



# Continuous Monitoring A Strategy for more Effective Controls

John Hughes
IT Audit Systems Consultant





#### Continuous Controls Monitoring

- The need for continuous controls monitoring
- Conceptual model for continuous controls monitoring
- Types of controls that can be continuously monitored through technology
- Methodology for automated continuous controls monitoring
- Practical implementation issues





## The Need for Continuous Controls Monitoring

- Continuous monitoring and auditing
  - Discussed for many years
  - Progress made but limited
- Regulatory Compliance now driving the need
  - How to efficiently and cost effectively sustain controls assessment and testing efforts?
  - How to know on a timely basis when control deficiencies occur?
  - How to quantify the impact of control deficiencies?
  - How to improve effectiveness of controls
  - How to gain assurance over effectiveness of controls





## Model for Continuous Monitoring of Controls

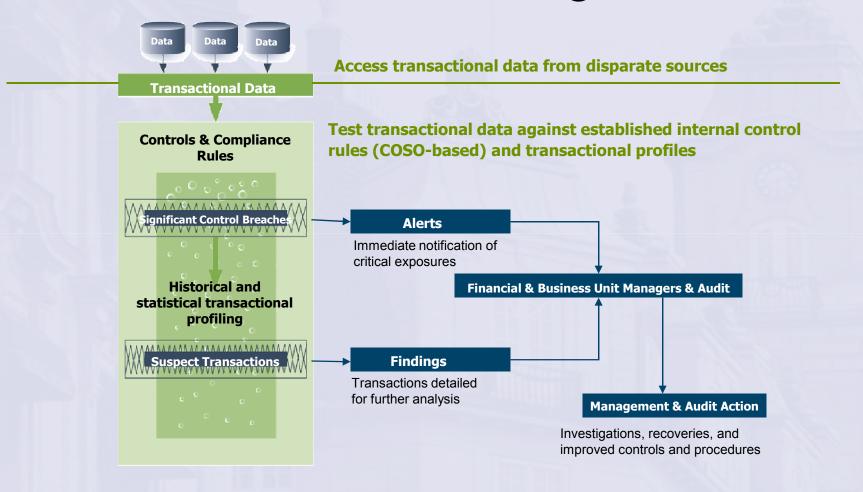
- Identify the control rule for each internal control point (using COSO framework)
- Establish tests that, using transactional data analysis, will validate each control rule
- Establish tests that will identify suspect transactions, using transactional profiling techniques
- Subject all transactions to a suite of tests on a regular, timely basis
- Identify all transactions that fail the tests
- Notify the appropriate personnel
- Investigate any transactions that fail and, as appropriate,
  - Correct the transactions
  - Correct the control problem







#### Continuous Monitoring Model







#### The Result

- Timely determination whether controls in application and financial reporting systems are operating effectively
- Rapid identification of specific deficiencies and anomalies
- Independent assurance of integrity of transactions processed by business application systems
- An additional layer of control
- Reduction in costs and revenue leakage
- Improved efficiency and effectiveness of regulatory assessments
- Quantification of control deficiencies





## Continuous Controls Monitoring: Management is Responsible

#### **MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY**

To implement and maintain effective controls

#### **AUDITORS' RESPONSIBILITY**

To ensure management has fulfilled responsibility

**Controls Infrastructure** 

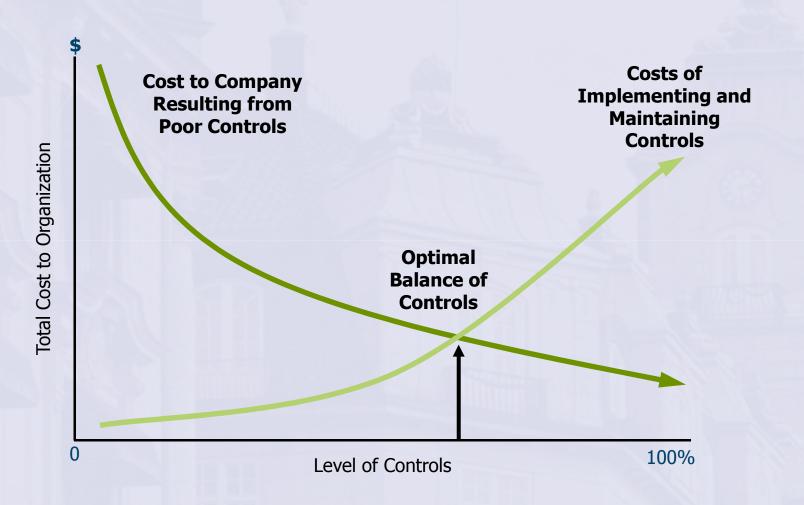
**Continuous Controls Monitoring Framework** 

Management and audit are both stakeholders in Continuous Controls Monitoring.





