

Board of Directors / Senior Management

- Responsible for ensuring that the system of internal controls operates effectively through an effective internal audit function.
 - Provide an internal audit function capable of evaluating IT controls
 - Engage outside consultants or auditors to perform the internal audit function, or
 - Use a combination of both methods to ensure adequate IT audit coverage.
- Establish an audit committee to oversee audit functions and report to full board on significant audit matters.



Board
of Directors

Board of Directors / Senior Management

- Ensure that written guidelines for conducting IT audit have been adopted
 - Review and approve audit strategies, policies and programs
 - Monitoring the effectiveness of the audit function
- Assign responsibility for the internal audit function to a member of management – internal audit manager.
- Ensure independence of the internal audit function.



Board
of Directors

Board of Directors / Senior Management

- Be aware of and understand significant risks and control issues associated with the institution's operations including risks in new products, emerging technologies, information systems, and electronic/mobile banking.
- Board and audit committee members should seek training to fill in knowledge gaps.
- Meet periodically with internal and external auditors to discuss audit work performed and conclusions reached on IT systems and controls.



Board
of Directors

Audit Management

- Implementing board-approved audit directives
- Oversee the audit function
- Provide leadership and direction in communicating and monitoring audit policies, practices, programs, and processes.
- Establish clear lines of authority and reporting
- Ensure the necessary independence, experience, education, training, and skills



Internal Audit Manager

- Internal control risk assessments
- Audit plans
- Audit programs
- Audit reports
- Oversee audit staff
- Provide policies and procedures to guide audit staff
- Ensure adequate expertise and resources to identify inherent risks and assess effectiveness of controls in IT operations



Internal Audit Staff

- Assess independently and objectively the controls, reliability, and integrity of IT environment.
- Evaluate IT plans, strategies, policies, and procedures to ensure adequate management oversight.
- Assess day-to-day IT controls to ensure compliance with policies and standards set forth by the board
- Operational audits and systems development audit to ensure appropriate internal controls are in place



Internal Audit Staff

- Identify weaknesses
- Review management plans for addressing weaknesses
- Monitor resolution
- Report to the board or audit committee on material weaknesses



Operating Management

- Formally and effectively respond to IT audit or examination findings and recommendations
- Correcting root causes of the audit or control exceptions
- Audit should:
 - Document, report and track recommendations and outstanding deficiencies, and
 - Conduct timely follow-up audits to verify the effectiveness of management's corrective actions for significant deficiencies.



External Auditors

- Review IT controls and part of overall evaluation of controls when providing an opinion on the adequacy of an institution's financial statements.
- Review general and application controls affecting financial statement preparation and reporting.
- Extent of work needs to be clearly defined in the engagement letter.
 - Scope
 - Objectives
 - Resource requirements
 - Audit timeframe
 - Resulting reports



Independence

- Board of directors should ensure that audit department does not participate in activities that may compromise, or appear to compromise independence
- Determining independence:
 - Position with organization and line of reporting
 - Activities and responsibilities
 - Free from management interference
 - Access to needed records
 - Adequate staffing
 - Periodic discussions with or presentations to audit committee or board of directors
 - Requirement that management respond formally and timely to significant adverse audit findings



Outsourcing Internal IT Audit

- Contract between institution and a third-party to provide internal IT audit services
- An acceptable practice used institutions of varying sizes and complexities
- May take many forms varying from providing expertise to internal audit staff on a particular project to the come outsourcing of all internal audit work
- Board and senior management retain all responsibility
- Institution should conduct appropriate due diligence
- Ensure proper oversight of outsourced internal audit work



Evaluating IT Audit

- Directorate Oversight
- Independence
- Risk assessment
- Audit planning
- Scope
- Audit work papers
 - Timeliness and quality of reports
 - Thoroughness and quality of work papers
- Monitoring and resolution of issues
- Qualifications of IT auditors
- Effective reporting to Board & other Stakeholders



Evaluating IT Audit

- Qualification of Internal & External IT auditors
 - Training
 - Expertise
 - Experience
 - Credentials



Supervisory Considerations

Structure and Reporting

- Organizational structure, committee membership and reporting relationships
- Reporting process and disposition of potential issues
- Management and scoping of external auditor engagements
- Board approval of independence, audit charter and internal standards
- Accountability for and status of plan
- Regularity and content of reports and board packages
- Board awareness and involvement in modifications to plan and target dates for issues

Supervisory Considerations

Quality of the Work Performed

- Root cause of issue identified
- Significant risks covered: information security, cybersecurity, business continuity, vendor management
- Audit schedules/cycles tie to audit universe/risk assessment
- Repeat audit findings clearly identified
- Findings and conclusions accurately depict operating environment
- Findings noted in work papers are the same as those reported to management
- Independently report audit issues to senior management/Board

Supervisory Considerations

Management Responsiveness

- Issue tracking and reporting process (Outstanding issue report)
- Audit department independence and standards
- Management response captured with estimated completion date