



The Institute of
Internal Auditors
Indonesia

2014 ACIIA CONFERENCE BALI, INDONESIA

ASIAN CONFEDERATION OF INSTITUTE OF INTERNAL AUDITORS

The Stones Hotel - Legian, Bali

24 - 25 November 2014

Organized by:



Supported by:



Transforming Internal Audit Processes

Working Smarter, Not Harder

Amanda Wall B.Bus, CPA, MIIA (Aust)
Professional Development Instructor
for

AUDITsmarter

NOT HARDER

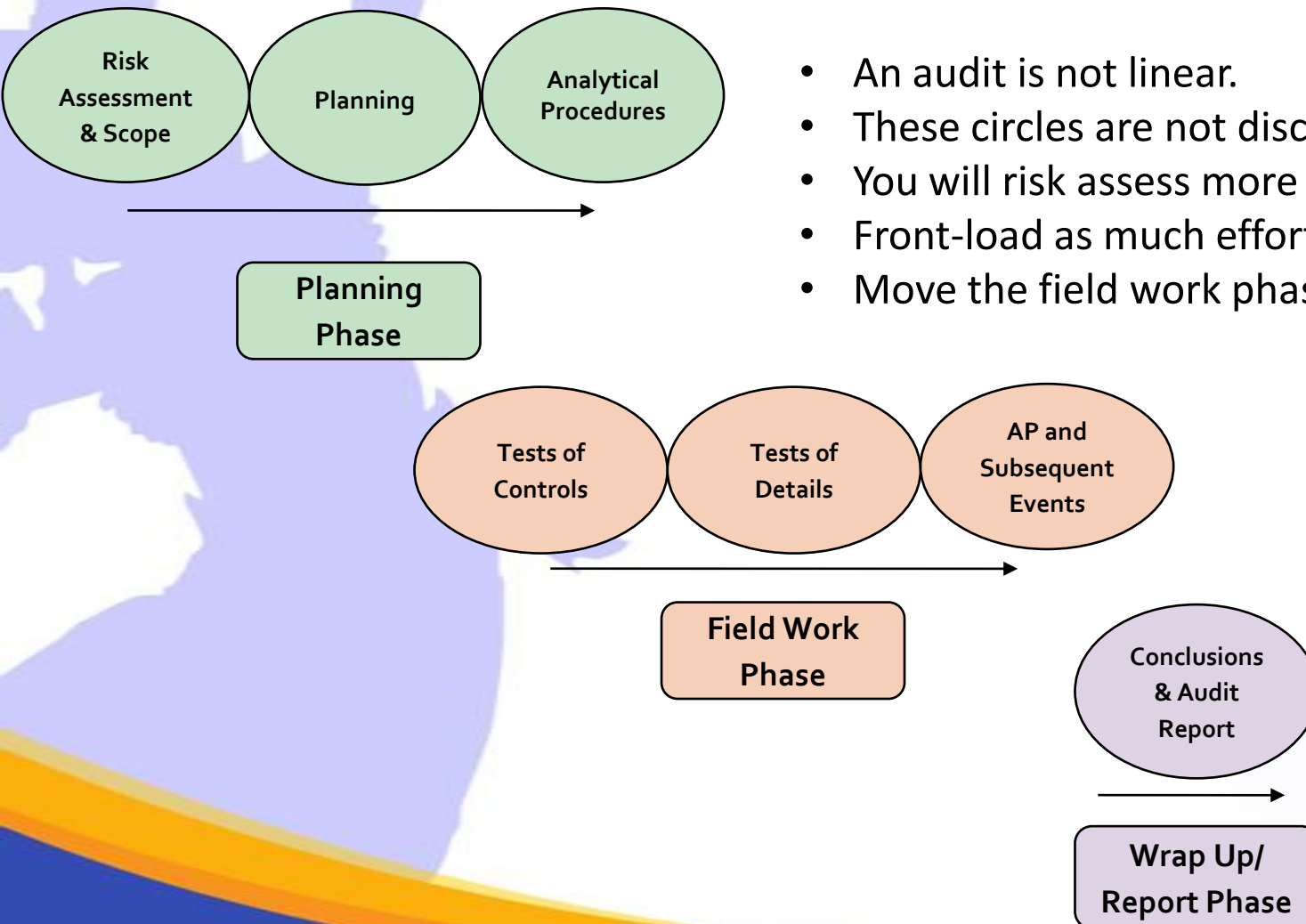


Audit Smarter, Not Harder!

- The Problems With the “Traditional Approach”
- The Standards Support Auditing Smarter!
- The Key to Transformation
- You Can Do More with Less!
- What the World-Class Auditors are Doing... It’s at Your Fingertips!
- You Can Audit Smarter!



The Problems With the “Traditional Approach”

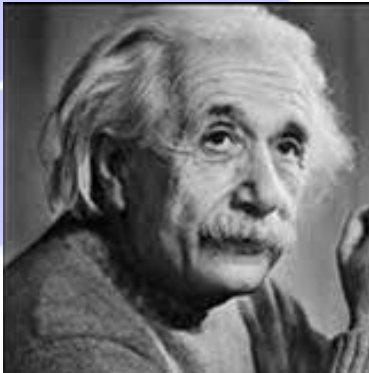


- An audit is not linear.
- These circles are not discrete tests.
- You will risk assess more than once.
- Front-load as much effort as possible.
- Move the field work phase to your office.



The Problems With the “Traditional Approach”

The world is calling for a “**new auditor**”...
six sigma, proactive, preventive rather than corrective



Albert Einstein said, "We cannot solve our problems with the same thinking we used when we created them."

We now say, “We can’t keep doing it the same old way, and expect different results.”

It’s time to take a more mathematical and scientific approach to auditing



Are You Auditing Harder??

It's time to be more innovative!
However change is not always easy... we get comfortable
with routine.

So if you are happy with

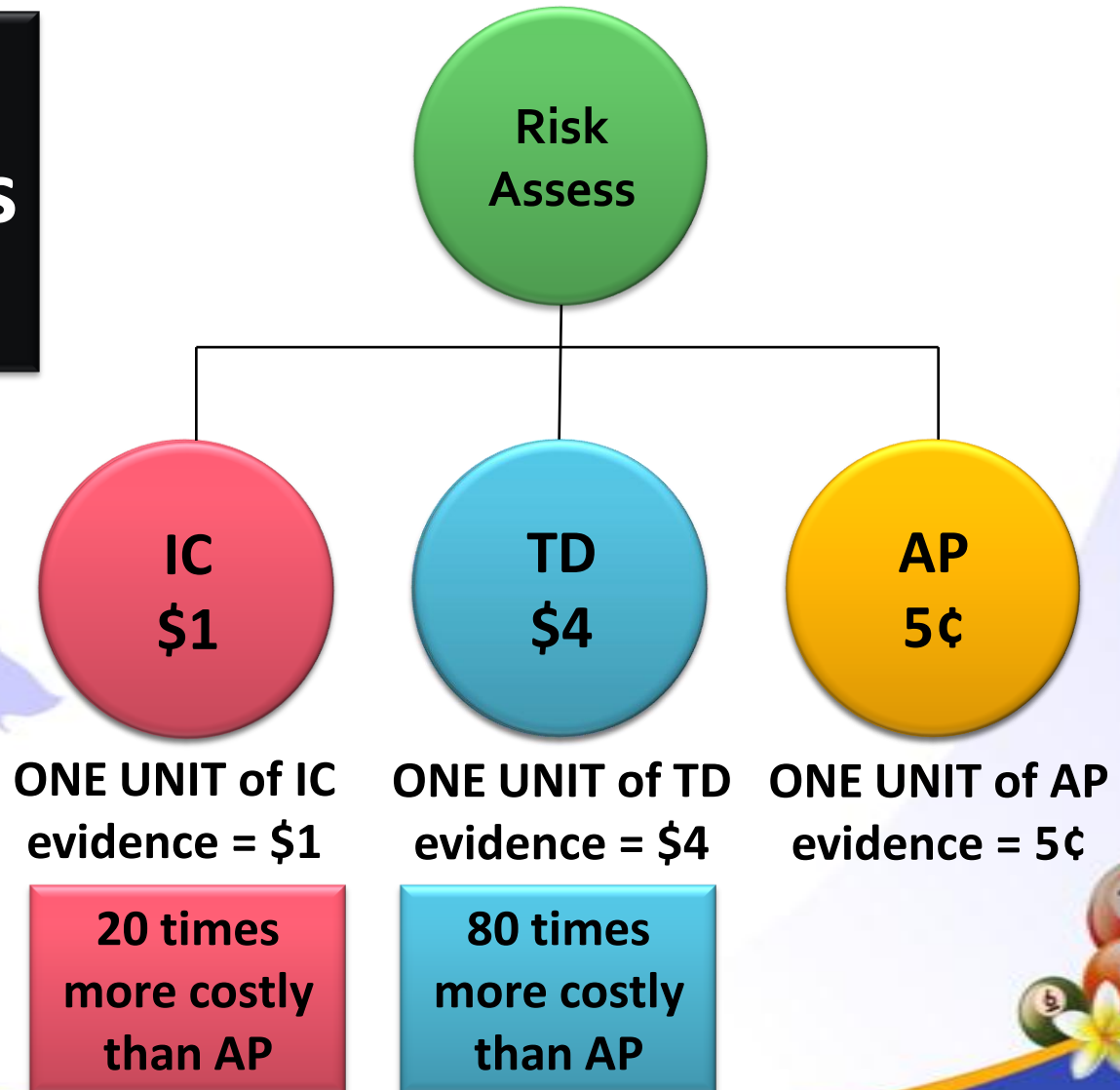
- A long and ever growing to do list
- Too much to do and never enough time to do it
- Tight deadlines
- Exceeding audit budgets and
- Inefficient, over-auditing...

Then this is not for you!

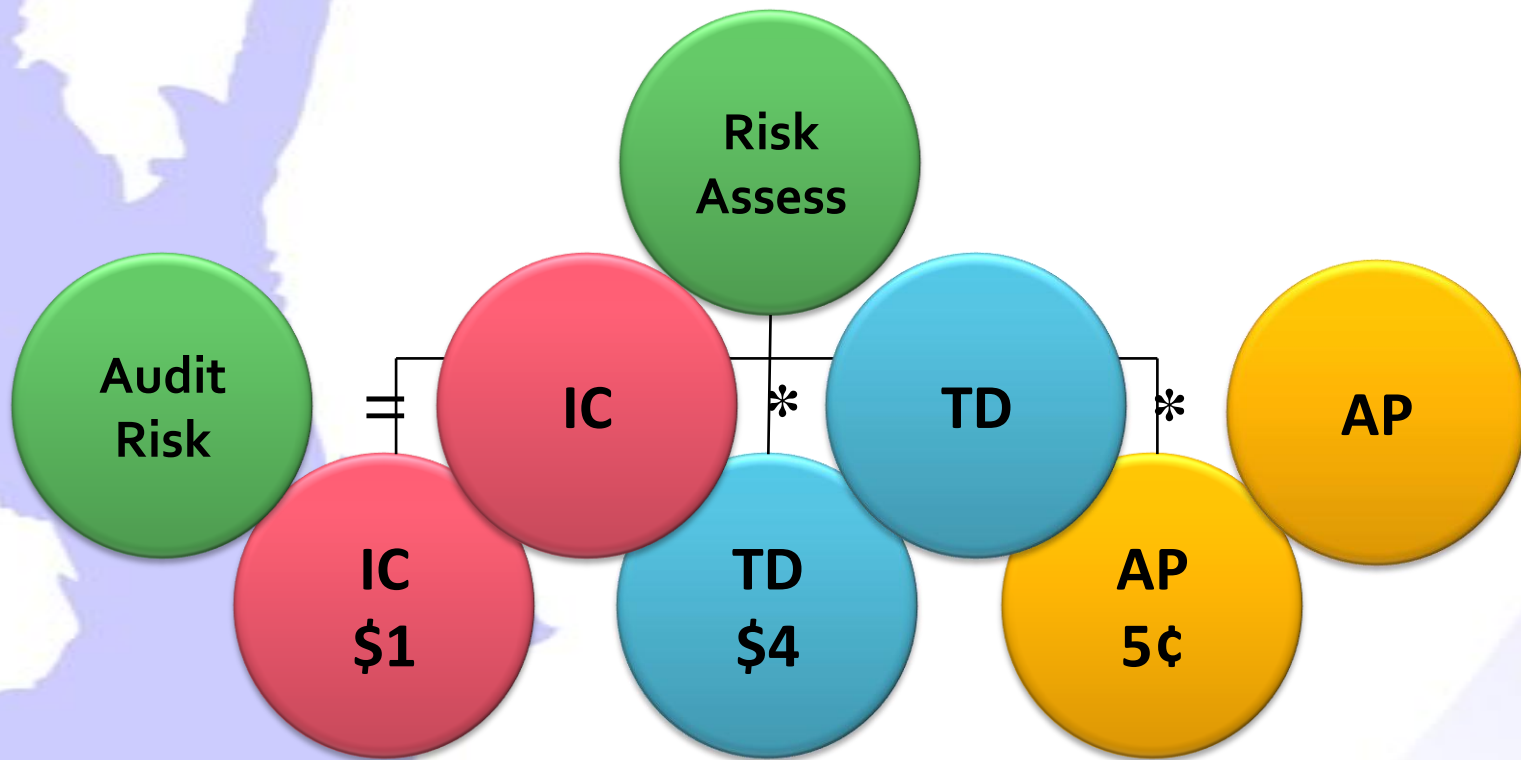
**But if you want change to better practices...
Invest time now and save time later.**

The Key to Transformation

**It is
back to basics
Audit 101**

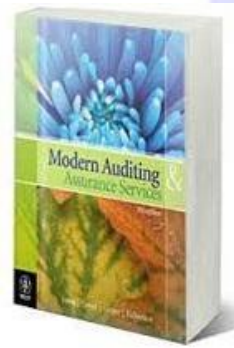


The Key to Transformation



Why Aren't I Using the Audit Risk Model

The Audit Risk Model is in chapter 1 of literally EVERY audit text ever written.



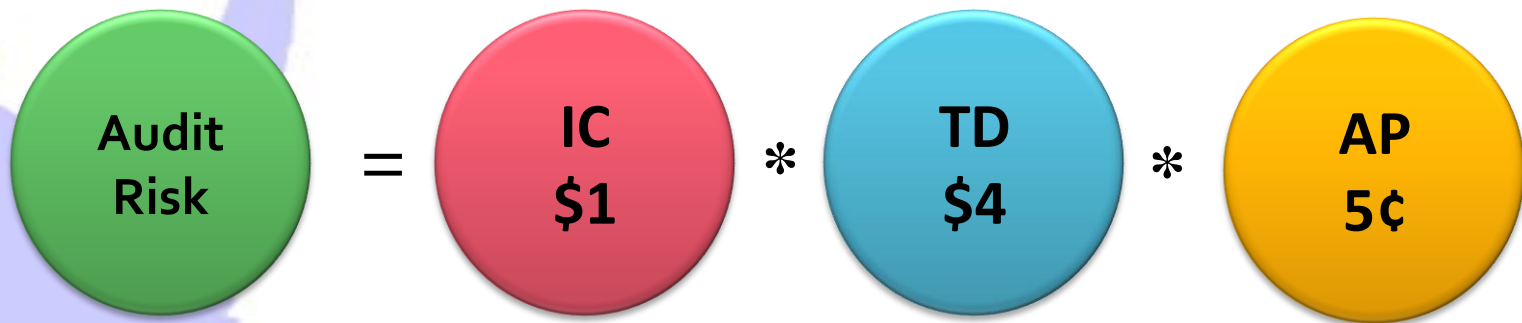
Why am I NOT using the Audit risk Model??
Well...

- 33% of the people reading this material were not accounting majors
- 50% of the accounting majors never took an auditing class in college
 - 70% of internal auditors never worked in public accounting

Based on the percentages above, statistically, the odds are very low that you have ever seen this model, even once.