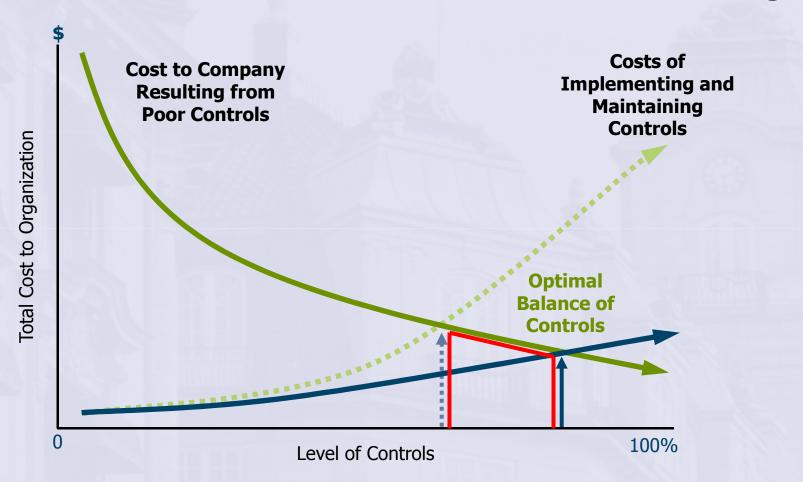
#### Cost/Benefits of Controls







## ROI for Continuous Controls Monitoring







### Automation of Controls Testing

What types of controls and deficiencies can be tested through automated continuous monitoring?

- Any control or breakdown that can be evidenced through computerized data e.g.:
  - Business process financial controls
  - Segregation of Duties
  - I.S. security controls
  - Application control settings / ERP configuration





#### Functional Requirements of a Continuous Controls Monitoring Framework

- Able to access and normalise disparate data from across the enterprise
- Offer comprehensive range of tests to effectively address control points
- Provide timely testing of data and reporting of results
- Handle large transactional volumes with no negative impact on operational system performance
- Provide variable parameters for tests
- Manage alert notifications
- Security
- Ability to view and manage results





### Implementation Challenges

- Timely data access
- Minimizing impact on systems' operational performance
- Defining appropriate analytics
- Setting appropriate thresholds for exceptions
- Developing suitable scoring / weighting mechanism to prioritise exceptions
- Management of results





#### Automation of Controls Testing

- Must be possible to define rule of a control, e.g.:
  - invoice payment should not be entered and approved by same person
  - payments >\$X must be approved by Y
  - inventory items shipped must be matched by invoice details
  - ERP application control for duplicate payments should be set on
- Or, indicators of control breaches need to be able to be established, e.g.:
  - Transactions that fall outside of statistical norms
  - Profile/trend analysis





#### Methodology for Continuous Controls Monitoring

**Process**Overview

- Define High Level Overview
  - Business process flow chart outlines entire business cycle
  - Key activities are identified for each business process





#### Methodology for Continuous Controls Monitoring

#### Risk Assessment

- Identify key risks and control objectives for each activity
  - Accuracy
  - Authorization
  - Completeness
  - Validity
  - Efficiency and Effectiveness
  - Segregation of Duties
  - Regulatory Compliance





