



Artificial Intelligence for Internal Auditing

Challenges and Opportunities

PRESENTED BY

SYAHRAKI SYAHRIR (RAKI), CISA CISM CDPSE GRCP GRCA

President ISACA Indonesia Chapter | Chief Advisory and Partner, Veda Praxis Professional Services



The Future of Audit?

Audit 1.0		Audit	2.0	Audit	3.0	Audit	4.0
• M	Ianual	•	IT audit	•	Inclusion	•	Semi- and
	ıdit ools:	•	Tools:		of non- financial		progressive automation
			Excel,				
_	encils,		CAAT		data in		of audit
ca	alculators		software		audit	•	Tools:
					analytics		sensors, CPS,
				•	Tools:		IoT/S, RFID,
-					analytical		GPS
					software		

Source: Rutgers Business School –Jun Dai, Hussein Isa, & Miklos Vasarhelyi Sampling

Retroactive – Point in Time

Traditional Audit Evidence

Processing Few Notable Items

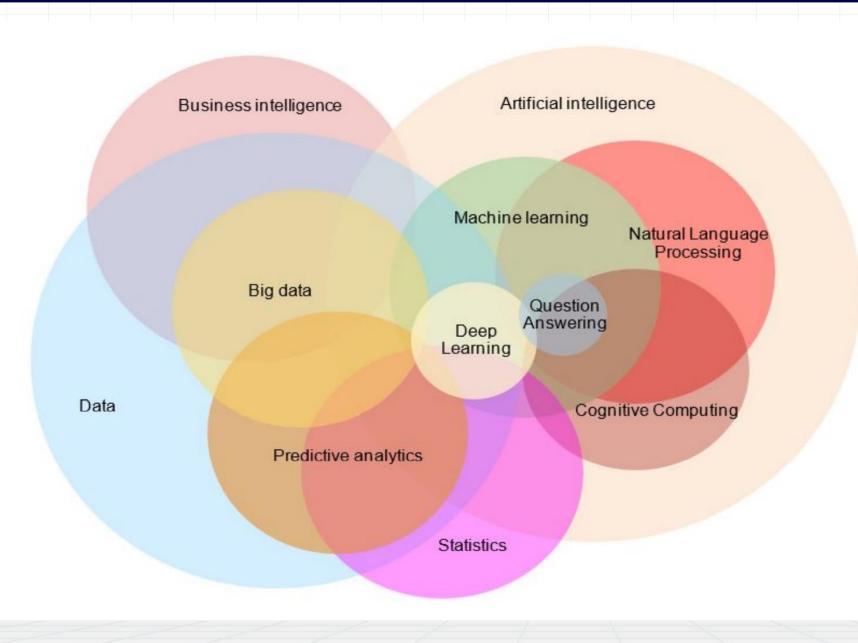
Full Population

Predictive – More Frequent

Non-Traditional Audit Evidence

Processing Numerous Notable Items





Source: Combrinck, Rikus. "Big Data Dictionary Data Word Soup — What Does It All Mean?" South African Statistical Association (https://sastat.org.za/sasa2017/big-data-dictionary, 2017





Emerging Technology Adoption

	Already Adopted	Within The Next Year	In 1-2 Years	In 3-5 Years	In 5+ Years	Never	Don't Know
Al	23%	8%	14%	11%	5%	3%	35%
AR/VR/XR	9%	4%	6%	5%	5%	11%	61%
Bio feedback	5%	2%	4%	4%	3%	18%	64%
Bio hacking	3%	2%	3%	3%	3%	22%	66%
Blockchain/digital currency	10%	4%	10%	10%	6%	8%	53%
Cellular technologies	21%	6%	10%	7%	3%	7%	47%
Close radio communications	10%	3%	6%	6%	2%	9%	63%
Cloud-enabled technologies	59%	8%	9%	5%	2%	1%	16%
Edge computing	13%	5%	7%	6%	3%	7%	59%
IoT	26%	6%	10%	7%	3%	6%	42%
Quantum computing	3%	2%	4%	5%	6%	9%	70%
Robotics	25%	4%	8%	6%	4%	9%	44%
Wearable technology	10%	4%	5%	5%	4%	10%	61%

ISACA The Pulse – Emerging Technology 2021 4541 respondents

High Adoption of Cloud technologies, IoT, Robotics, Al and Cellular.