The Key to Transformation



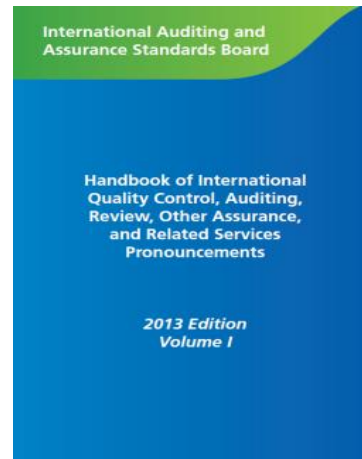
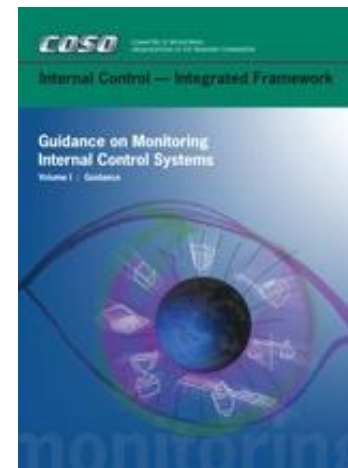
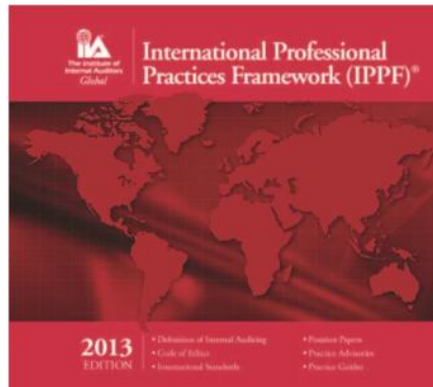
Are You Getting the Most out of Analytics?

Are you:

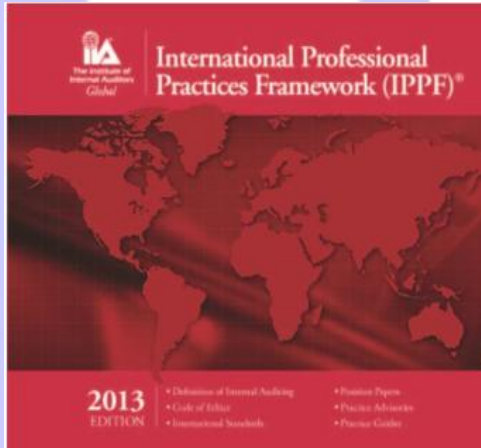
- Doing the 5¢ test?
- Using the 5¢ test to full capacity?
- Quantifying reliance on each type of evidence?
- Performing data-driven risk assessment?



The Standards Support Auditing Smarter!



The Standards Support Auditing Smarter!



IPPF 2013 Revisions: Due Professional Care – Use of Technology-based Audits (Revised) Standard 1220.A2 (Revision in **bold**)

In exercising due professional care internal auditors **must** consider the use of technology-based audit and other data analysis techniques.

Practice Advisory PA-2320-1 addresses analytical procedures.

3. Analytical procedures may be performed using monetary amounts, physical quantities, ratios, or percentages. Some analytical procedures may be: ratio, trend, and regression analysis, reasonableness tests, period-to-period comparisons, comparisons with budgets, forecasts, and external economic information.



The Standards Support Auditing Smarter!

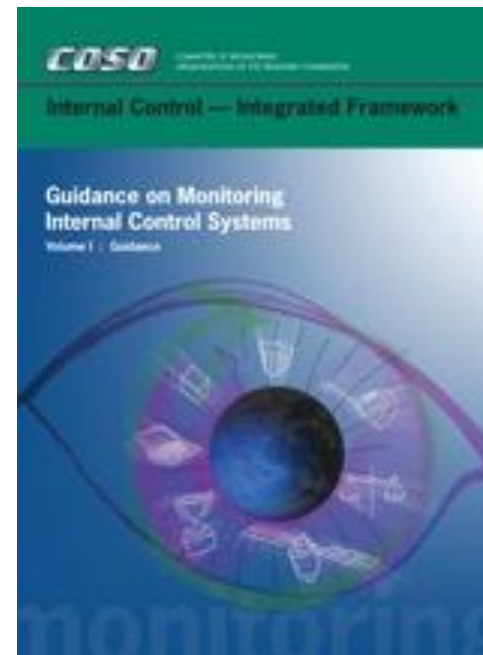
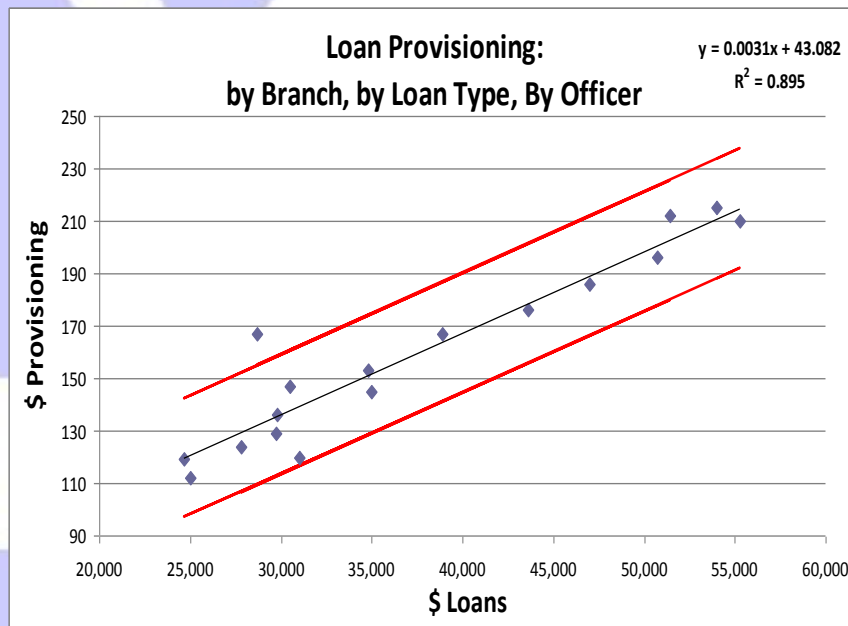
ISA 200 “Objectives of Auditor” states

“the auditor may utilize a model that expresses the components of audit risk, and their relationships, in mathematical terms to arrive at an acceptable level of detection risk.”.



The Standards Support Auditing Smarter!

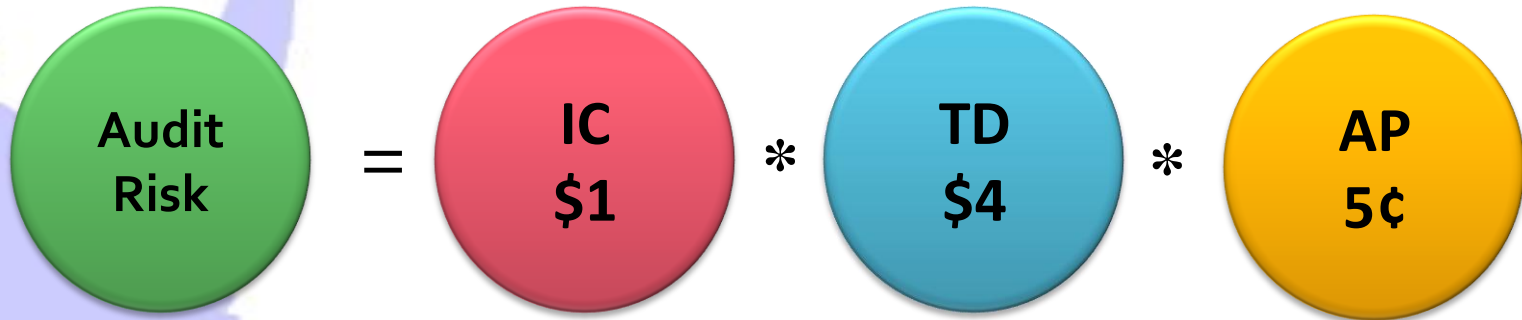
COSO “Guidance on Monitoring Internal Control Systems”



Dr Dan was an invited participant contributing practical “how to do it” business cases to Volume III of this document



The Key to Transformation



Are You Getting the Most out of Analytics?

Are you:

- Doing the 5¢ test?
- Using the 5¢ test to full capacity?
- Quantifying reliance on each type of evidence?
- Performing data-driven risk assessment?



Are You Doing the 5¢ Test?



We do analytics!

But there's analytics and
there's **ANALYTICS...**



The Standards Support Auditing Smarter!

ISA 520 “Analytical Procedures” defines analytics as
*“evaluations of financial information through analysis of
plausible relationships among both financial and non-financial
data”*.



Are You Doing the 5¢ Test?

Does use of technology to run queries over large data sets meet the definition of an ‘analytical procedure’ per the standards??

Is it really **ANALYSIS** of plausible relationships?

Let’s compare!

Commonly Used “Data Analytics”

- Summary of spending by vendor;
- Identification of duplicate payments or duplicate payroll details;
- Identification of possible split orders;
- Review for blank fields/sequential ordering.

True “Analytical Procedures”:

- The proportion of purchase order invoices to direct invoices;
- The proportion of overtime in relation to payroll hours;
- Comparing travel costs to number of nights spent out of town.

Are You Doing the 5¢ Test?

Let's put it another way...

are you automating the \$4 test or doing the 5¢ test??

Commonly used “data analytics”:

- Summary of spending by vendor;
- Identification of duplicate payments or duplicate payroll details;
- Identification of possible split orders;
- Review for blank fields/sequential ordering

True “analytical procedures”:

- The proportion of purchase order invoices to direct invoices;
- The proportion of overtime in relation to payroll hours;
- Comparing travel costs to number of nights spent out of town.



Are You Doing the 5¢ Test?



We do analytics!

But are you doing

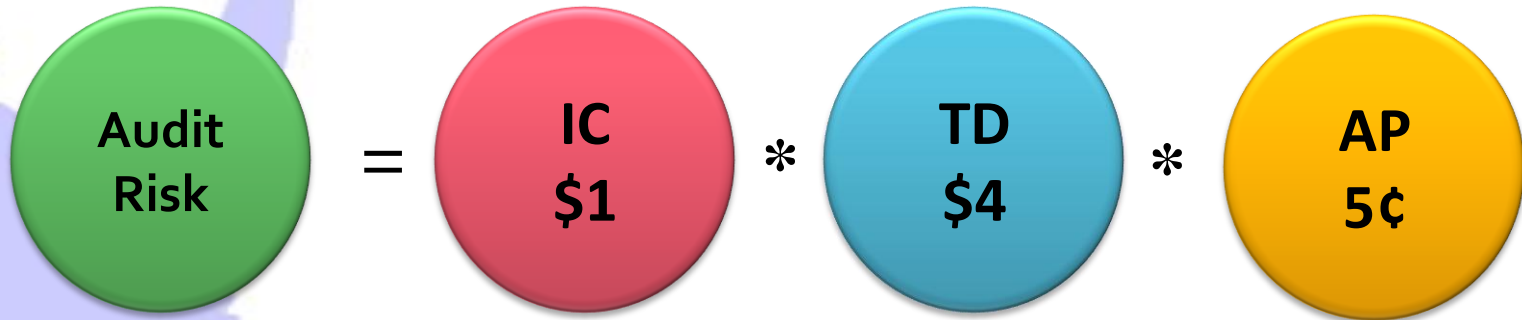
DATA ANALYTICS (\$4)

or

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES (5¢)...



The Key to Transformation



Are you:

- Doing the 5¢ test?
- Using the 5¢ test to full capacity?
- Quantifying reliance on each type of evidence?
- Performing data-driven risk assessment?



Are You Using the 5¢ Test to Full Capacity?



We do analysis!
Ratios... Trending...

Accounts Payable
Expenditure = %

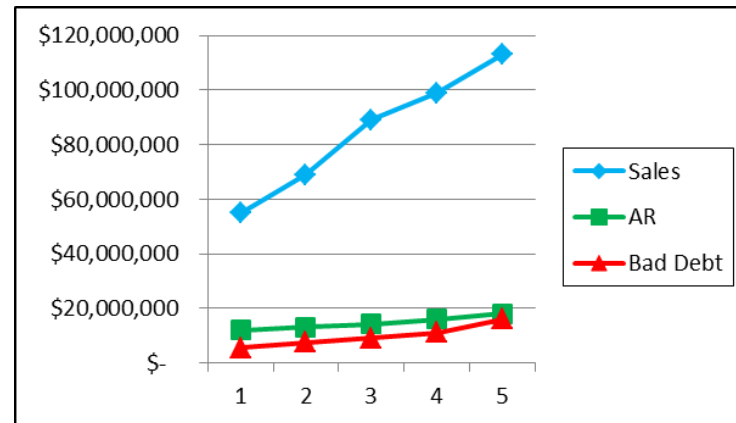
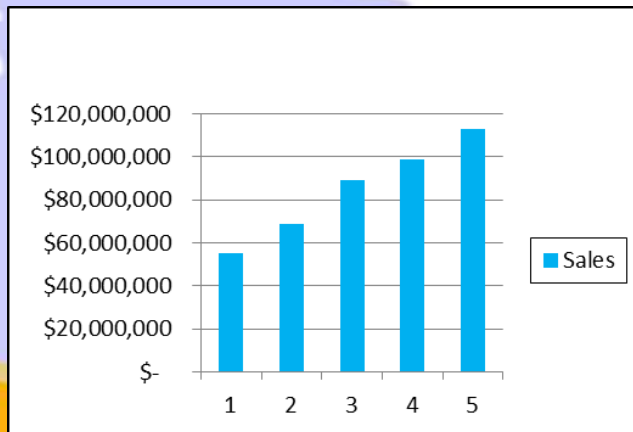
Compared
to

Last year
Accounts Payable = %
Last year Expenditure

Payroll Expense
Total Expenditure = %

Compared
to

Last year
Payroll Expense = %
Last year Total Expend




Are You Using the 5¢ Test to Full Capacity?

ISA 520 Analytical Procedures:

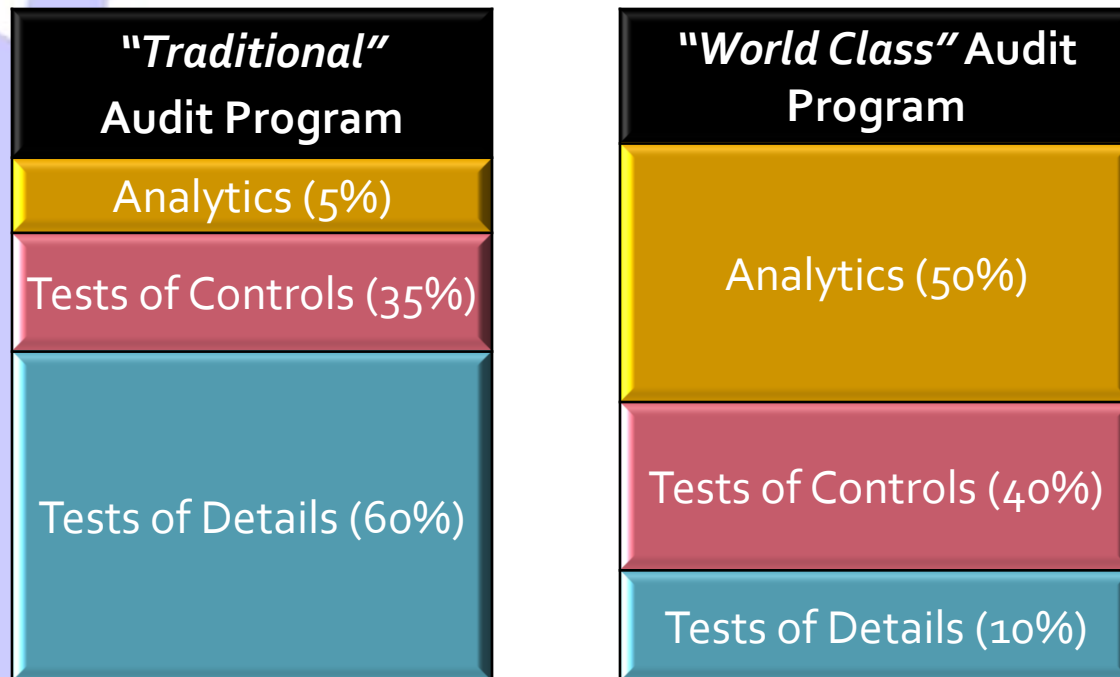
Analytics range from performing simple comparisons to performing complex analyses using advanced statistical techniques.



