

Agile auditing, a practical experience while staying in compliance with the IPPF

- I. Why is Agile becoming more and more important for Internal Audit
- II. What Agile auditing means for us
- III. How to evolve to the agile IA process our experience in the Bank
- IV. How easy it is to maintain the compliance with the IIA Standards
- V. Key advantages and attention points for Agile Auditing

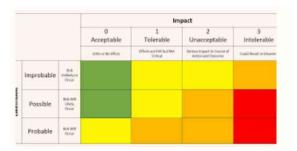
I WHY IS AGILE BECOMING MORE AND MORE IMPORTANT FOR INTERNAL AUDIT

Expectations from IA

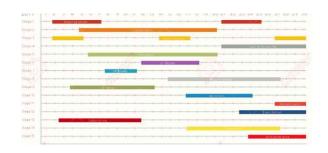
Leading internal audit functions:

- Demonstrate the ability to identify, assess and react to emerging and atypical risks
- Effective audit leaders must be agile in their approaches

√ Risk assessment



✓ Audit plan development



✓ Engagement execution



I WHY IS AGILE BECOMING MORE AND MORE IMPORTANT FOR INTERNAL AUDIT

Our environment Increasing Social Political need for Changing **Environmental** efficiency Risk **Technological** and agility of IA Regulatory changes Agile IA an answer?

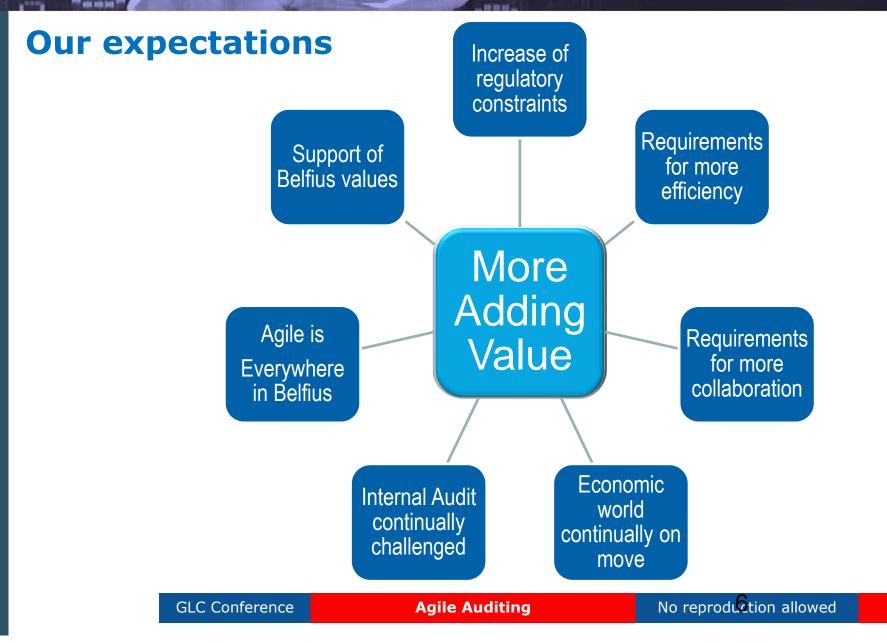
Definition of agile

- ✓ Marked by ready ability to move quickly and easily ?
- ✓ Having a quick resourceful and adaptable character?
- ✓ Method of project management that is characterized by the division of tasks into short phases of work and frequent reassessment and adaptation of plans?