#### Methodology for Continuous Controls Monitoring

Test Development

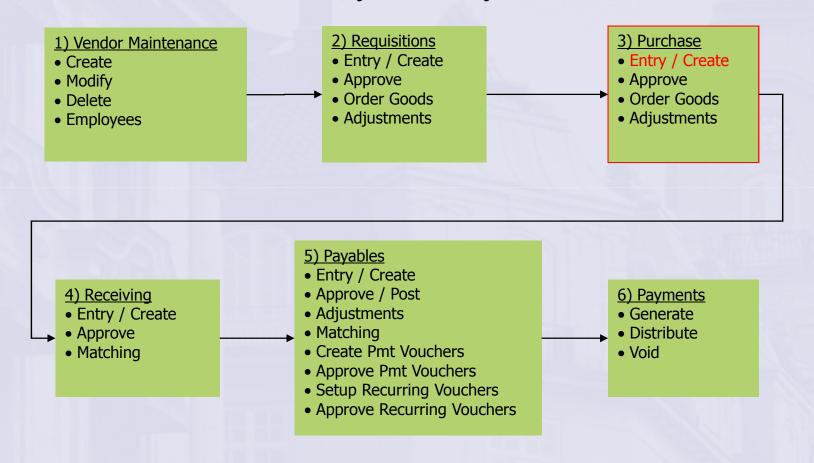
- Control objectives translated into test analytic objectives
- Test details designed and developed into specific analytics





#### Define Business Process Overview

Purchase-to-Payment Cycle: Activities







### Define Control Objectives

#### Purchase

- Entry / Create
- Approve
- Order Goods
- Adjustments

Activity	Control Objective	Assertion
Create Purchase Order	To ensure all critical data is captured.	Completeness
	To ensure all data entered is valid.	Validity
	To ensure that only approved PO's are issued.	Authorization
	To ensure PO's are only entered once.	Accuracy
	To ensure that PO's are within approved employee purchasing limits	Authorization
	To ensure no purchases are made from companies or individuals listed on OFAC terrorist lists	Regulatory





### Perform Risk / Impact Ranking

#### **Purchase**

- Entry / Create
- Approve
- Order Goods
- Adjustments

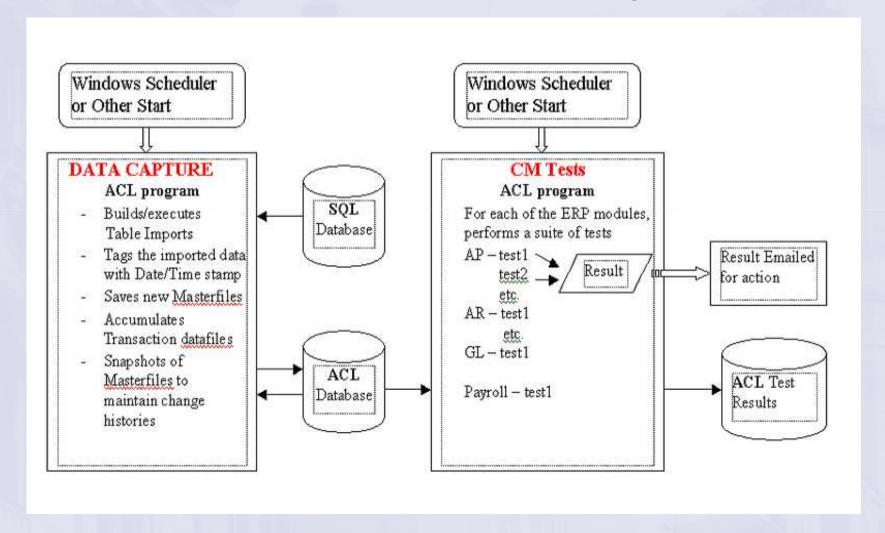
Activity	Control Objective	Transactional	Risk Ranking	Business Impact	Overall (e*f)
Create Purchase Order	To ensure all critical data is captured.	N			0
	To ensure all data entered is valid.	Y	3	3	9
	To ensure that only approved purchases are issued.	Y	3	3	9
	To ensure PO's are only entered once.	Y	2	3	6
	To ensure that PO's are within approved employee purchasing limits	Y	2	3	6
	To ensure no purchases are made from companies or individuals listed on OFAC terrorist lists	Y	3	3	9