Are You Using the 5¢ Test to Full Capacity?

| Strength of Model (understanding the process & data relationships) | Commonly Known As | Payback (Predictive Power, Useful, Applicable, Relevant) | Ease of Use | Statistical Precision? |
|---|--|---|-------------|--|
|  <p>Naïve</p> | 1. Trend Analysis | Low | Easy | No |
| | 2. Financial Ratio Analysis | Low | Easy | No |
| | 3. Operational Ratios (metrics) | Medium | Easy | No |
| | 4. Anchor & Adjustment/ Flux Analysis | Medium-High | Harder | Yes-Some measure of magnitude |
| | 5. Reasonableness / Mini- Max Tests | Medium-High | Harder | Yes-Some measure of magnitude |
| | Robust | 6. Regression Analysis | Very High | Harder (but leads to continuous monitoring, dropping cost dramatically) |

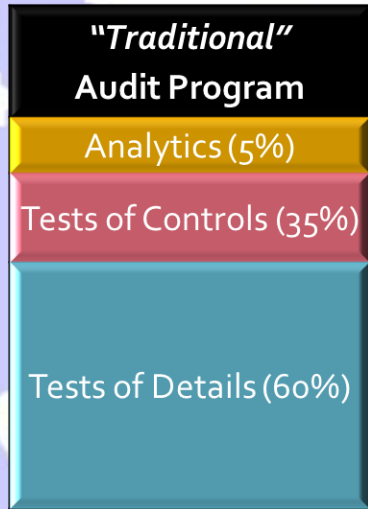
Are You Using the 5¢ Test to Full Capacity?



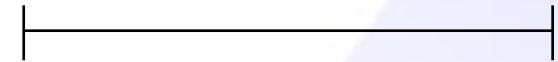
More Planning = Less Auditing!



Are You Using the 5¢ Test to Full Capacity?



**Planning &
Controls Assessment**

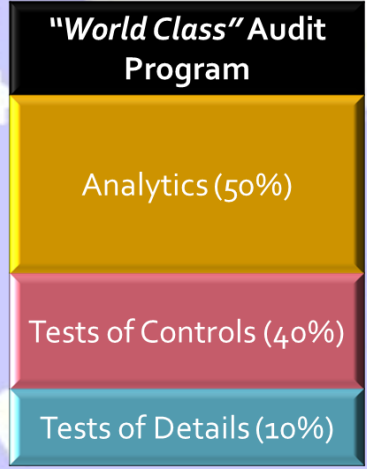


Fieldwork

More Planning = Less Auditing!

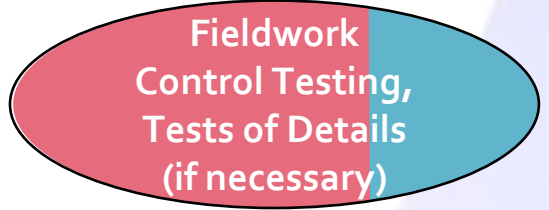


Are You Using the 5¢ Test to Full Capacity?



Planning & Controls Assessment

Possibly NO fieldwork!



Fieldwork

More Planning = Less Auditing!



Are You Using the 5¢ Test to Full Capacity?

ISA 330 *The Auditor's Responses to Assessed Risks:*

Definitions

4. For purposes of the Australian Auditing Standards, the following

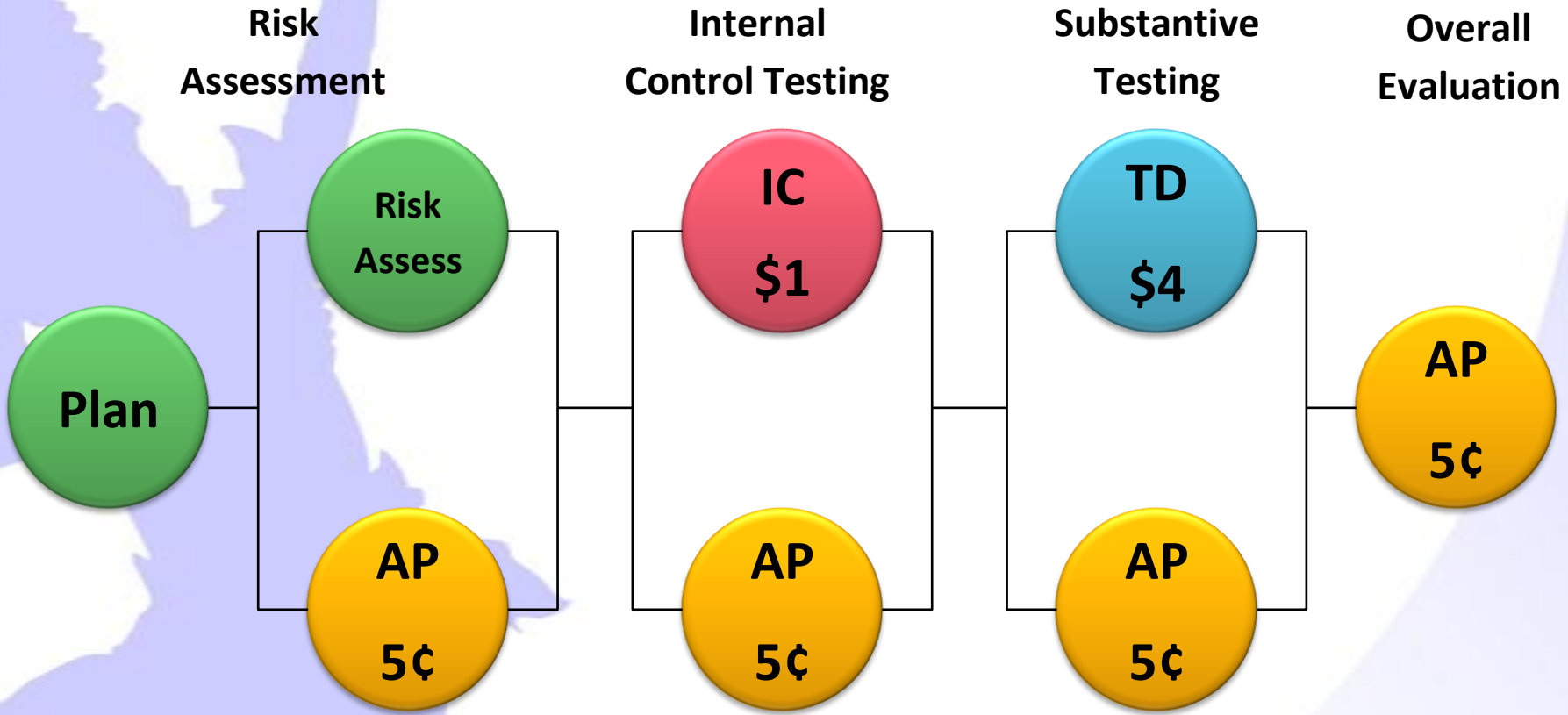
Did someone just say possibly NO FIELDWORK??

- (a) Substantive procedure means an audit procedure designed to detect material misstatements at the assertion level. Substantive procedures comprise:
 - (i) Tests of details (of classes of transactions, account balances, and disclosures); and
 - (ii) **Substantive analytical procedures.**

**You can use the 5¢ test as a \$4 test...
if you perform robust analysis!**



Are You Using the 5¢ Test to Full Capacity?

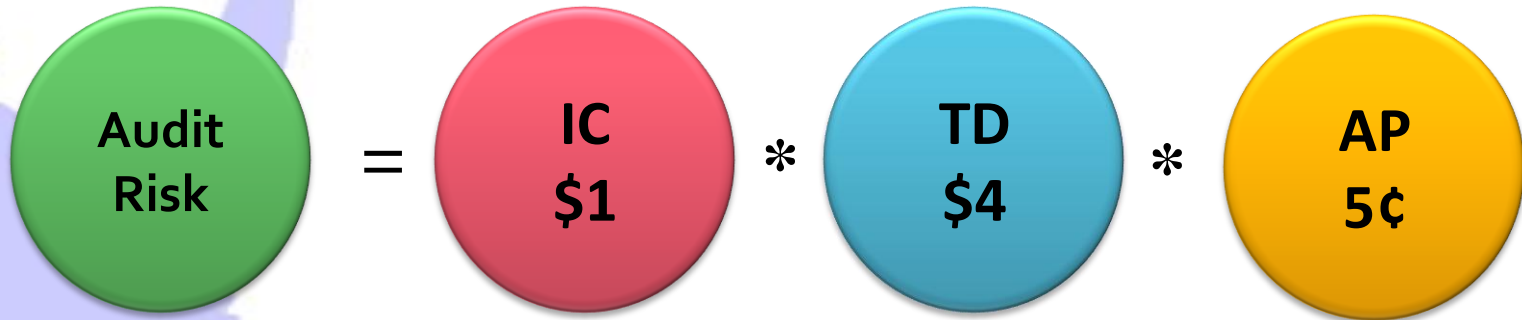


ISA 330 “The auditor may determine that performing only substantive analytical procedures will be sufficient to reduce audit risk to an acceptably low level”

Are you using analytical procedures to full capacity?



The Key to Transformation

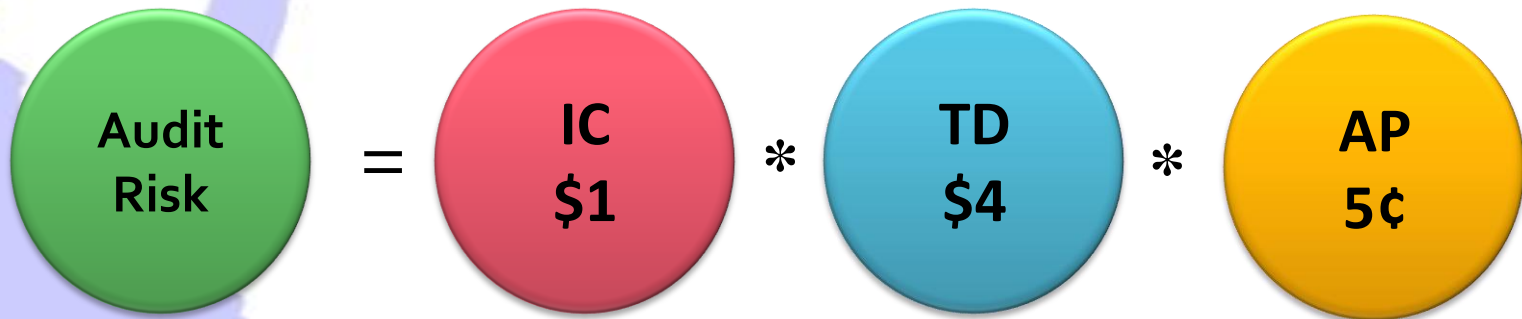


Are you:

- Doing the 5¢ test?
- Using the 5¢ test to full capacity?
- Quantifying reliance on each type of evidence?
- Performing data-driven risk assessment?



Are You Quantifying Reliance on Each Type of Evidence?



Do you do this?

| AR | = | IC | * | TD | * | AP |
|----|---|----------|---|------|---|----------|
| | = | High | * | None | * | Low-None |
| | = | High-Mod | * | None | * | Low |
| | = | Mod | * | Low | * | High |
| | = | Low | * | High | * | Moderate |

Or this?

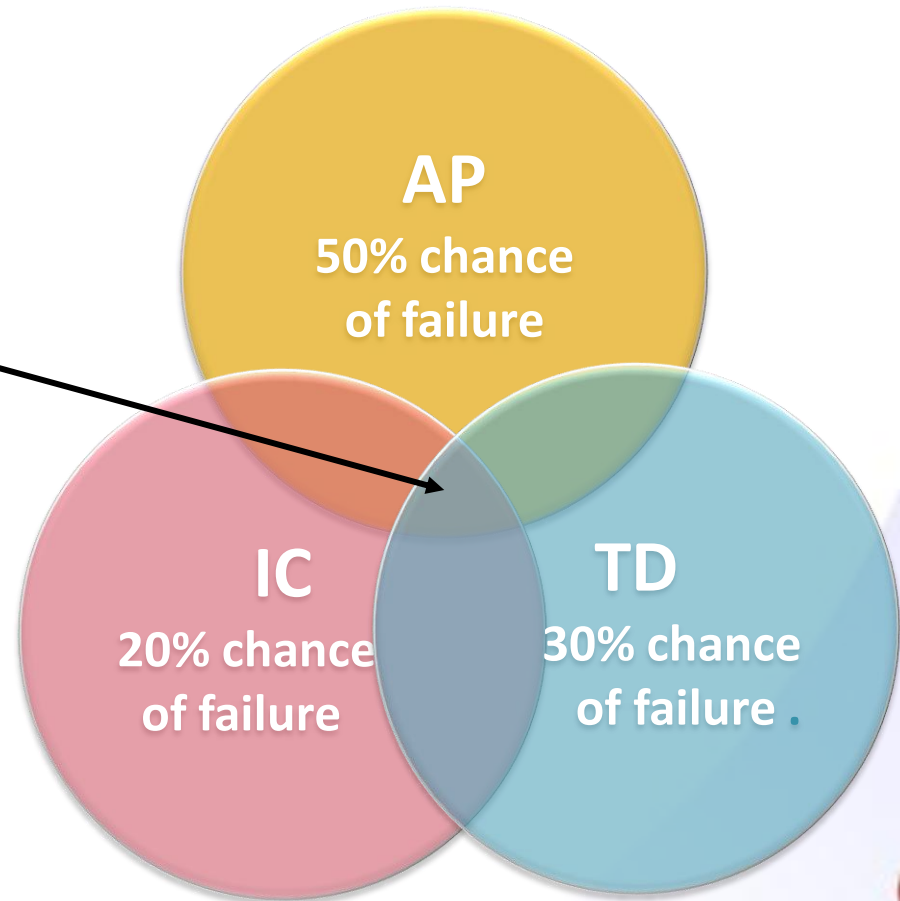
| AR | = | IC | * | TD | * | AP |
|-------|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|
| 2% | = | 20% | * | 20% | * | 50% |
| 3.75% | = | 50% | * | 15% | * | 50% |
| 5% | = | 50% | * | 20% | * | 50% |
| 5.6% | = | 20% | * | 40% | * | 70% |



Are You Quantifying Reliance on Each Type of Evidence?

Audit Risk = 0.20 * 0.30 * 0.50
Audit Risk = 0.03 (3%)
i.e. 97% Reliable!

You are only at risk where
Your IC tests fail
AND
Your TD fail
AND
Your AP fail

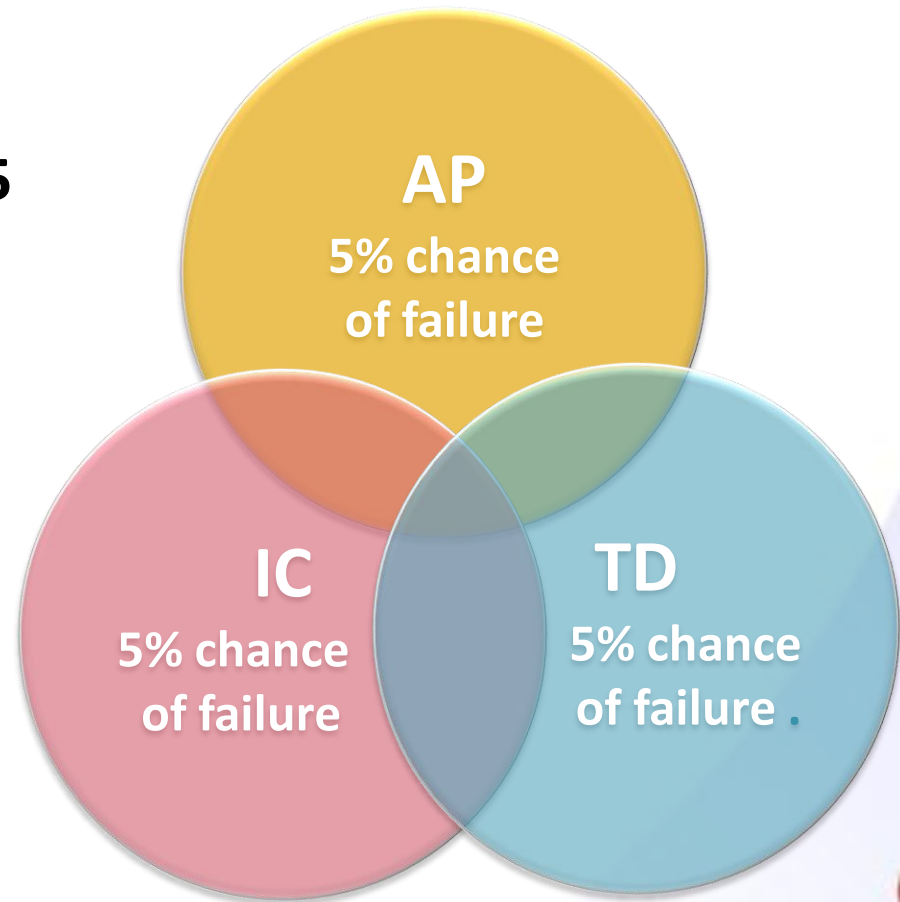


Are You Quantifying Reliance on Each Type of Evidence?