Quite wonderful desirable characteristics for IA aren't they ©

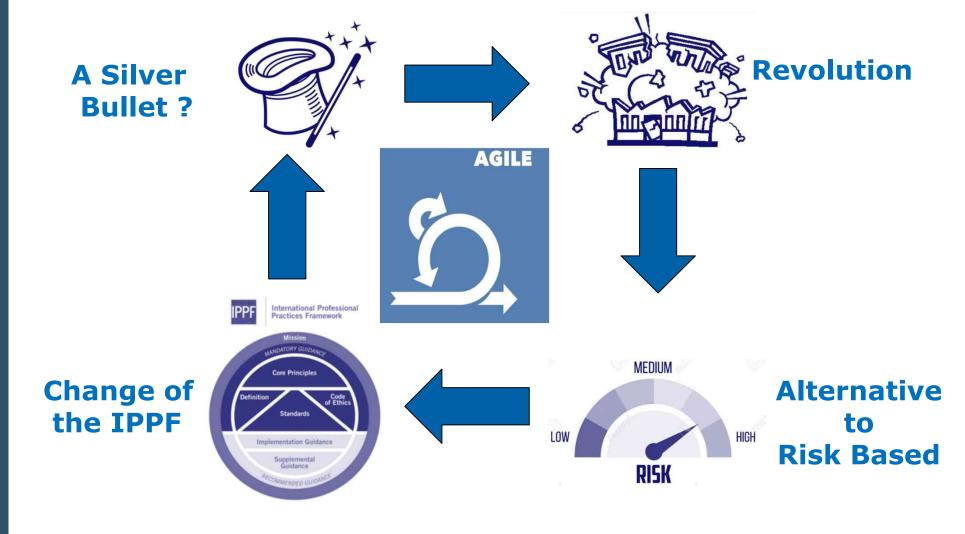
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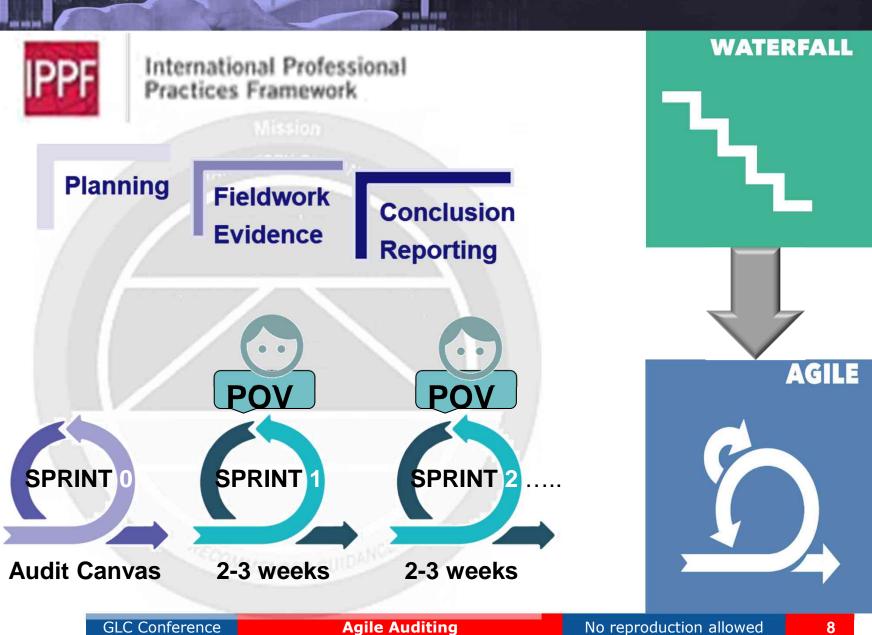
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I WHY IS AGILE BECOMING MORE AND MORE IMPORTANT FOR INTERNAL AUDIT

What we did not expect







CANVAS:
Scope
Objectives
Concerns
Issues
Concludable areas



Stand-up Meetings Stand-up Meetings

Cycle 1

Cycle 2

Cycle 3









Beginning

Collaborative
Exploration
Initial Scoping
Plan development

Middle

Iterative Planning
Testing & Reporting
Self-Governing Audit Team
Constant Communication
Continuous AuditTeam Self-Assessment