Al by Numbers

81%

81% dari Fortune 500 CEOs percaya bahwa Artificial Intelligence/Machine Learning akan menjadi sangat penting bagi masa depan perusahaannya¹

60%

60% dari seluruh pekerjaan didunia memiliki paling tidak 30% kegiatan yang dapat di otomatisasi

\$ 46 Billion Belanja global pada solusi kognitif dan AI dipercaya mencapai lebih dari 46 miliar pada 2020³ \$ 89 Billion Pendapatan software AI dipercaya tumbuh dari \$3.2 miliar pada 2016 menjadi \$89.9 miliar pada 2025⁴

¹ http://www.isaca.org/Knowledge-Center/Research/ResearchDeliverables/Pages/Innovation-insights.aspx 3 http://www.idc.com/getdoc.jsp?containerId=prUS42439617

² http://www.mckinsey.com/global-themes/digital-distruption/harnessing-automation-for-a-future-that-works

⁴ https://www.tractica.com/newsroom/press-releases/artificial-intelligence-software-market-to-reach-89-8-billion-in-annual-worldwide-revenue-by-2025





Current Application of Al

Current features of AI's data usage:

- -Can analyze large data
- -Detailed capture of human activities, information and trends (human may be unaware)
- -Bias in data

AI is data driven

Data from the real world is fed into AI during initial development and throughout its constant use

Current features of AI's algorithms:

- Fast computing
- Automated processes
 - Autonomy
- Complexity / opacity
 - Invisibility
- Deskilling / power over user

Application of AI

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AI algorithms

AI uses the data to

identify patterns and

models that help it

perform cognitive

tasks

During the application of AI, new data is generated. Additionally, the effect of previous data fed into the AI and its established algorithms are observed during application. These effects may be obfuscated initially.

Current applications of AI:

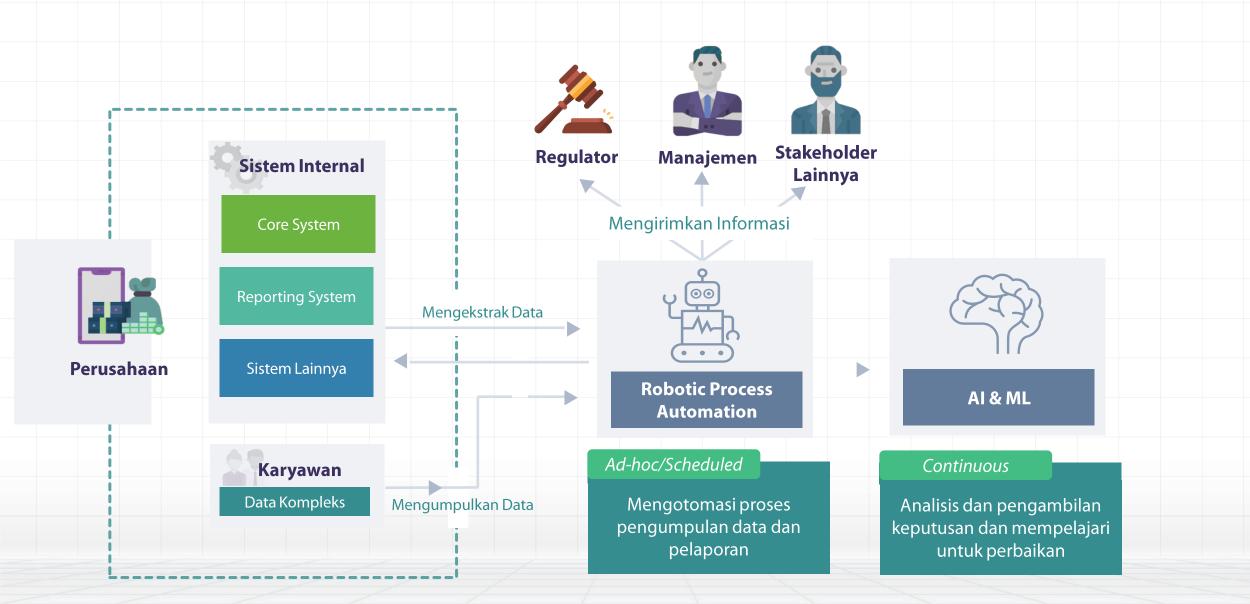
- 1. Assisted Intelligence (automates simple tasks such as inventory counts)
- 2. Augmented Intelligence (supports human decisions such as performing risk assessments and fraud detection)
- 3. Autonomous Intelligence (operates on its own without any human intervention e.g. automated transaction entry and automated tests of controls)