Audit Risk = 0.05 * 0.05 * 0.05

Audit Risk = 0.000125 (0.01%)

**This is
OVER-AUDITING!!**

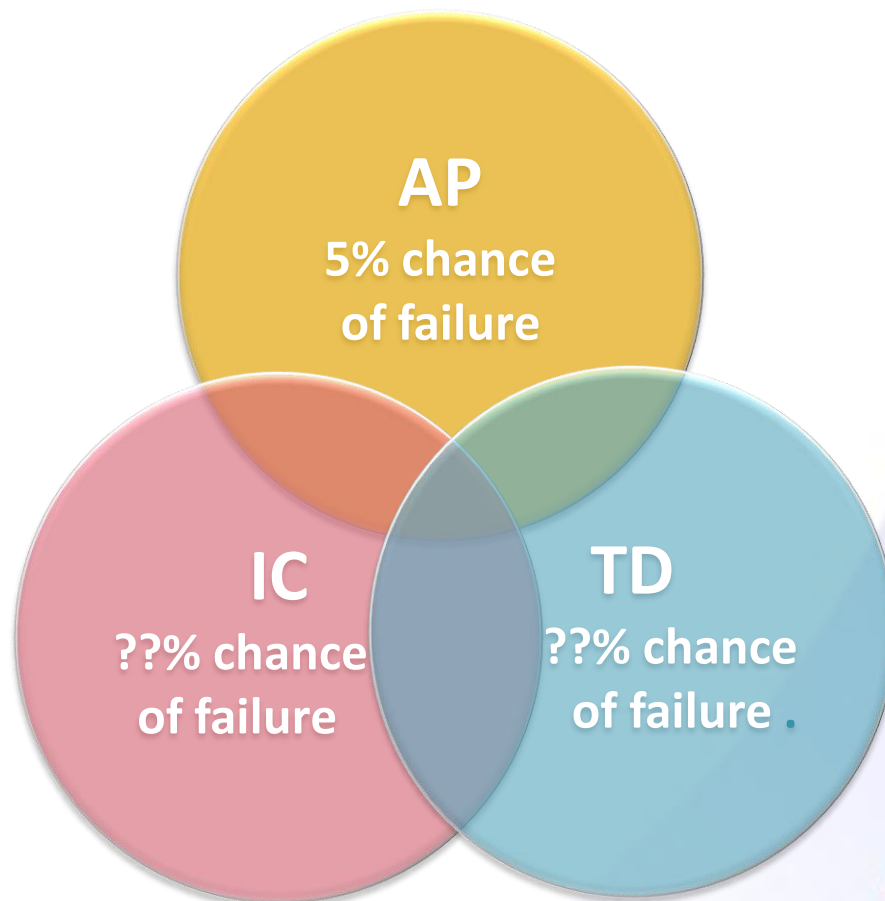


Are You Quantifying Reliance on Each Type of Evidence?

Audit Risk = 0.05 * ?? * ??

Audit Risk = 0.05 (5%)

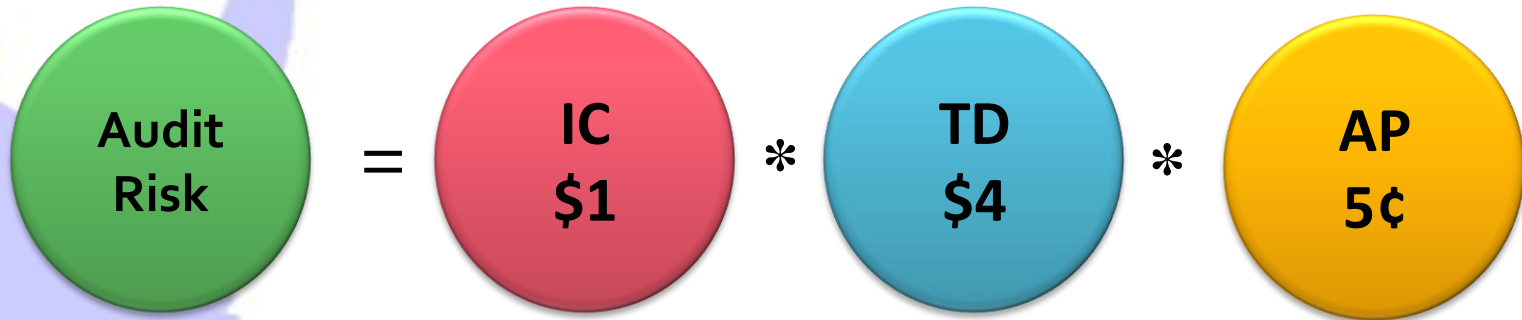
**This is
Efficient Auditing!!**



Are you quantifying reliance or over-auditing?



The Key to Transformation

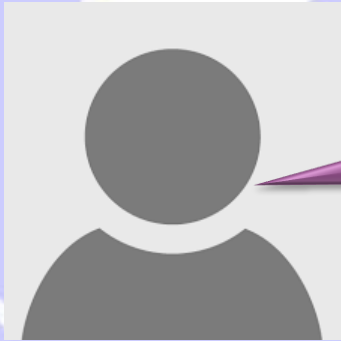


Are you:

- Doing the 5¢ test?
- Using the 5¢ test to full capacity?
- Quantifying reliance on each type of evidence?
- Performing data-driven risk assessment?



Are You Performing Data-driven Risk Assessment?



**We do risk based
auditing!**

Great!

On what do you base your control risk assessment:

- Knowledge of the client?
- Previous experience?
- Enterprise Risk Management Framework?
- Fraud Risk Assessments?
- Economic environment?
- IT environment?

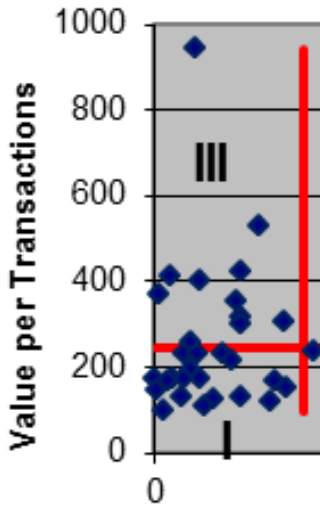
...DATA?



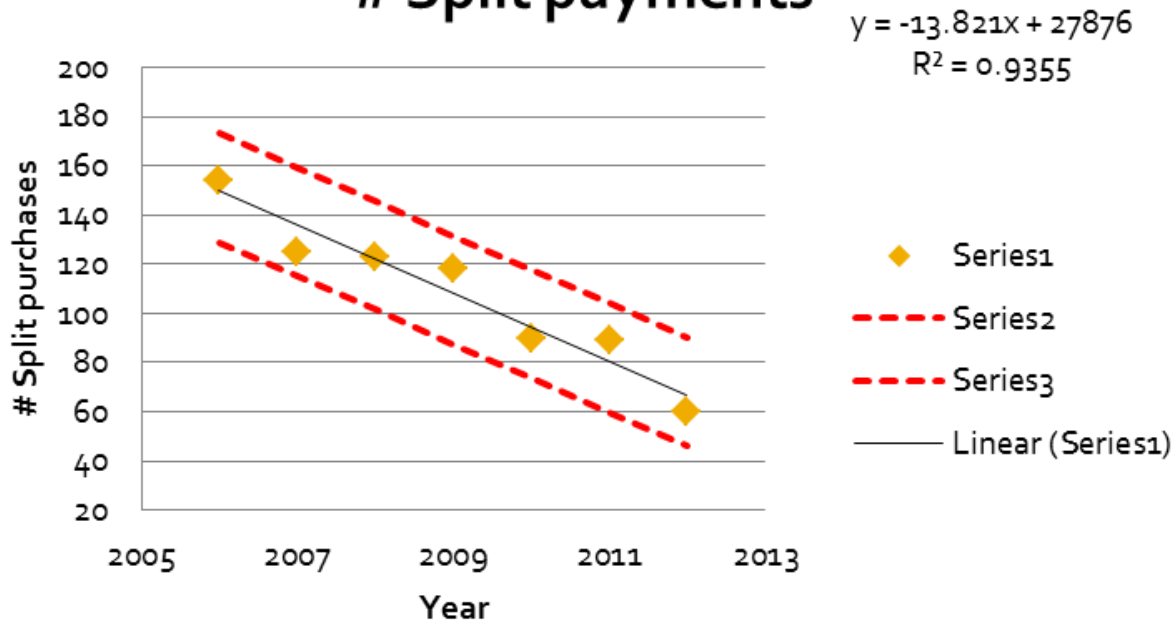
Are You Performing Data-driven Risk Assessment?

Would front-loaded analyses like these inform your risk assessment?

Average # Transactions per Business Area vs Avg Spend per month

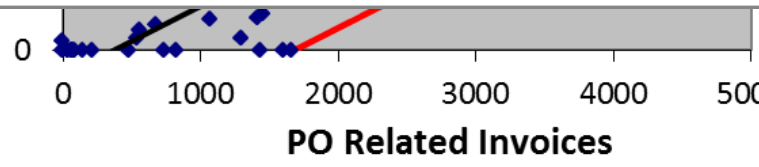


Split payments

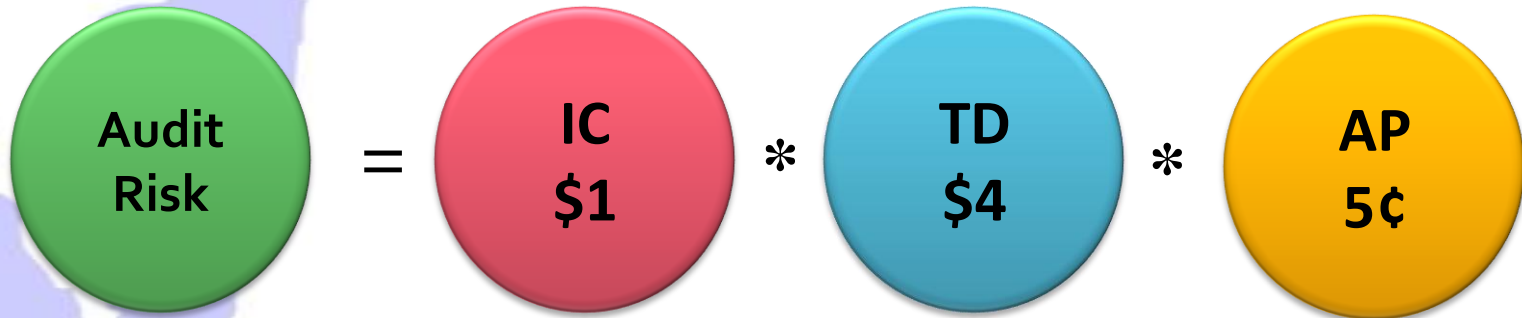


$y = 1.1151x - 414.28$
 $R^2 = 0.7959$

- ◆ Direct Invoices Processed (Non PO Related KR Documents) Possible Outlier
- ◆ Series1
- Series2
- Series3
- Linear (Series1)
- Upper Bound
- Lower Bound
- Invoices Without System Purchase Order 2001
- Linear (Direct Invoices Processed (Non PO Related KR Documents))



The Key to Transformation



Are you:

- Doing the 5¢ test?
- Using the 5¢ test to full capacity?
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If you answered 'NO' to one or more of these questions...

You are cheating yourself!

You are over-auditing!

AND

You are auditing HARDER not smarter!

Are You Auditing Harder??

Auditors like big samples

Auditors love to sweep files
(data analytics... not analytical procedures!)

Auditors don't perform many or any true AP



Auditors talk in adjectives

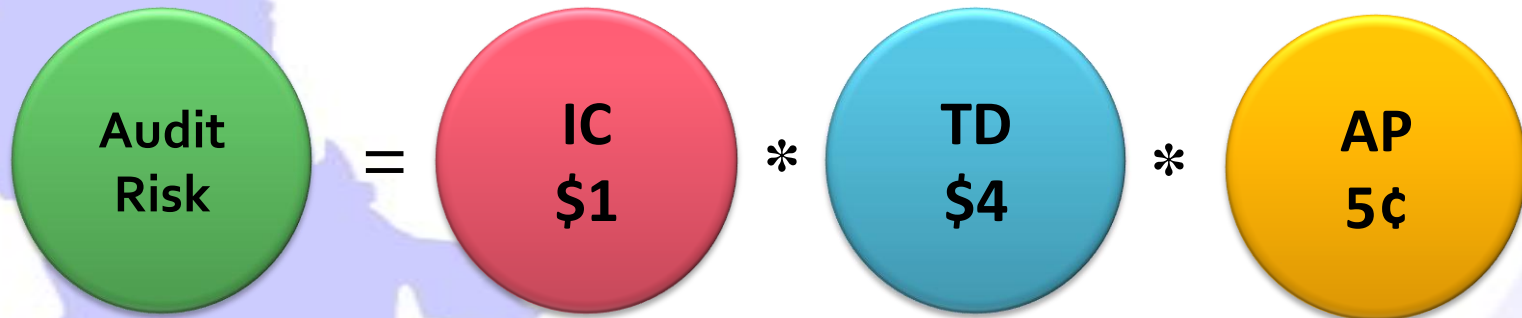
A great deal of legacy thinking exists



Want to Audit Smarter??

Let's see what's possible... you CAN audit smarter!!

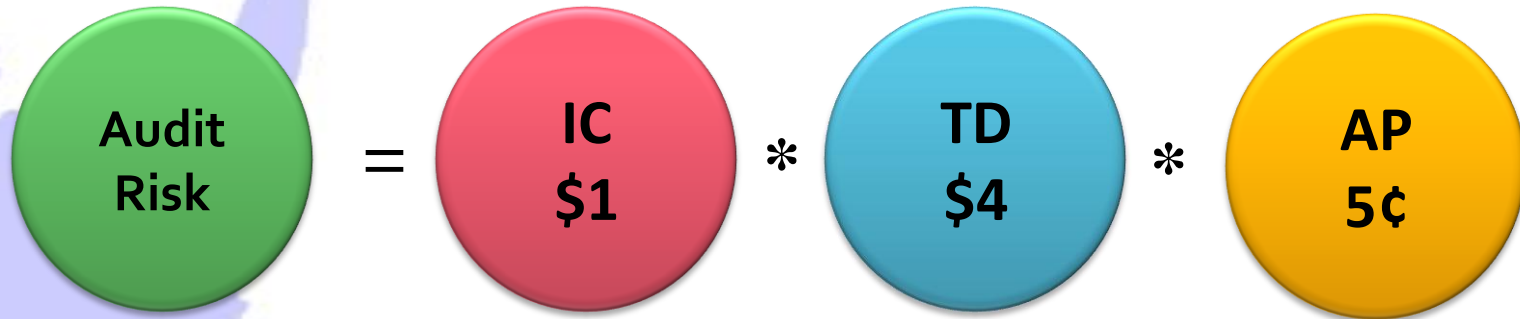
Here's how, it's not rocket science!



Start every cycle of your audit with the audit risk model!



You Can Do More With Less!



How does this help??

