

1. LEARNING OBJECTIVES & INTRODUCTIONS

Notes on Opening Remarks

At the conclusion of the seminar, you will be able to

- Identify controls
- Classify controls
- Assess control adequacy and effectiveness

Seminar Agenda

1. Introductions & Learning Objectives
2. COSO Internal Control Refresher
3. Risk Assessment Basics and Refresher
4. Identifying and Documenting Controls
5. Assessing the Adequacy of Control Design
6. Assessing the Effectiveness of Internal Controls
7. Wrap Up

Risk is...



2. COSO INTERNAL CONTROL REFRESHER

COSO Control Objectives SCARES Management
SCARES

S (Strategic)

C (Compliance)

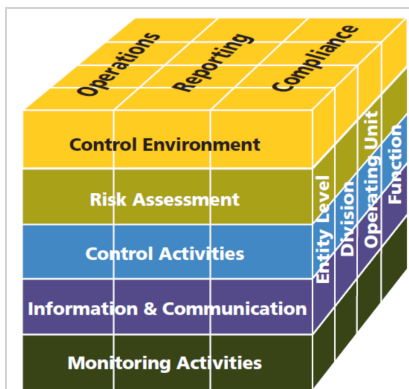
A (Achievement of performance measures)

R (Reliable reporting)

E (Efficient and Effective Operations)

S (Safeguarding of Assets)

Integrated COSO Cube:



COSO Principles

Control Environment	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Demonstrates commitment to integrity and ethical values2. Exercises oversight responsibility3. Establishes structure, authority and responsibility4. Demonstrates commitment to competence5. Enforces accountability
Risk Assessment	<ol style="list-style-type: none">6. Specifies suitable objectives7. Identifies and analyzes risk8. Assesses fraud risk9. Identifies and analyzes significant change
Control Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none">13. Selects and develops control activities14. Selects and develops general controls over technology15. Deploys through policies and procedures
Information & Communication	<ol style="list-style-type: none">13. Uses relevant information14. Communicates internally15. Communicates externally
Monitoring Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none">16. Conducts ongoing and/or separate evaluations17. Evaluates and communicates deficiencies

Control Environment

Risk Assessment

Control Activities



Information & Communication

Monitoring

3. RISK ASSESSMENT BASICS AND REFRESHER

The 3 Pillars of Managing Risks and Auditing Controls are:

1. Business Objectives

2. Risks

3. Controls

Inherent Risk



Residual Risk

Risk Thinking Requires

C

T

Risk Assessment May Be

Entity Name																				
Risk and Controls Matrix (RCM)																				
Engagement Name												Prepared by								
Engagement #												Prepared date								
Scope/Period covered												Reviewed by								
Business Process/Owner												Review Date								
Business Objective	Business Objective																			
RISK ASSESSMENT																				
#	Risk Description	Risk Impact / Consequence	Inherent Likelihood (H/M/L)	Inherent Impact (H/M/L)	Risk Velocity	Risk Persistence	Risk Frequency / Timing	In Scope (Y/N)	Internal Controls / Control Activities	COSO (G/ER/A/C/A/M)	Key / Standard Control (K/S)	Preventive or Detective (P/D)	Automated or Manual (A/M)	Mandatory / Discretionary	Adequate Design of Controls (Y/N)	Test Step	Effective Control (Y/N)	Identified Issues/Exceptions	Residual Likelihood (H/M/L)	Residual Impact (H/M/L)

Assessment Factors are determined by each entity. Each entity decides how it will assess risk. We use:



Likelihood is the Probability of Occurrence. Our model considers the following in the assessment of likelihood:

Impact is the consequence or effect experienced if the risk were to occur. In short, how bad would it hurt?