Source: Rutgers Business School – Artificial Intelligence Perspective in Audit - Helen Brown-Liburd, Ivy Munoko, & Miklos Vasarhelyi





AI in Business Processes



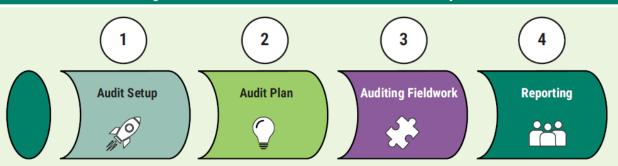




Al in Auditing



Figure 2—The Role of RPA and Al Within the Audit Life Cycle



Tasks:

- 1. Preselect audit candidates
- 2. Plan for audit
- 3. Identify risk and dependencies of associated business functions

Automation Scope:

- 1. Ready view of similar audits of comparable business functions and audit type
- 2. Risk-based audit assessment reports
- 3. Continuous controls monitoring with regard to the business processes
- 4. Auto generation of checklists

Automation via:

NLP, predictive analysis and RPA

Tasks:

- 1. Communication audit scope
- 2. Document key risk and controls
- 3. Understand the process landscape

Automation Scope:

- 1. Automate analysis and summary of wordy and document-heavy policies, standard operating procedures (SOPs) and others in the audit-scope
- 2. Prepopulate and share findings based on initial analysis of SOPs and other 5. Fraudulent data available documents
- 3. Keyword-based analysis
- 4. Rule engine to extrapolate outcome analysis

Automation via:

NLP, predictive analysis and RPA

Tasks:

- 1. Evaluate as-is working process
- 2. Identify issues and observations
- 3. Compare with designed processes and controls

Tasks:

- 1. Prepare audit report
- 2. Review issues
- 3. Audit debrief
- 4. Update risk profile of business unit/team

Automation Scope:

- 1. Automate audit tasks
- 2. Modeling of data
- 3. Data sample testing automation
- 4. Aggregating and interpreting data via rule engine
- detection

Automation Scope:

- 1. Automate text-based audit report
- 2. Data visualization of key issues and risk
- 3. Intelligent reporting of audit-based quantification of issues

Automation via:

NLP, natural language generation, predictive analysis and RPA

Automation via:

NLP, natural language generation, predictive analysis and RPA





AI in Auditing



Figure 3—Suggested AI/ML Techniques for Use in Auditing					
Al or ML Techniques	Application/Use Cases	Usage			
Document classification	Application of classification models (e.g., decision trees, Bayesian classifiers, nearest neighbors) to assign documents or text segments to a specific topic or label	 Understanding SOPs, policies and other deliverables reviewed during auditing Inference from previous similar audit reports 			
Text summarization	The process of combining frequently used words, phrases and topics to generate a natural language summary of a text or a document set	 Helpful to generate audit observations and inferences Auto-generation of audit checklists 			
Topic analysis	Analysis performed across documents, groups of documents or document texts to identify unique topics that link documents or sections of documents	 Data analytics Building keyword rule engine for audits 			
Search and retrieval	The process of searching a database or repository of processed information to retrieve documents that align with the topics or themes that are entered in the search criteria	Similar audit report inferences			
Statistical analysis	A basic statistical analysis technique that evaluates the term, phrase or topic trends	Aggregating dataInterpreting data			
Sentiment analysis	The ability to extract and analyze text or groups of text in documents to understand author's sentiment	Identifying key issues and riskIntelligent inferences in audit reports			