End

Final Report Reporting Wrap-up



AUDIT CANVAS

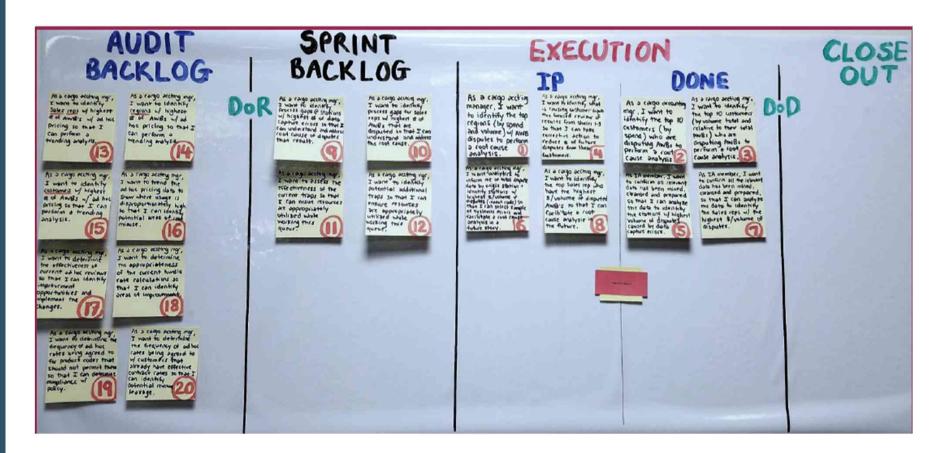
Business Strategy	Audit Drivers	Audit Timeline
 Business Objectives ? Alignment corporate strategy? Current business initiatives ? Relevant business metrics ? 	 Why on the audit plan? Why important for the business? What is valued add? Relevant instances of errors, fraud? 	Sprint Time BoxAudit timelineOther target dates
Audit Objectives	Audit Scope	Audit
 What will this audit accomplish? Concludable areas for the audit = sprints POV What questions answered? 	 What is needed to achieve the audit objectives? What is excluded from the audit? Reliance on work of others 	 Administration Business dependencies Stakeholder availability
Key stakeholders	Audit Team	Meeting schedule commitmentsAudit type
Most concerned about added value?What other functions impacted	Audit ownerScrum masterScrum team	



AUDIT CANVAS

Audit team Roles & Responsibilities	Key Milestones	Cross-Functional impact
Audit ownerAudit supervisor –Scrum masterStaff	 Delivery of initial audit canvas Delivery of POVs Key stakeholder meetings Final report issuance 	 Key IT systems supporting or monitoring the business process? Implications of change Compliance considerations
Audit Budget		Financial reporting/impact?
Scheduled hoursBudgeted hoursTravel budget	i mai roport iodamoo	Prior Audit knowledge
Data & Data Analysis		Prior auditsOpen/pending finding from prior
Data considered for analysis & evaluation?Data available		audits