Singular vs Dual Assessment:

Likelihood

- 1% – 100% scale
- Complexity
- Volume
- Manual processing
- Judgment
- Regulatory scrutiny

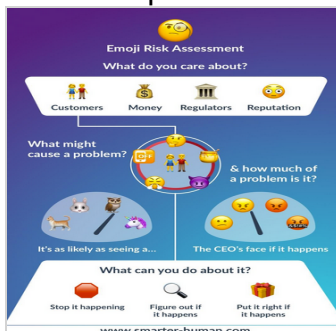
Impact

- Financial
- Regulatory
- Reputation
- Customer
- Operational
- Strategic

1	Extremely unlikely – 1x every 50 years
2	Unlikely – 1x every 10 years
3	Likely – 1x every 5 years
4	Probable - annually
5	Expected - monthly



At Raven Global Training, we recommend a dual approach for each risk assessed. We assess Likelihood first on a 1-100% scale then use a multifactor consequence model to assess impact on a 1-10 scale.



You can present risk using a heat map.

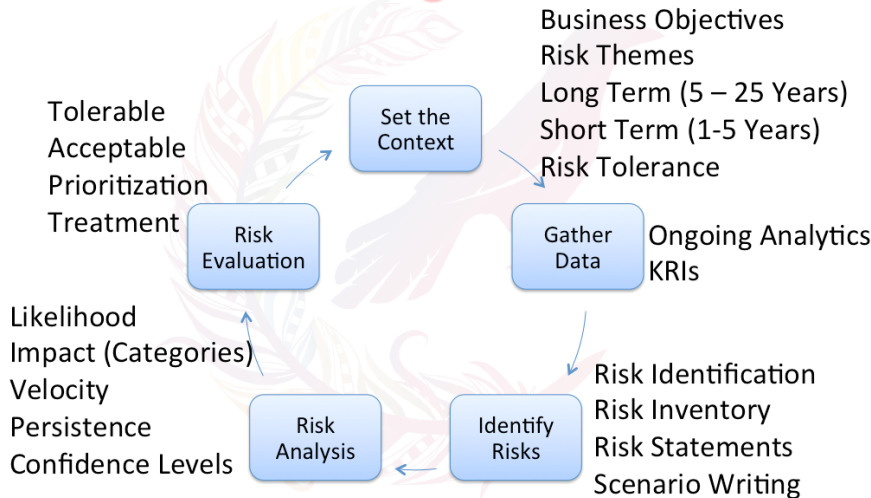


My 3 Nuggets For COSO and Risk Assessment

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____

4. IDENTIFYING AND DOCUMENTING CONTROLS

RGT's Risk Management Process



Controls are:

Process Step vs. Control: Internal Auditors test control design and effectiveness. We need to focus on testing actual controls and not process steps / tasks / activities simply because we can or they are easy to test. I can use the following to determine if something is a control:



Control Classifications also aid in evaluating control design adequacy:

- Entity level v. Process / Activity / Transaction level

- Key v. Standard / compensating or mitigating

- Manual v. Automated

- Hard v. Soft

- Preventive v. Detective / Corrective

- Discretionary v. Nondiscretionary (mandatory)

- Redundant

- Complementary

- Control owner / roles

Key controls are :

My 3 Nuggets For Identifying and Documenting Controls

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____



5. ASSESS THE ADEQUACY OF CONTROL DESIGN

We can assess the adequacy of control design at different control levels:

Entity Level: Starts with strategic objectives

Process Level: Starts with operational and tactical objectives

Risk Level: Starts at the risk level with consideration for risk appetite

Individual Level: Starts with the control itself and should tie the control with the objectives and risks



Well written control statements include the following

Who?

Why?

What?

How?

When?

How often?

Where?

Weaker	Stronger

My 3 Nuggets For Assessing Design of Controls

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____



9. ASSESSING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROLS

I can test one when...

We use sampling when we cannot test the entire population of transactions. OR when...

We should determine the expected error rate / exceptions before we begin testing. What is the number or percentage of allowable exceptions?

Sampling Methods

Non-Statistical

v.

Statistical

Risk and control expectations drive sampling method

My 3 Nuggets For Assessing Effectiveness of Controls

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____