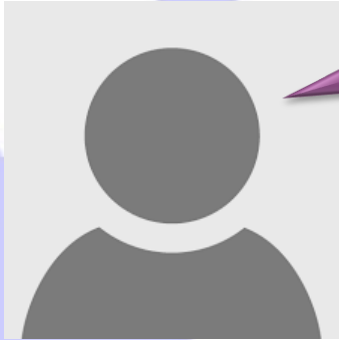
If you fail to plan... you plan to fail!

This model gives your planning some PERSPECTIVE, specifically...

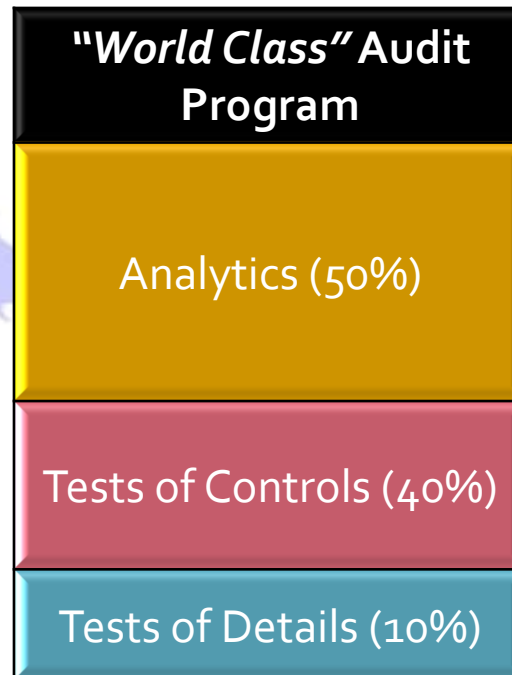
- Start with RISK
- Quantify risk/reliance
- Utilise and maximise the 5¢ test (not the \$4 test!)



You Can Do More With Less!




Sounds great!
But how do I even begin to
QUANTIFY reliance on AP??



World class auditors are not simply doing ratios and trending!



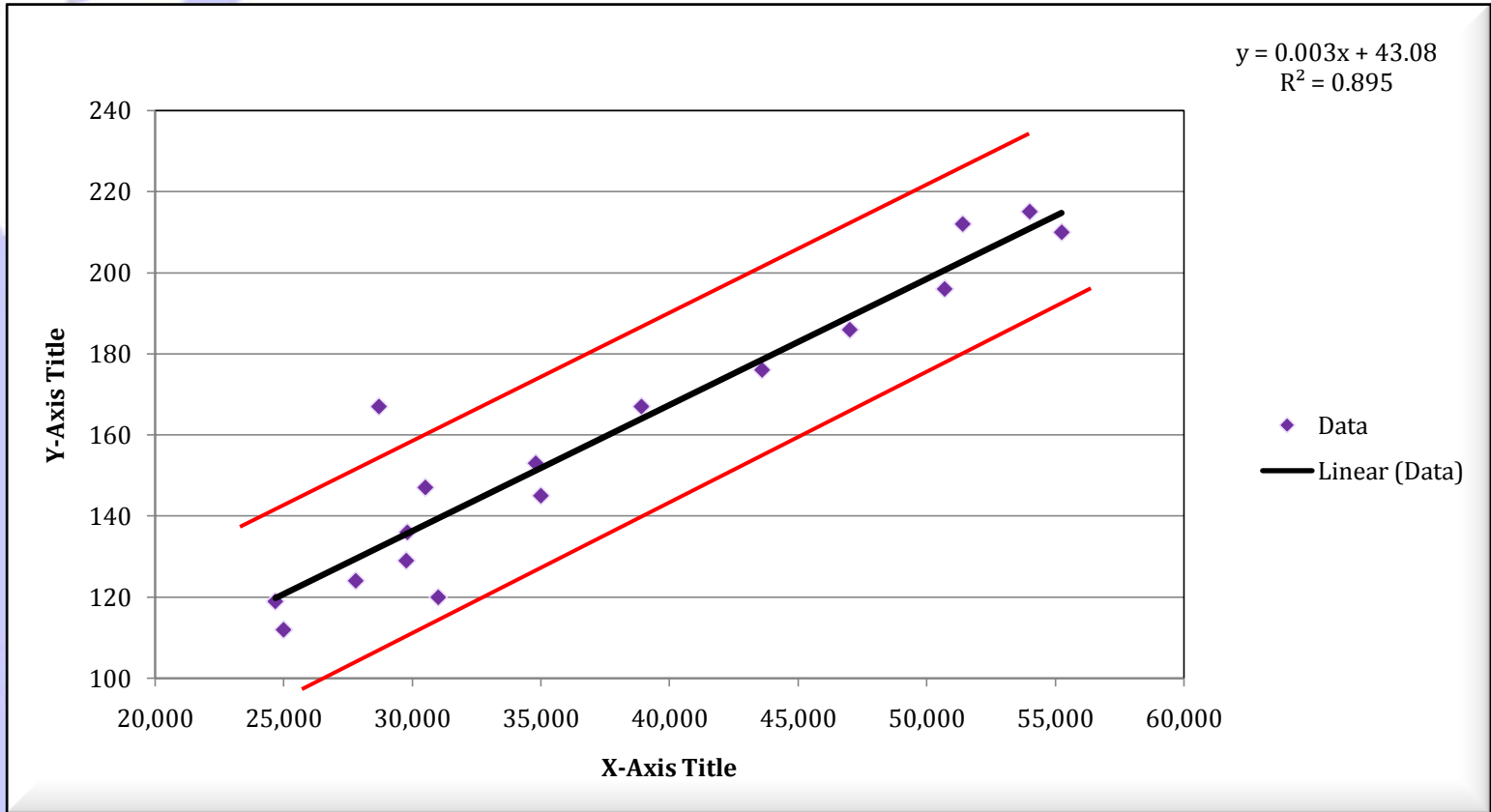
You Can Do More With Less!

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| | 5. Reasonableness / Mini- Max Tests | Medium-High | Harder | Yes-Some measure of magnitude |
| Robust | 6. Regression Analysis | Very High | Harder (but leads to continuous monitoring, dropping cost dramatically) | Yes - Lots! And can be quantified |



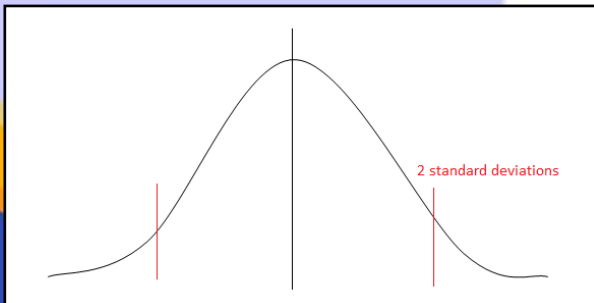
You Can Do More With Less!

Y
Axis



X Axis

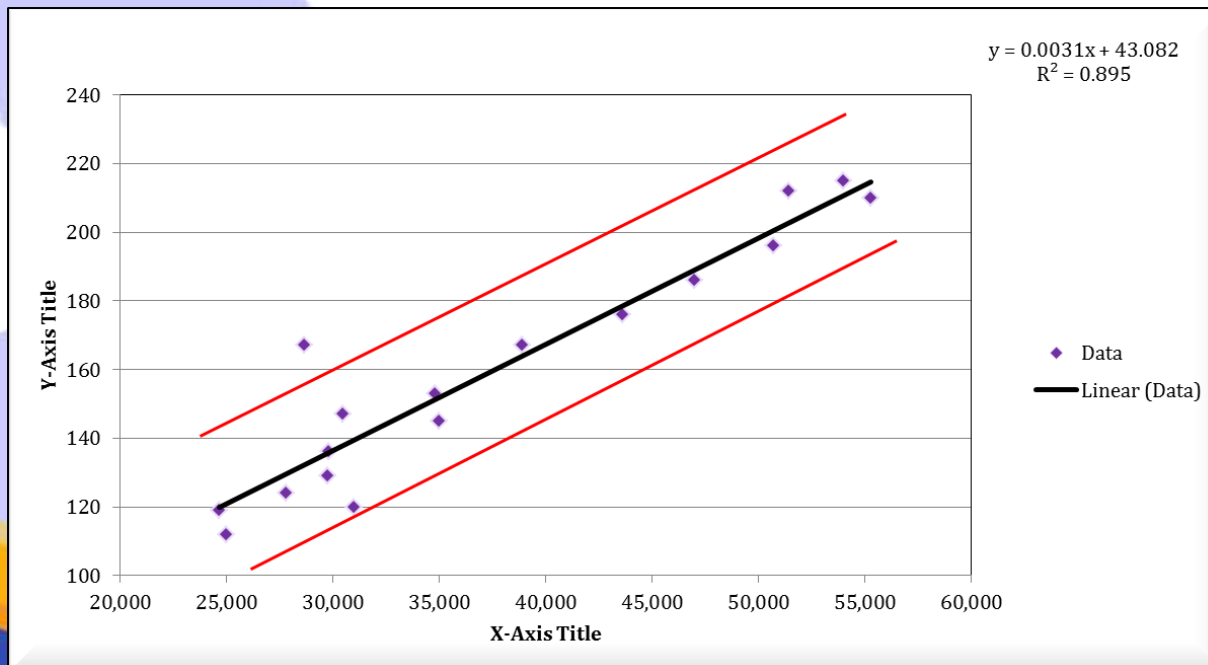
Perform robust analyses with mathematical precision and tolerances...



You Can Do More With Less!

The result for your effort is that you will be able to:

- Maximise your use of the 5c test
- **QUANTIFY** reliance on AP and thereby reduce IC and TD
- Replace the \$1 and \$4 test with the 5c test
- Perform **data-driven** risk assessment
- Make powerful audit **conclusions**



**“I’m 95% confident
this process is in
control...”**



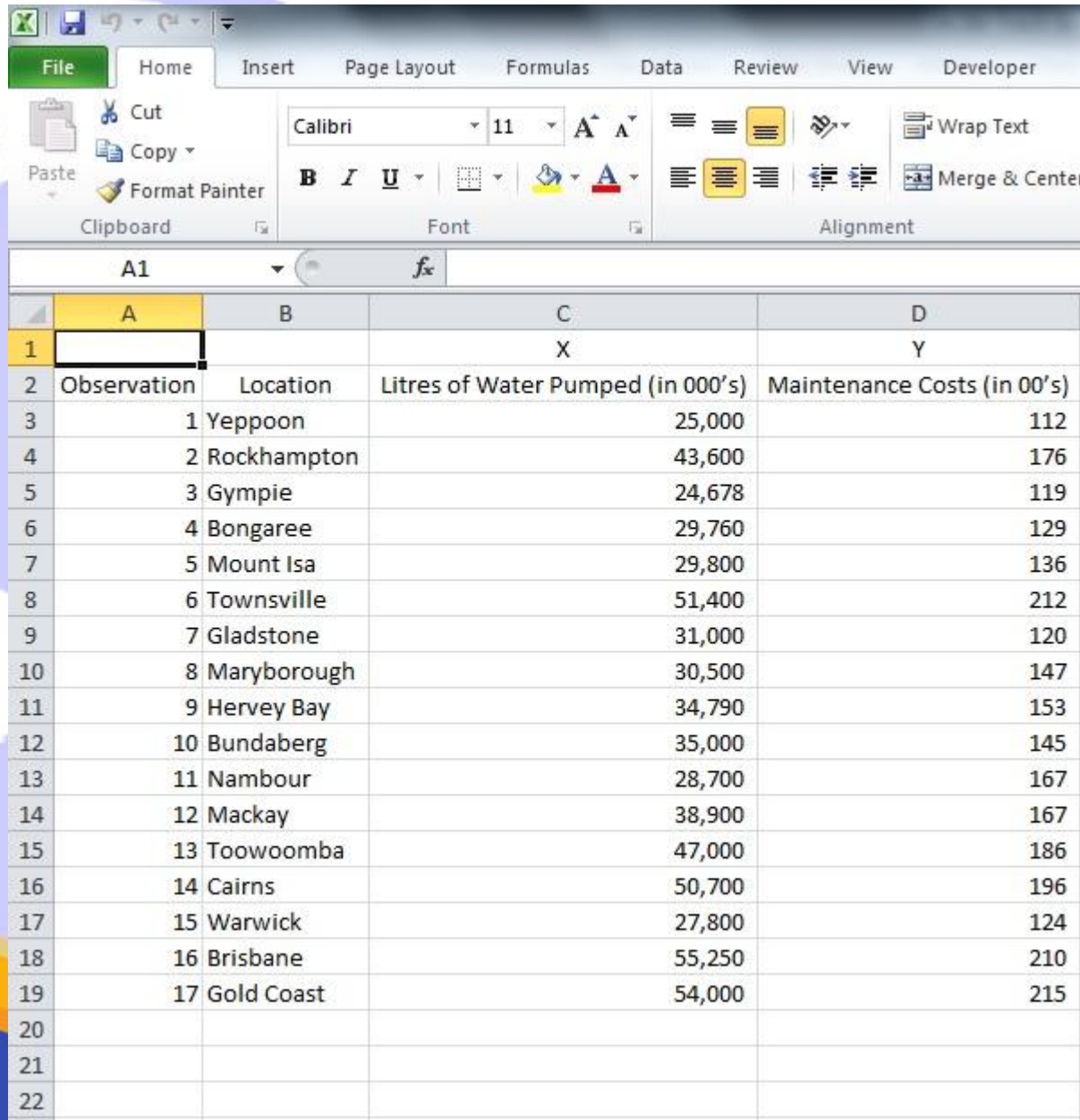
You Can Do More With Less!



Step-By-Step



You Can Do More With Less!



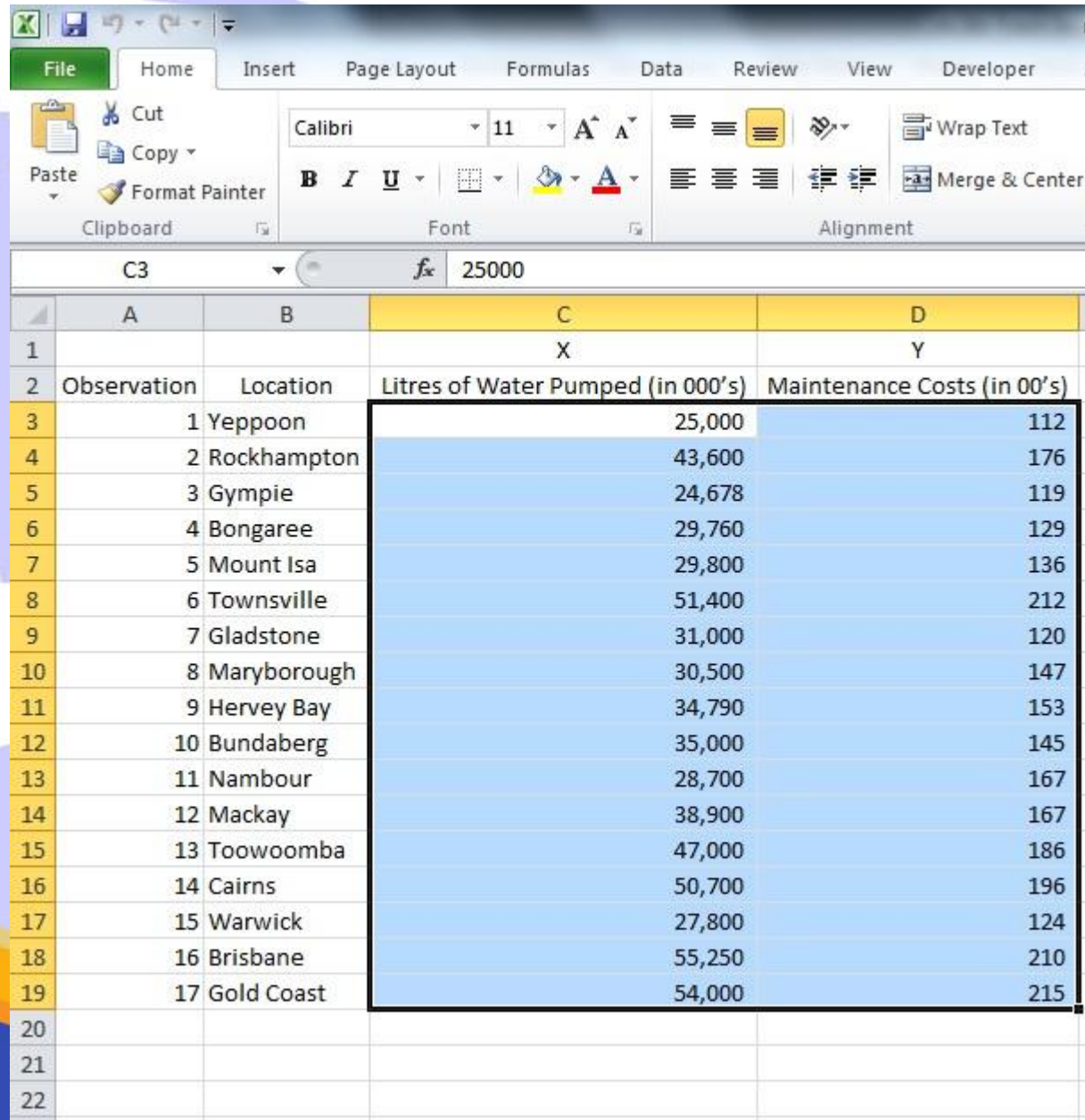
The image shows a screenshot of the Microsoft Excel interface. The ribbon at the top includes File, Home, Insert, Page Layout, Formulas, Data, Review, View, and Developer. The Home ribbon is active, showing options for Clipboard (Cut, Copy, Paste, Format Painter), Font (Calibri, size 11, bold, italic, underline, color, background color), and Alignment (text alignment, merge & center). The active cell is A1, and the formula bar is empty. Below the ribbon is a data table with the following content:

| | A | B | C | D |
|----|-------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | | | X | Y |
| 2 | Observation | Location | Litres of Water Pumped (in 000's) | Maintenance Costs (in 00's) |
| 3 | | 1 Yeppoon | 25,000 | 112 |
| 4 | | 2 Rockhampton | 43,600 | 176 |
| 5 | | 3 Gympie | 24,678 | 119 |
| 6 | | 4 Bongaree | 29,760 | 129 |
| 7 | | 5 Mount Isa | 29,800 | 136 |
| 8 | | 6 Townsville | 51,400 | 212 |
| 9 | | 7 Gladstone | 31,000 | 120 |
| 10 | | 8 Maryborough | 30,500 | 147 |
| 11 | | 9 Hervey Bay | 34,790 | 153 |
| 12 | | 10 Bundaberg | 35,000 | 145 |
| 13 | | 11 Nambour | 28,700 | 167 |
| 14 | | 12 Mackay | 38,900 | 167 |
| 15 | | 13 Toowoomba | 47,000 | 186 |
| 16 | | 14 Cairns | 50,700 | 196 |
| 17 | | 15 Warwick | 27,800 | 124 |
| 18 | | 16 Brisbane | 55,250 | 210 |
| 19 | | 17 Gold Coast | 54,000 | 215 |
| 20 | | | | |
| 21 | | | | |
| 22 | | | | |

**Start with a
plausible
relationship**



You Can Do More With Less!



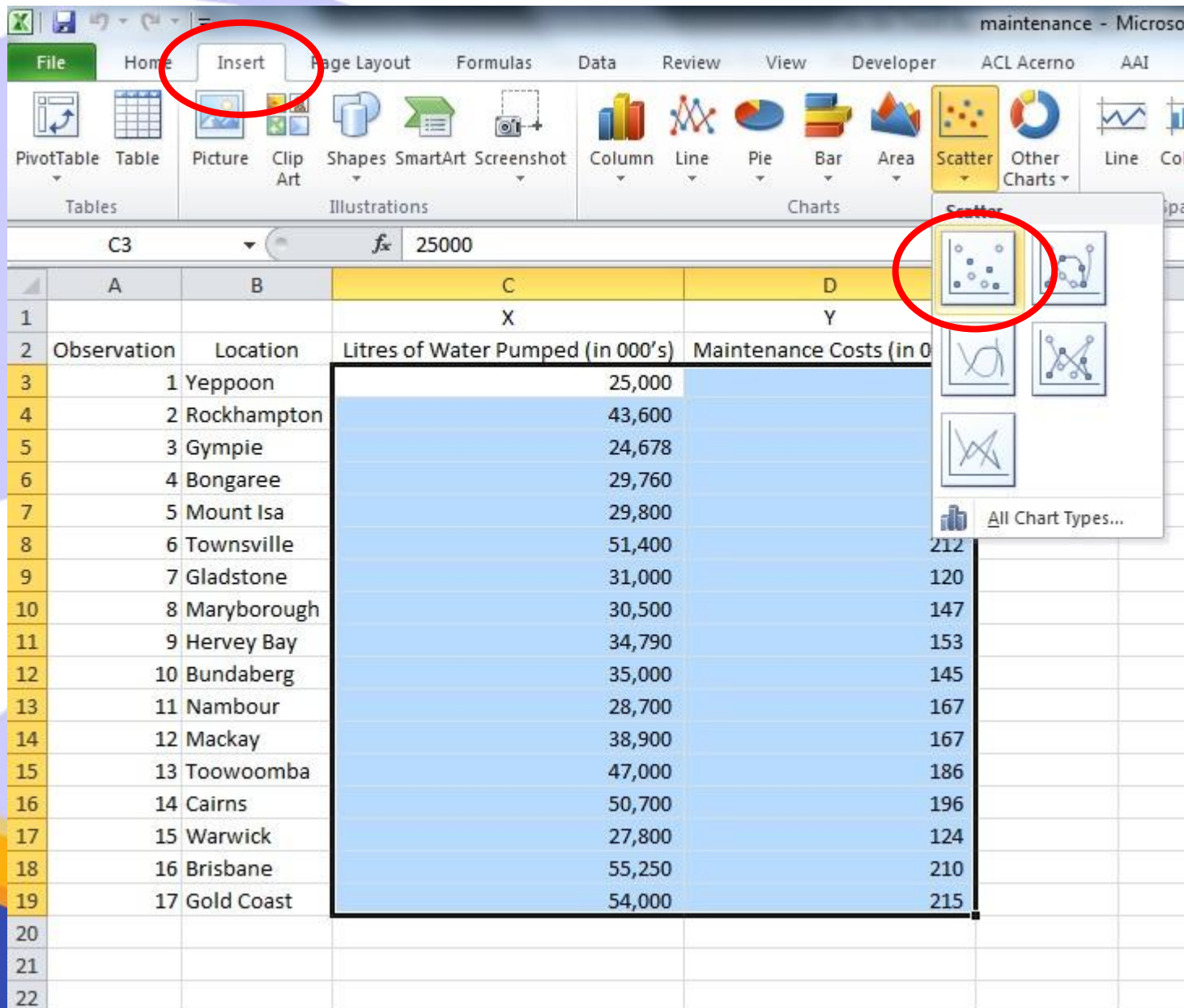
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| 10 | 8 | Maryborough | 30,500 | 147 |
| 11 | 9 | Hervey Bay | 34,790 | 153 |
| 12 | 10 | Bundaberg | 35,000 | 145 |
| 13 | 11 | Nambour | 28,700 | 167 |
| 14 | 12 | Mackay | 38,900 | 167 |
| 15 | 13 | Toowoomba | 47,000 | 186 |
| 16 | 14 | Cairns | 50,700 | 196 |
| 17 | 15 | Warwick | 27,800 | 124 |
| 18 | 16 | Brisbane | 55,250 | 210 |
| 19 | 17 | Gold Coast | 54,000 | 215 |
| 20 | | | | |
| 21 | | | | |
| 22 | | | | |

**Highlight
your data**



You Can Do More With Less!

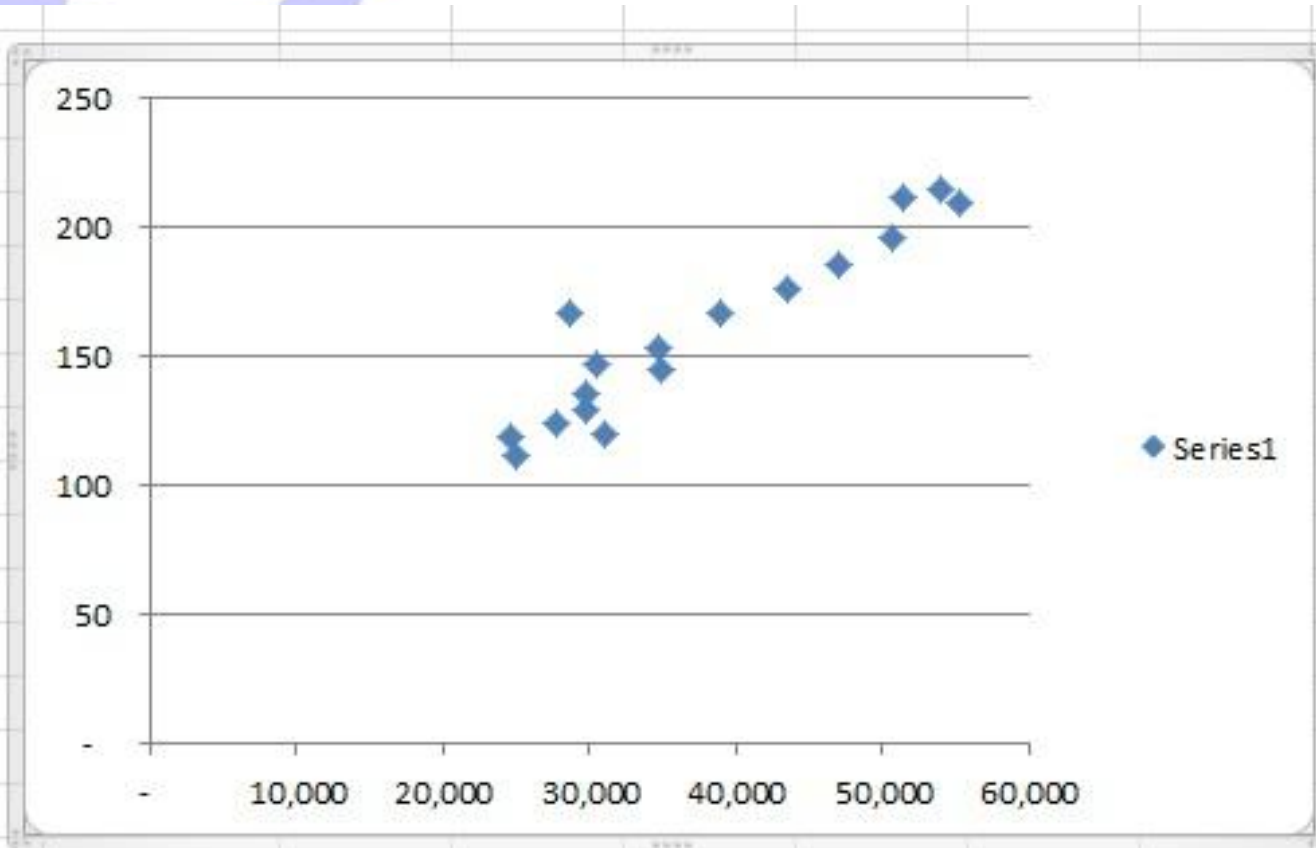


Insert a
scatter
chart



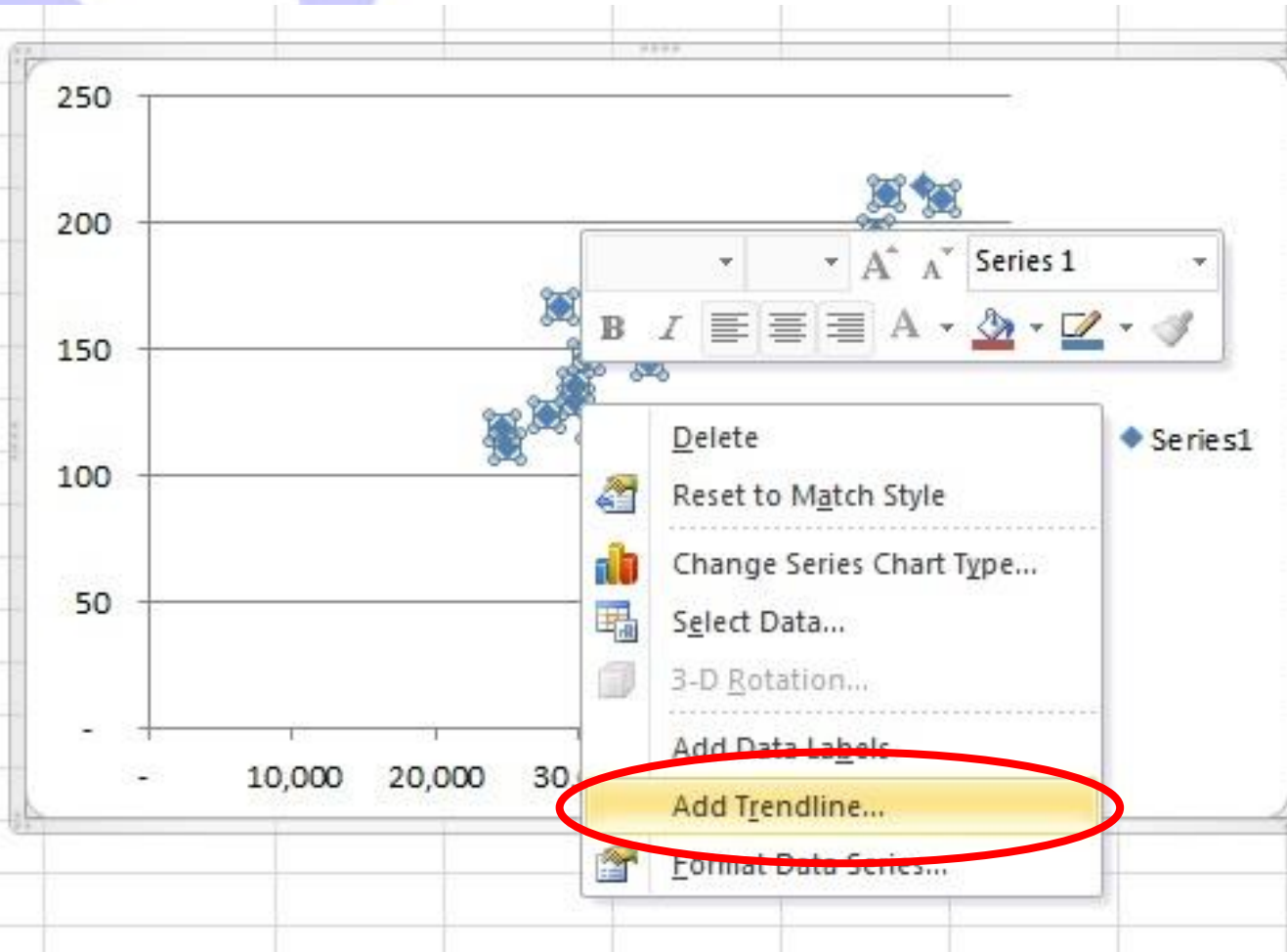
You Can Do More With Less!