AI in Auditing



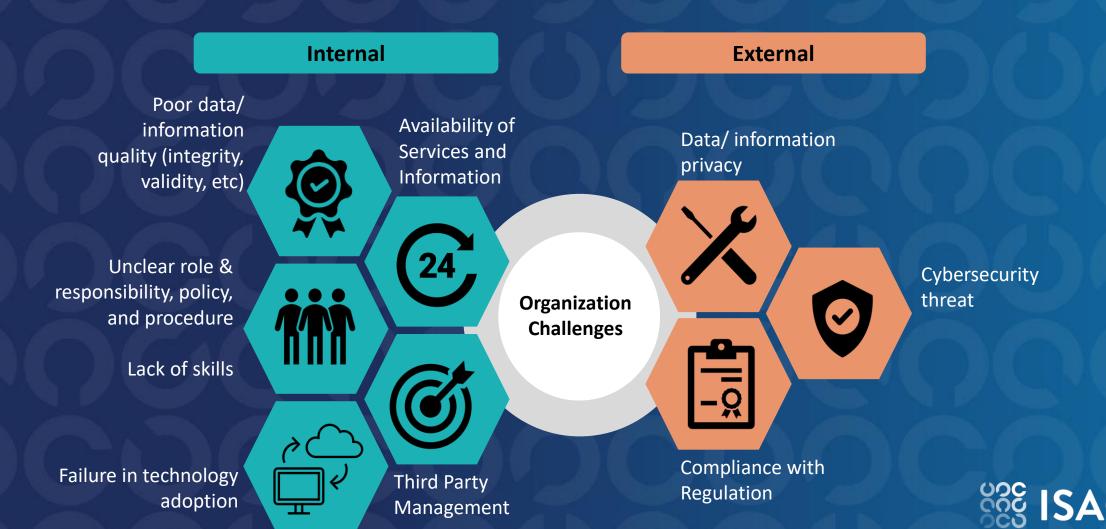
Figure 1—Audit Procedures Comparison With and Without Al Technologies					
Phase	Procedures Without AI	Procedures With AI	Types of Technology	Impact of AI on Accomplishing Phase Tasks	
Planning	The auditor: • Learns industry and business environment through meetings with client management and review of BoD meeting minutes • Examines client's enterprise to estimate a level of risk	The AI computer performs the following tasks: • Produces risk assessment based on prior-year documents, business environment and industry trends for auditor's review • Records, summarizes and produces meeting minutes	NLPMLVoice recognition	Moderate impact	
Evaluation of internal controls	The auditor: Reviews internal controls, policies and procedures Interviews process owners and records details for workpapers Performs operational test of controls by observing employees, reperforming processes and inspecting documents	The Al computer performs the following tasks: • Prepares workpaper references, including flowcharts and risk/control matrices, from recorded interview information • Analyzes screen captures of computer processes and flags those that are questionable and needing additional review • Digitally inspects documents, looking for adequate approvals	Voice recognitionNLPML	High impact	
Substantive procedures	The auditor: Manually observes inventory count Sends and manages confirmation requests Inspects supporting documents of sales orders and cash receipts Reviews select journal entries that fit circumstances that may reflect fraud Analytically compares auditor's estimates and industry averages of sales and other metrics to actual enterprise performance	The auditor leverages the following technologies: • Digital/mobile applications, barcodes and QR codes, and drones assisting in inventory counts • Encrypted online platform, accessed by both auditors and customers, to manage confirmation requests The Al computer performs the following tasks: • Imports and automatically reconciles cash receipts and sales orders while comparing for discrepancies • Flags all transactions that are potential fraud cases • Creates estimation of sales and other metrics based on industry and competitor data	 NLP Voice recognition Drones ML Encryption Internet of Things (IoT) 	High impact	

Indonesia Chapter





Our Challenges, and Opportunities?



ISACA





Challenges of AI Implementation

CHALLENGES FOR THE AUDITOR OF AI	KEYS TO THE SUCCESSFUL AUDITING OF AI
1. Immature auditing frameworks or regulations specific to Al	1. Adopt and adapt existing frameworks and regulations.
2. Limited precedents for AI use cases	2. Explain and communicate proactively about AI with stakeholders.
3. Uncertain definitions and taxonomies of Al	3. Explain and communicate proactively about AI with stakeholders.
4. Wide variance among AI systems and solutions	4. Become informed about Al design and architecture to set proper scope.
5. Emerging nature of AI technology	5. Become informed about Al design and architecture to set proper scope.
6. Lack of explicit AI auditing guidance	6. Focus on transparency through an iterative process. Focus on controls and governance, not algorithms.
7. Lack of strategic starting points	7. Involve all stakeholders.
8. Possibly steep learning curve for the Al auditor	8. Become informed about AI design and engage specialists as needed.
9. Supplier risk created by AI outsourcing to third parties	9. Document architectural practices for cross-team transparency.

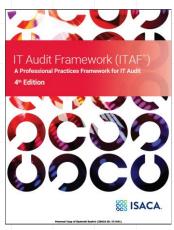




Let's be relevant with current trends and knowledge

















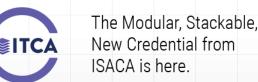
CGEIT



CSX-P









COMPUTING FUNDAMENTALS











CYBERSECURITY FUNDAMENTALS

SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT

DATA SCIENCE FUNDAMENTALS