KANBAN



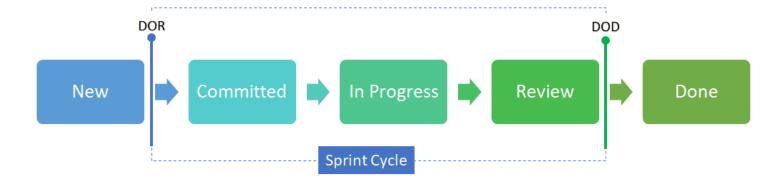
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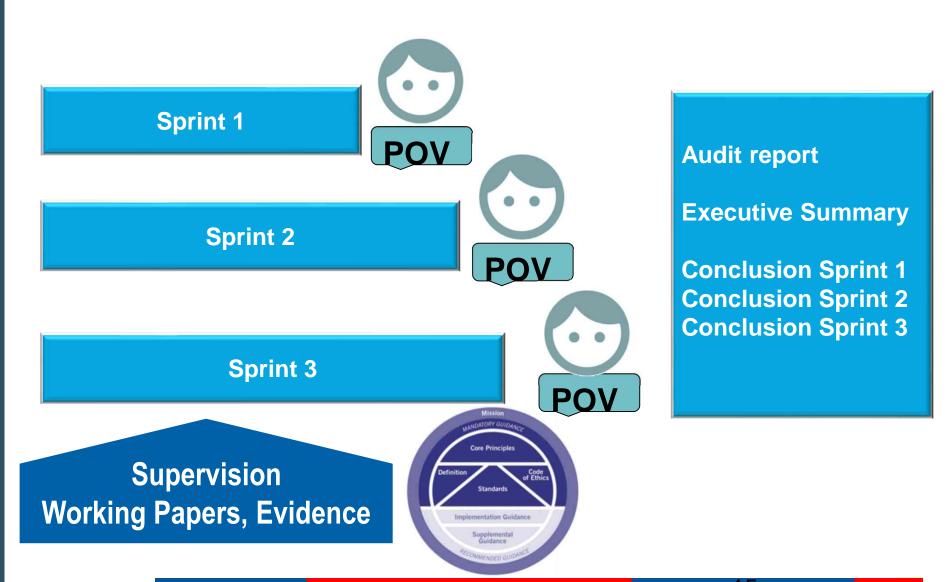
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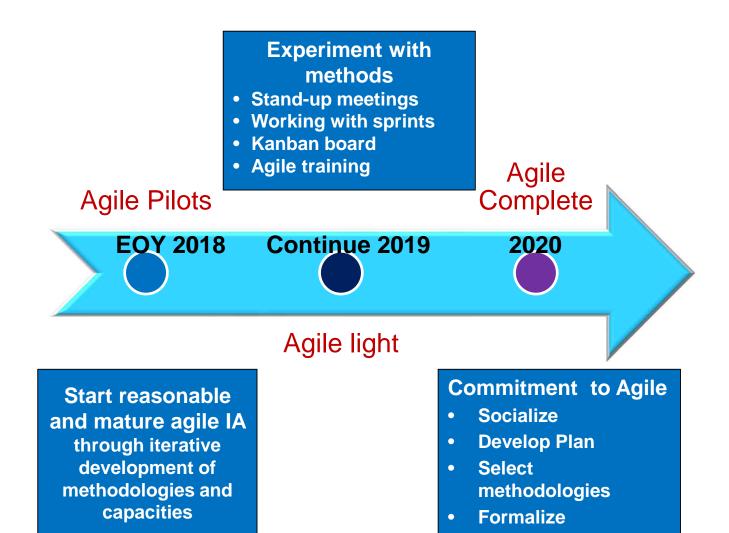
- Audit Canvas: logical visual arrangement of items to be assessed
- Kanban: visual representation of the status of the mission
- Audit Mission Backlog:
 - List of items to be assessed named concludable items
 - Evolutive progressive working program
 - The audit backlog is made of a number of sprints
- Sprints (executed in parallel)
 - Standalone risk/control/test coming to a point of view (POV) = audit opinion
 - Time boxed intervals (+/-15 days) into which the tests of the sprint are performed. Motivation of a tight deadline without stressing resources.
 - The sprint provides a process, structure, and cadence for work.
 - Each sprint has a priority
 - Sprints can be composed of stories (if sprint is a risk, stories can be controls)



- DoR: Definition of Ready
 - For a risk subject of a sprint: the IA and stakeholders agree on what will be tested, examined and value delivered. Resources ready.
 - When the DoR is achieved, the auditor moves the sprint to the sprint backlog (ready for executing).
 - The fieldwork portion of the sprint is ready for beginning.
- DoD: Definition of Done
 - Value to be delivered in a sprint: a level of assurance-, a set of completed tasks- a list of identified issues, risks or recommendations a part of the report: not lengthy or complex.
 - When DOD is achieved, the sprint is moved to the close-out portion of the Kanban



III. How to evolve to the agile IA process our experience in the Bank



III. How to Evolve to the agile IA process OUR EXPERIENCE IN THE BANK

Change management

Internal Audit Personnel

- Change in staffing roles
- Self organizing teams
- Scrum Master role
- Pilots for testing and coaching
- Long held beliefs
- Gaining Buy-in
- Convince Skepticals

Stakeholders

- Audit Committee
- Executive leadership
- Audit Clients (auditees)
- Frequent and transparent interactions

Processes

- Professional standards
- Independence and objectivity
- Documentation of work
- KPIs on duration of missions

IV How easy it is to maintain the compliance with the IIA Standards

Are the values, principles and methods of Agile IA compatible with the mission and definition of professional standards as defined in the IPPF?