**You created
a chart**



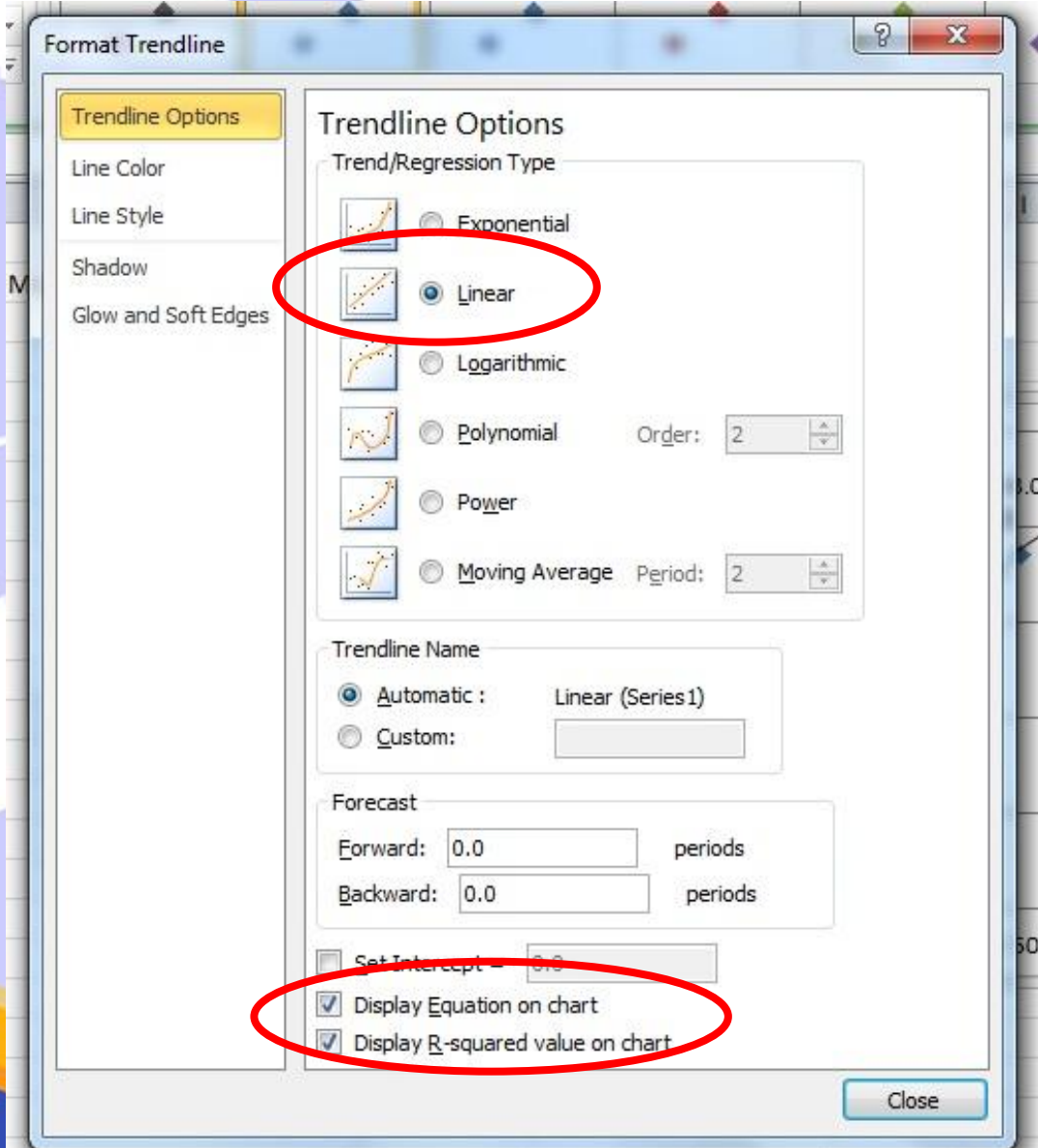
You Can Do More With Less!

Right click
to add a
Trendline



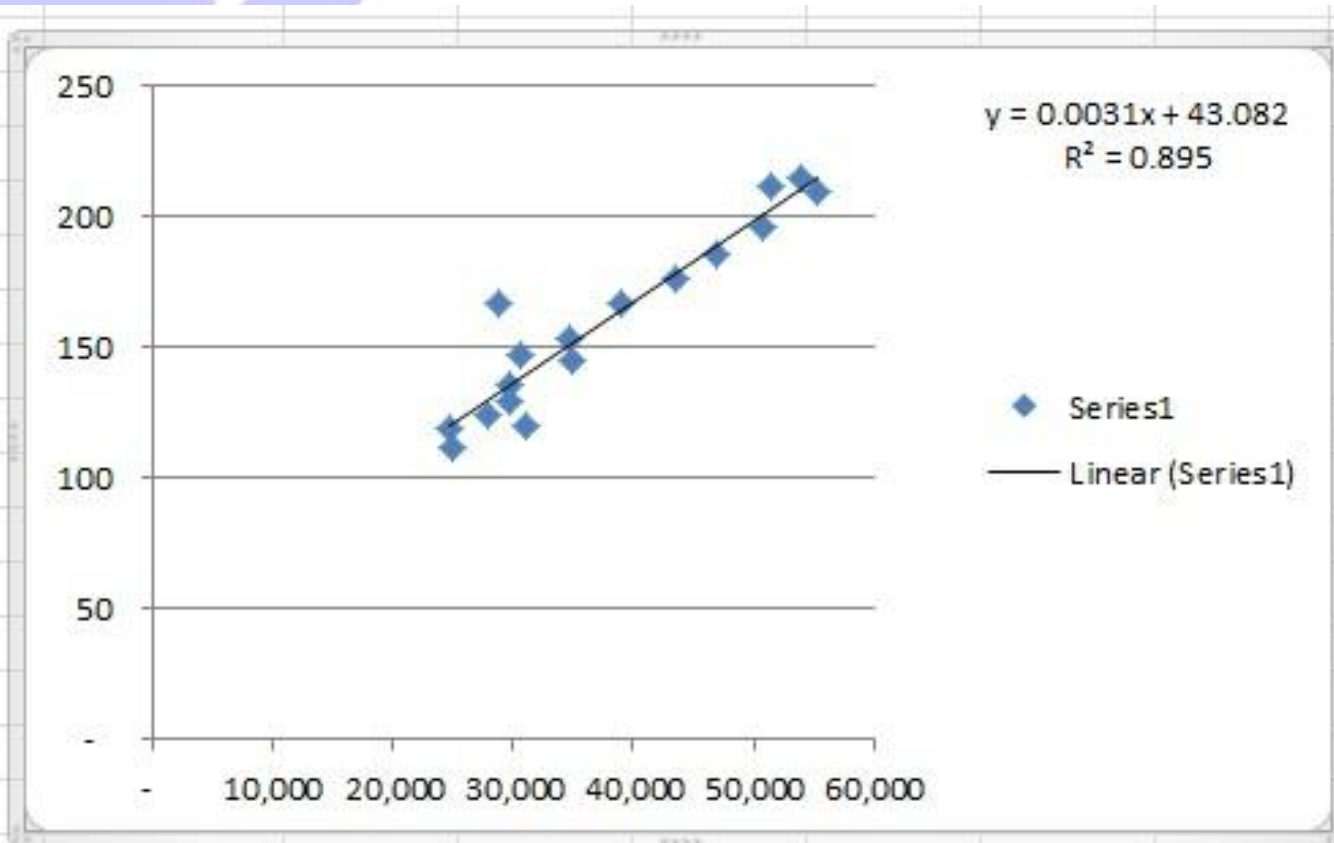
You Can Do More With Less!

**Select Linear
Regression Type
and display
equations**



You Can Do More With Less!

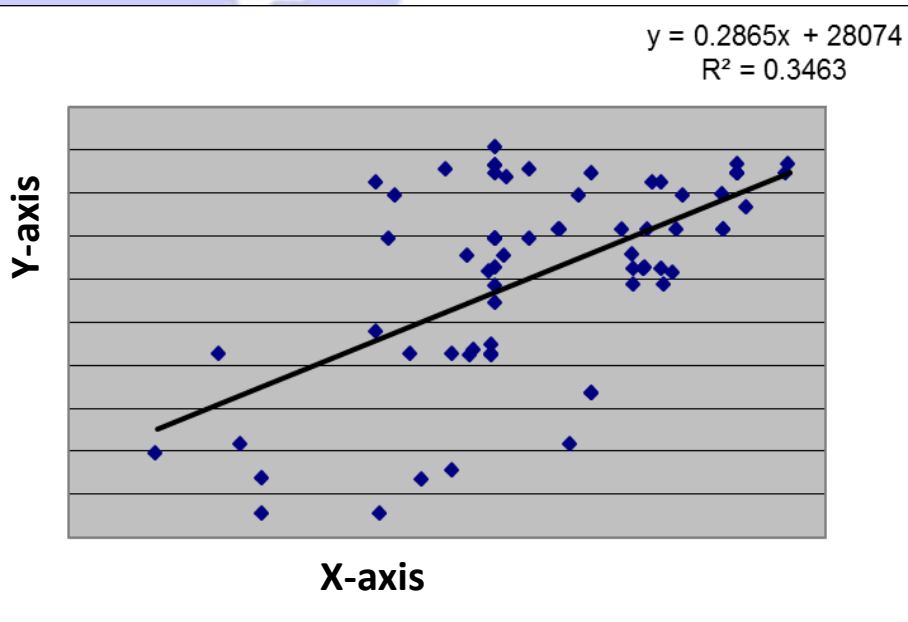
**Congratulations! You
have run simple
linear regression!**



You Can Do More With Less!

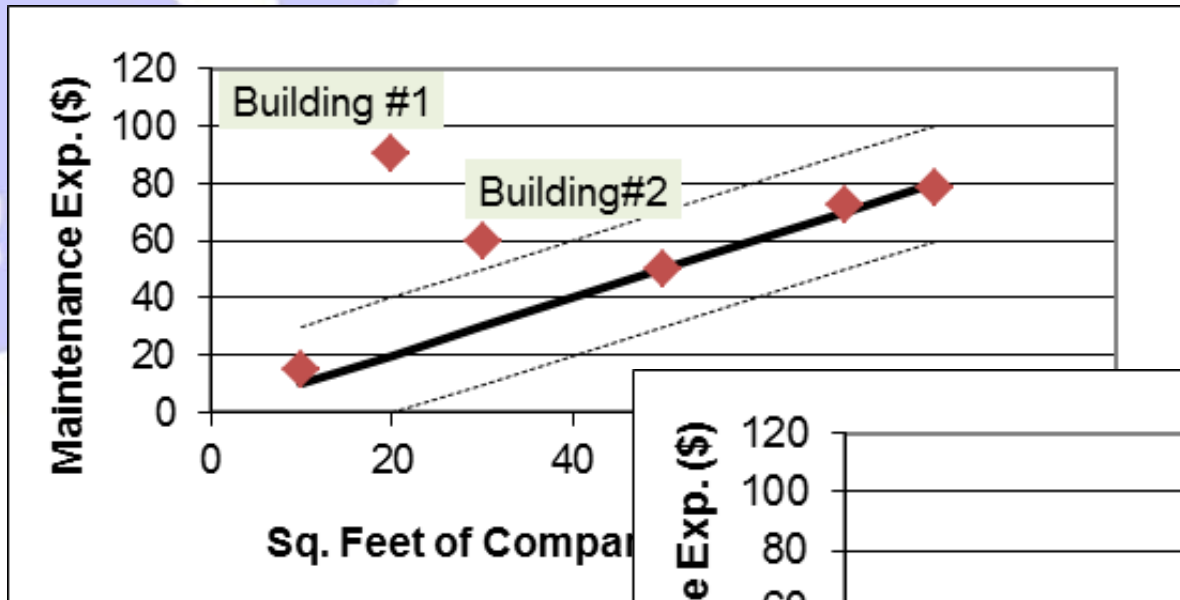
But... it's not just about pressing buttons...

- What do I put on the X-axis and Y-axis?
- How do I interpret the math?
- What if the data is not linear?
- What if the data is not in a steady state?
- How to check the validity of the model?
- Are there subpopulations in the data?
- What conclusion can I make about the statistical bounds?
- What can I say about outliers?
- How can I build benchmarks?
- How do I use it as a substitute for the \$1 and \$4 test?



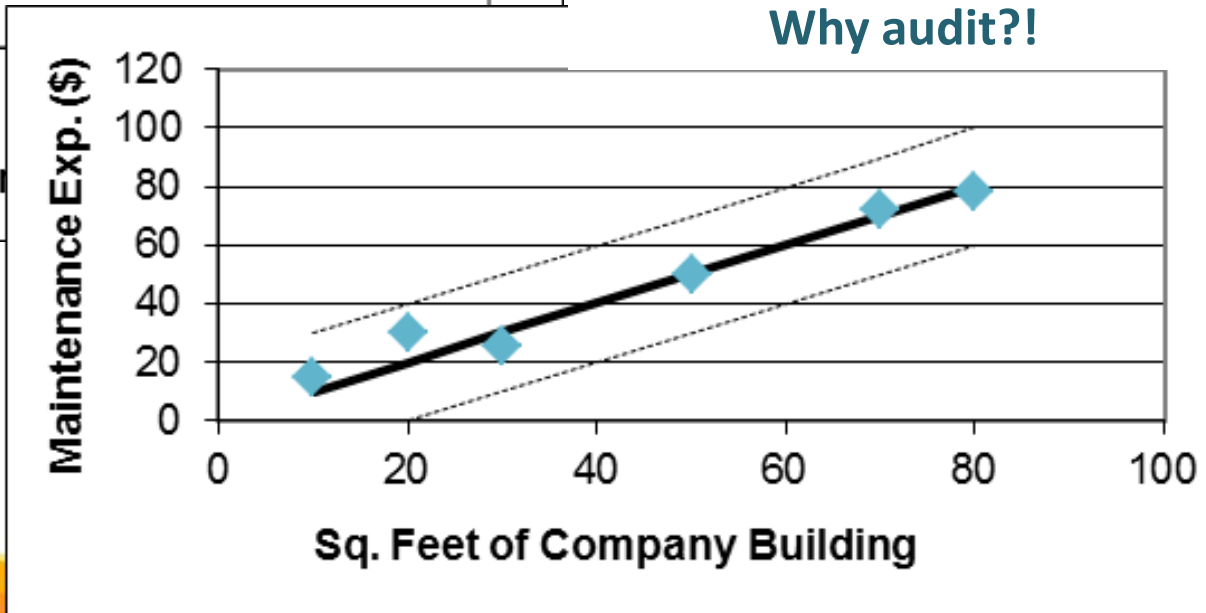
You Can Do More With Less!

Your current default position is to audit HARDER
It's time to change your audit DNA
It's all about your mindset.

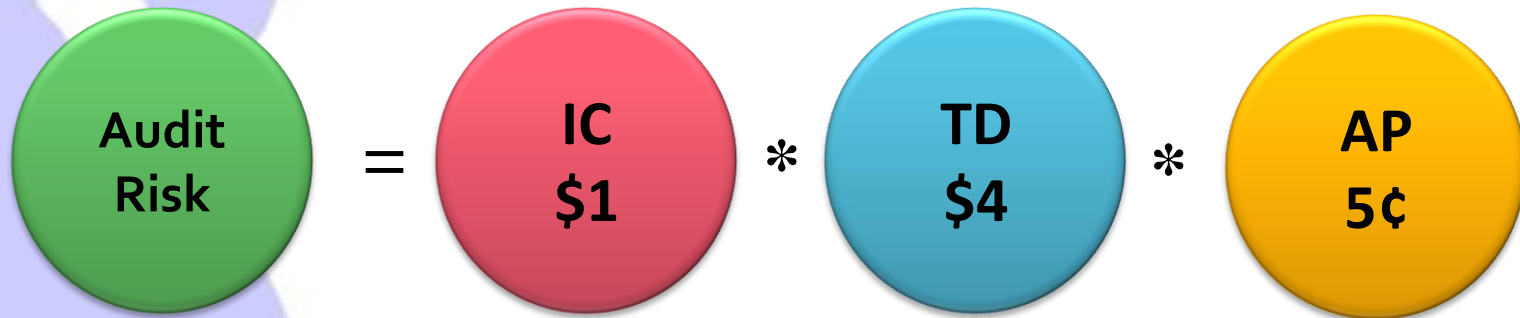


If you apply true risk based auditing and there's no risk...
Why audit?!

If there is risk, identify it early and target your testing!
Don't over-audit!



You Can Do More With Less!



If you can get maximum assurance from the 5¢ test, how much IC and TD do you need to do??



You Can Do More With Less!

If you do need to take samples,
quantify reliance and see your sample size reduce...

You desire 95%
reliability, and you
perform NO analytics.
High reliance must be
placed on sampling.

n = 93

Attribute Sample Size Development

Type of Attribute Sampling

- Discovery Acceptance
- One Step Acceptance
- Two Step Acceptance
- Rate (of occurrence) Estimation

The Universe to be Sampled: Total Items: 180000

Limiting the Risk of False Acceptance

Critical Error Rate (%): 5 Maximum Government Risk (%): 5

Limiting the Risk of False Rejection

False Alarm Rate (%): 1.5 False Alarm Risk (%): 50

Sample Size: 93 Acceptance Number: 1

Help OutPut Go Cancel

You Can Do More With Less!