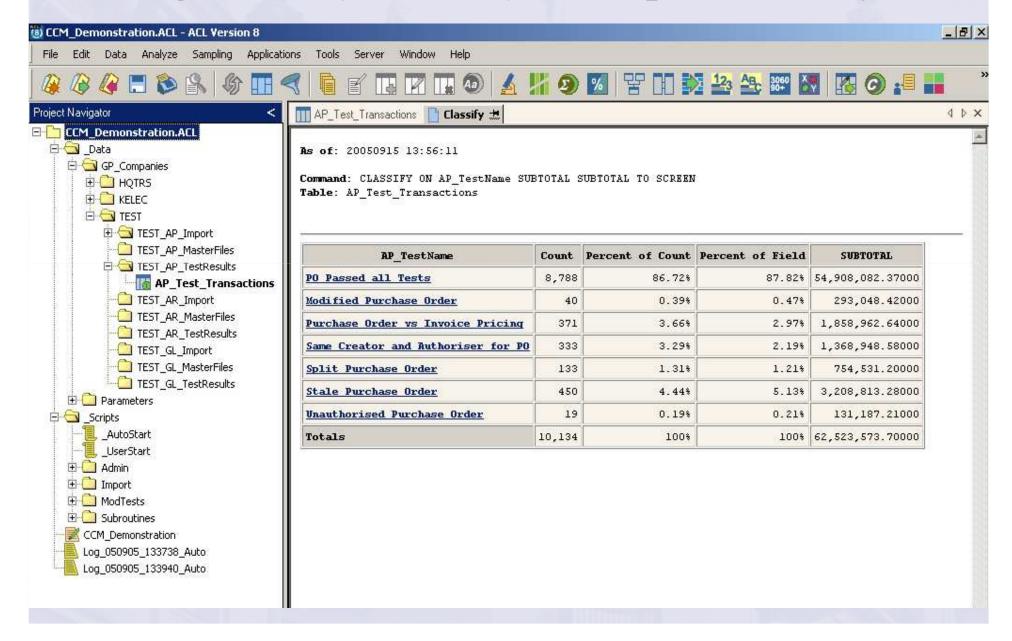
#### **Overview – example Continuous Monitoring model**







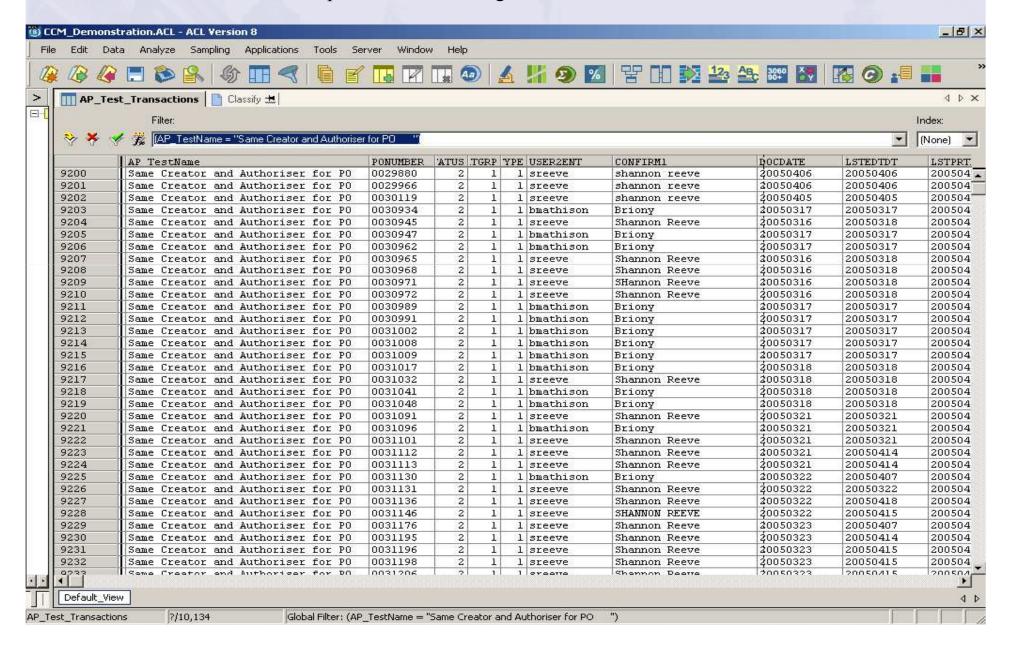
#### Example of Accounts Payable Test Summary - Click on AP\_TestName to drill through







#### Example of a Drill Through to a Test Record Subset







## Compliance Requirements

- Compliance readiness& sustainability
  - •Reduced time for reporting/signoff
    - •Streamlined external audit review

#### **Continuous**

**Controls** 

**Monitoring** 

## Business Performance Optimization

- •Revenue maximization
  - Operational efficiencies
  - Profit maximization
- •Fraud reduction

**Good Governance is Good Business** 





### For More Information:

### John Hughes

**ACL** Consultant

jhughes@magsys.com.au

www.magsys.com.au

Mob: 0412 200372

Tel: (02) 4869 5098





## Thank you!