IIA definition & mission of Internal Audit

- Internal auditing is an independent and objective assurance and consulting activity, designed to <u>add value and</u> <u>improve</u> an organization's operations.
- Internal Audit helps an organization accomplish its objectives by bringing a <u>systematic</u>, <u>disciplined approach</u> to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of risk management, control, and governance processes.

Agile IA

- Agile IA values, principles and methods do not contradict the IPPFs (what is to be done in vision, definition, code of ethics, core principles and mandatory standards)
- IPPFs are principle based and do not mandate a methodology; rather they allow for flexibility in how the activities will be conducted some examples are ...

No changes in facts / evidence based reports

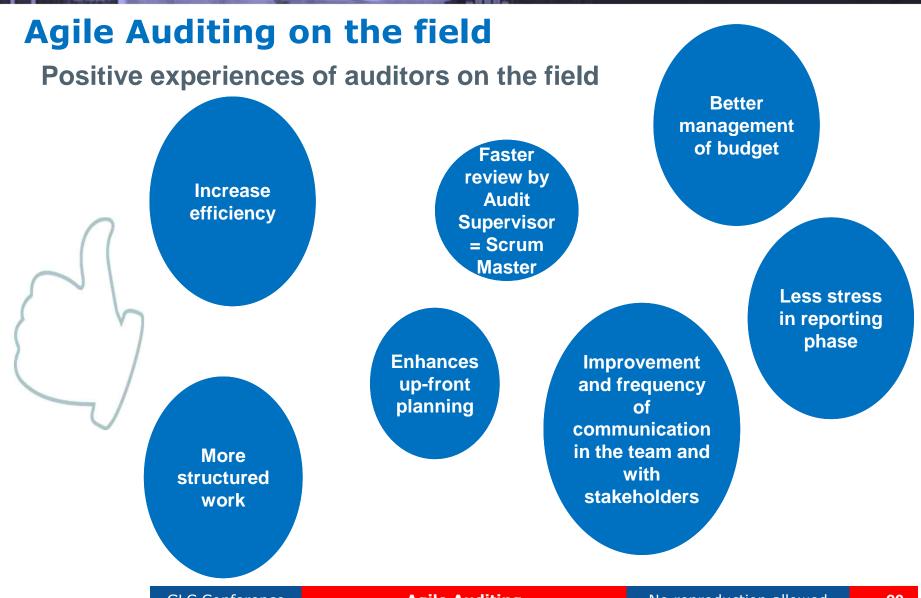


V. KEY ADVANTAGES AND ATTENTION POINTS FOR AGILE AUDITING

THE PROMISE - MADE REALITY?

		MADE KEALIII.
	Agile auditing	Waterfall auditing
Guiding focus	Value / risk expectations	Audit Objectives
Engagement sequence	Cycles	Linear
Client relationship	Stakeholder's expertise facilitates agreement on observations Timeliness of responses	Autonomy, independence, evidence at the end debriefing
Planning & status updates	Iterative & incremental Time boxed increments Daily meetings Incremental read-outs with clients	Semi-rigid plan Master engagement budgets Ad hoc Often grouped at the end
Ownership	Team based	Internal audit team
Risk assessment	Sprints based on risks	Working program risk assessment
Documentation	Rationalised Value based	Completeness Defendable work
IPPFs	Fully aligned	Fully aligned

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Agile Auditing on the field

Next steps to consider based on experience of auditors on the field



- → Scrum Master fully focused on supervision, coaching and follow-up
- → No gain on time for preparation : sprint 0 to be considered
- → More integration between Kanban and Working program
- → After pilots, structured methodology and templates
- → Integrated agile audit tool to be chosen

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