If you do need to sample,
quantify reliance and see your sample size reduce...

You decide to perform
some not-so-robust
analytics
(ratios), reducing your
reliance on sampling
to 92.5%

n = 84

Attribute Sample Size Development

Type of Attribute Sampling

Discovery Acceptance Two Step Acceptance

One Step Acceptance Rate (of occurrence) Estimation

The Universe to be Sampled: Total Items: 180000

Limiting the Risk of False Acceptance

Critical Error Rate (%): 5 Maximum Government Risk (%): 7.5

Limiting the Risk of False Rejection

False Alarm Rate (%): 1.5 False Alarm Risk (%): 50

Sample Size: 84 Acceptance Number: 1

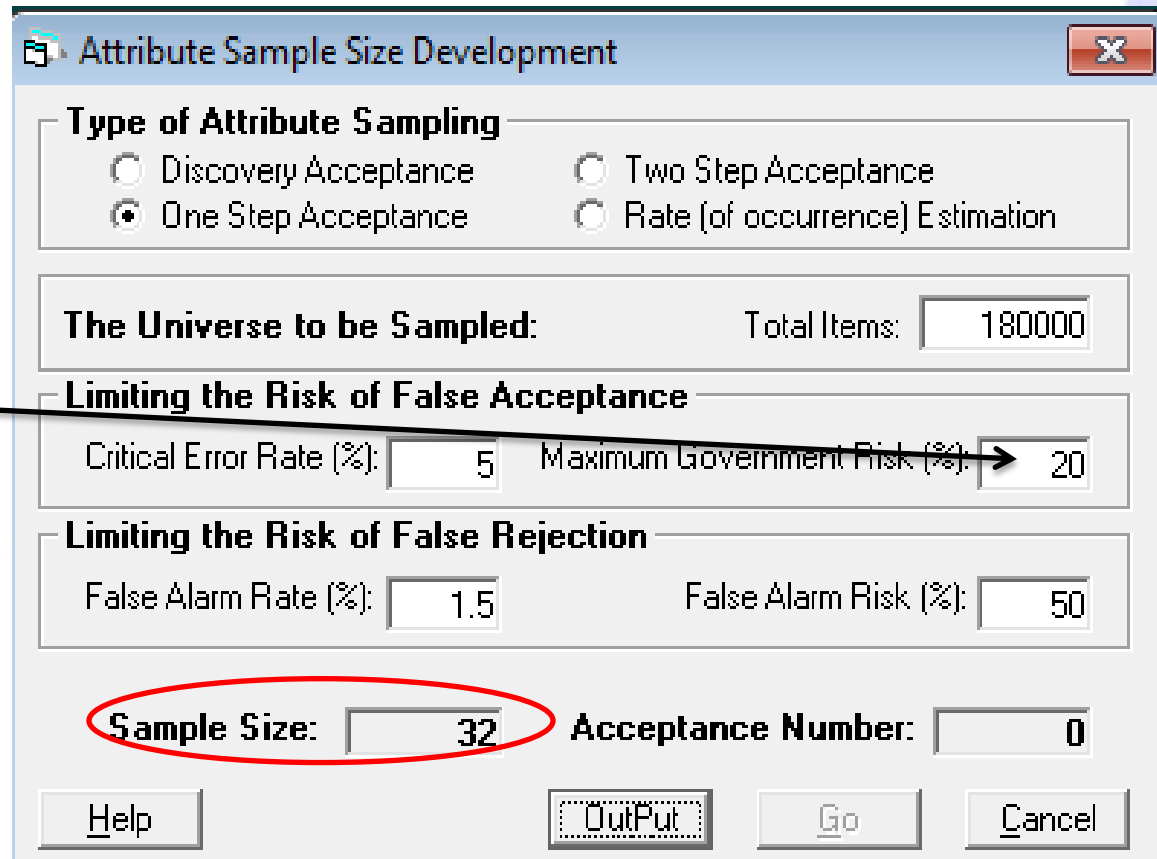
Help OutPut Go Cancel

You Can Do More With Less!

If you do need to sample,
quantify reliance and see your sample size reduce...

Then you perform some
robust
analytics, reducing your
reliance on sampling
to 80%

n = 32



Attribute Sample Size Development

Type of Attribute Sampling

- Discovery Acceptance
- One Step Acceptance
- Two Step Acceptance
- Rate (of occurrence) Estimation

The Universe to be Sampled: Total Items: 180000

Limiting the Risk of False Acceptance

Critical Error Rate (%): 5 Maximum Government Risk (%): 20

Limiting the Risk of False Rejection

False Alarm Rate (%): 1.5 False Alarm Risk (%): 50

Sample Size: 32 Acceptance Number: 0

Help Output Go Cancel

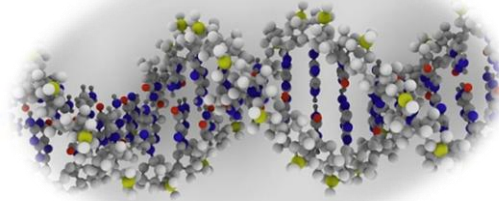
You Can Do More With Less!

Old habits ARE hard to break!

One auditor remarked

“We ARE doing what you taught us, and then we STILL DO all the old techniques, so we doubled our efforts and ‘audit harder: not smarter’!”

We are not teaching you ANOTHER thing to do
We are teaching you a better way... it's time to change your audit DNA!



The world is calling for a “new auditor”...
six sigma, **proactive**, **preventive** rather than corrective.
It can be YOU!

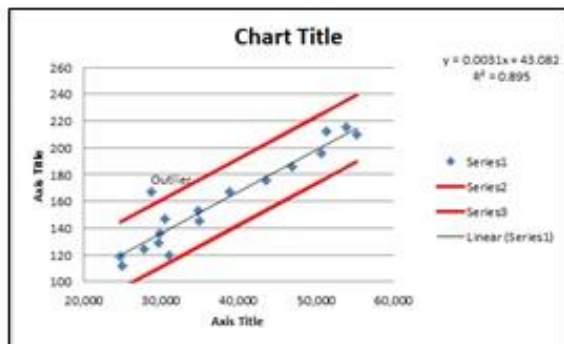


What the World-Class Auditors Are Doing... Its at Your Fingertips

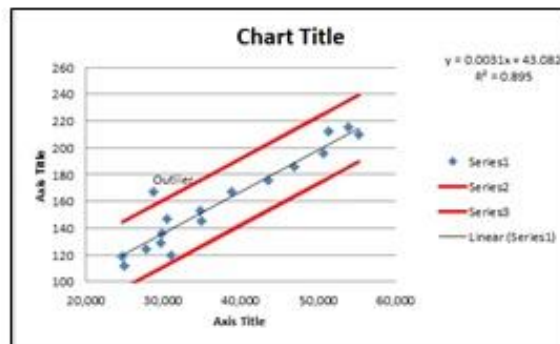
With analytics you can do half of the 1-2 punch

Model (e.g. monthly, weekly) >> Monitor (proof of concept) >> Audit by exception
(i.e. implement effective detective controls)

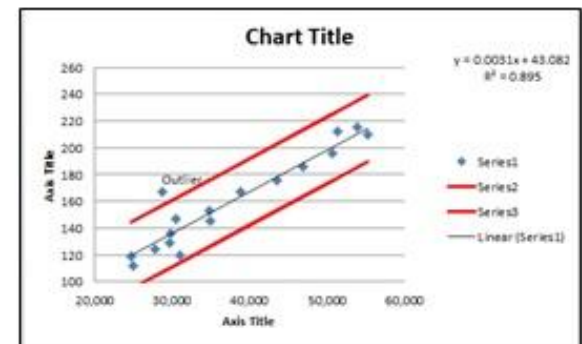
January



February



March



What the World-Class Auditors Are Doing... Its at Your Fingertips

With embedded controls you can do the other half of the 1-2 punch

Configure >> Monitor >> Audit by exception

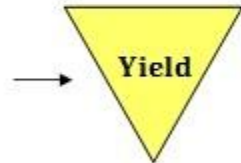
(i.e. implement effective preventative controls)



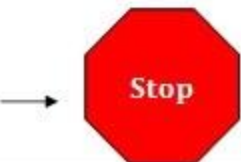
Allow the transaction, to go "thru" the system, but "log it" in an audit log ... for later review.



Suspend the transaction ... don't process it ... but don't reject it ... send a real-time threshold alert



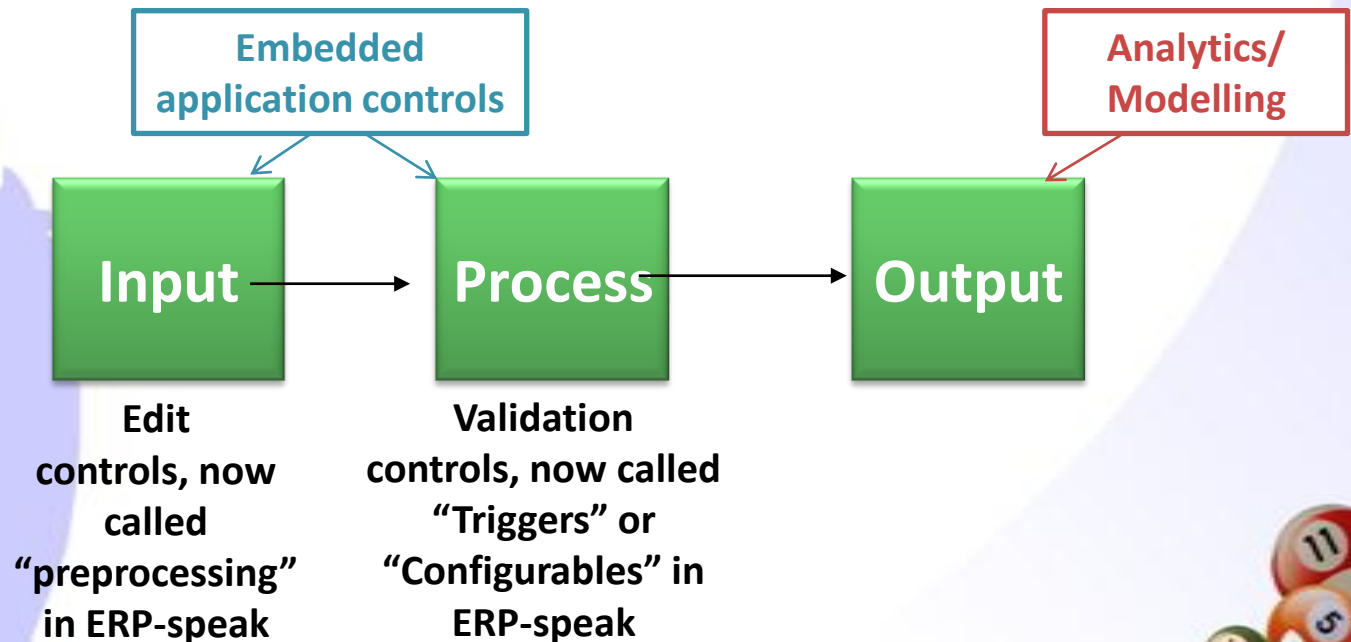
This is the big kahuna:
STOP THE TRANSACTION ... IN REAL-TIME!



What the World-Class Auditors Are Doing... Its at Your Fingertips

Embedded Process Level Controls

Looking at the basic I-P-O model you see the placement of these event/transaction-level controls, EMBEDDED in the processes.



What the World-Class Auditors Are Doing... Its at Your Fingertips

How Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) Systems Disappoint

This is really going to frustrate you!

Are you aware that all applications (SAP, Oracle, PeopleSoft, even Cobol) have the capabilities for embedded process-level controls.

- **SAP: Pre-processing Controls /Configurable Controls**
- **Oracle: Triggers**
- **PeopleSoft: Triggers**

Yet, and here comes the bad news, these controls are rarely invoked.

A well-known Oracle installer said,
"In 1,000 installs, I have been asked one time to turn on some triggers."



What the World-Class Auditors Are Doing... Its at Your Fingertips

Embedded controls are the **ULTIMATE** controls – they are:

- **Automated** (they never sleep),
- **Preventative** (not after the fact),
- **Real-time** (at point of entry)
- **Virtual** (computerized, no human error)
- **Tests** of the operating effectiveness of controls

With the 1-2 punch implemented,
you have achieved the **pinnacle** of an efficient audit.

Not only does audit benefit from true CCM,
but management benefits from real-time business intelligence.



What the World-Class Auditors Are Doing... Its at Your Fingertips

The 1-2 Punch Necessary
for True CCM

EMBEDDED CONTROLS:
Monitoring Controls in Applications
via Embedded Triggers: We can
configure and monitor the business
rules and gain "Proximity to Process"
(can we configure and monitor it?)

(\$1)

Making the \$1 test Faster
and Better: IT Auditor
Needed Here

ADVANCED ANALYTICS:
Monitoring Business Transactions
and Events via Advanced
Analytics: We can model business
rules and gain "Predictability to
Process" (can we model it?)

(5¢)

Making the 5¢ test Faster
and Better: Business
Auditor Needed Here



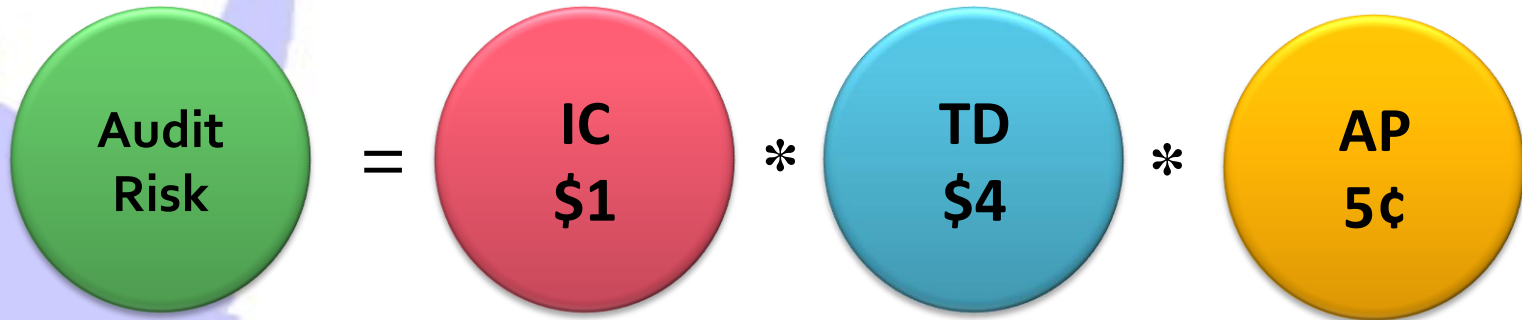
What the World-Class Auditors Are Doing... Its at Your Fingertips

*If it can be **quantified**, it can be measured,
If it can **measured**, it can be modeled, and
If it can be **modeled**, it can be monitored, thus
If it can be **monitored**, it can be audited in
REAL-TIME/RUN-TIME, remotely, by exception!*

*The goal is to monitor the monitors
who monitor the monitors!*



You Can Audit Smarter



Start every audit with the Audit Risk Model!

And ask yourself “Am I Getting the Most out of Analytics?”

Am I:

- **Doing the 5c test?**
- **Using the 5c test to full capacity?**
- **Quantifying reliance on each type of evidence?**
- **Performing data-driven risk assessment?**



You Can Audit Smarter!

And... can I take it to the next level?

The 1-2 Punch Necessary
for True CCM

EMBEDDED CONTROLS:
Monitoring Controls in Applications
via Embedded Triggers: We can
configure and monitor the business
rules and gain "Proximity to Process"
(can we configure and monitor it?)

(\$1)

Making the \$1 test Faster
and Better: IT Auditor
Needed Here

ADVANCED ANALYTICS:
Monitoring Business Transactions
and Events via Advanced
Analytics: We can model business
rules and gain "Predictability to
Process" (can we model it?)

(5¢)

Making the 5¢ test Faster
and Better: Business
Auditor Needed Here



It doesn't matter how many resources you have.



**If you don't know how to use them,
it will never be enough.**





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AUDITsmarter

NOT HARDER

