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# Project Management Techniques, for Internal Auditors

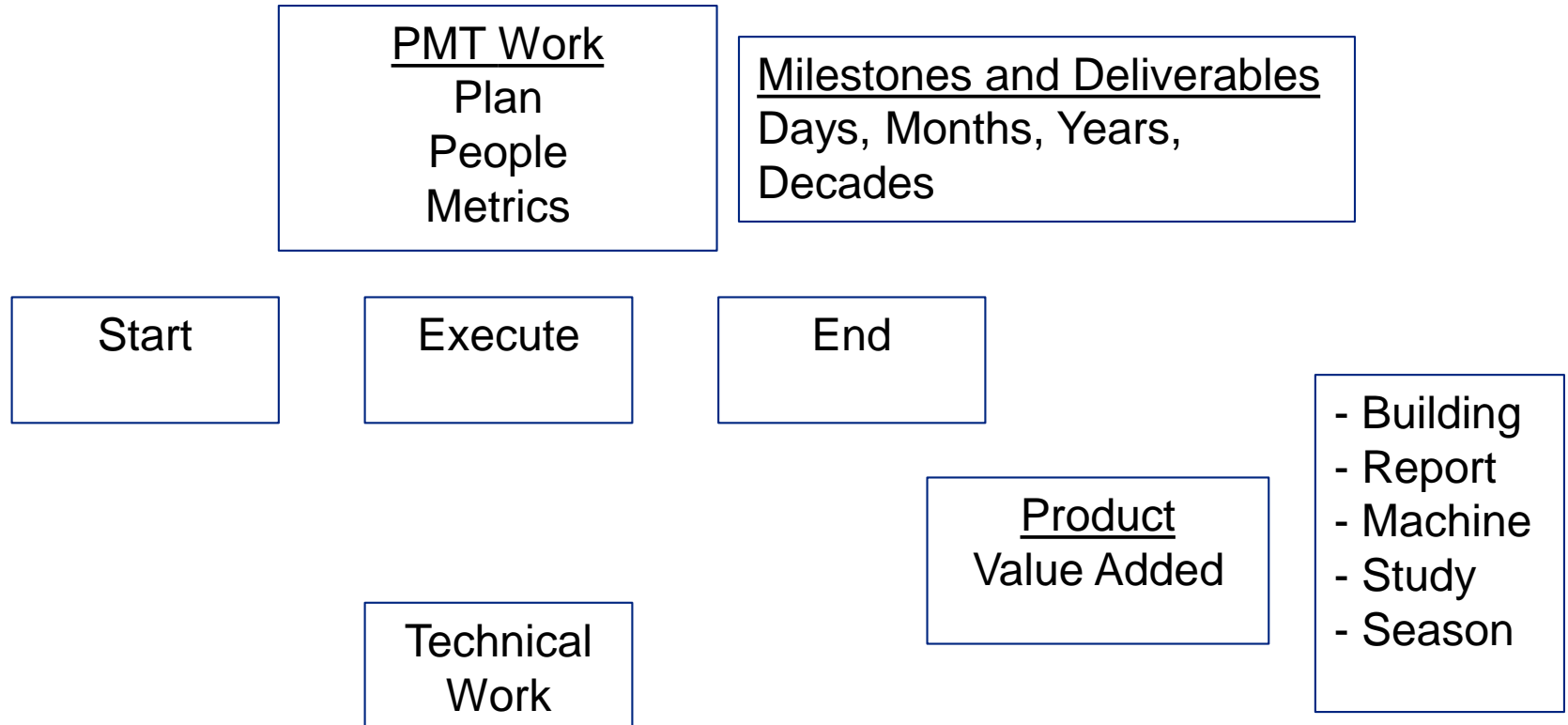
# Topics

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- Overview of PMT
- Adding Value, Purpose, Objectives
- Work Breakdown
- Initial Tips
- The Right Internal Controls
- The Risk Matrix
- Still More Tools

# Project Management

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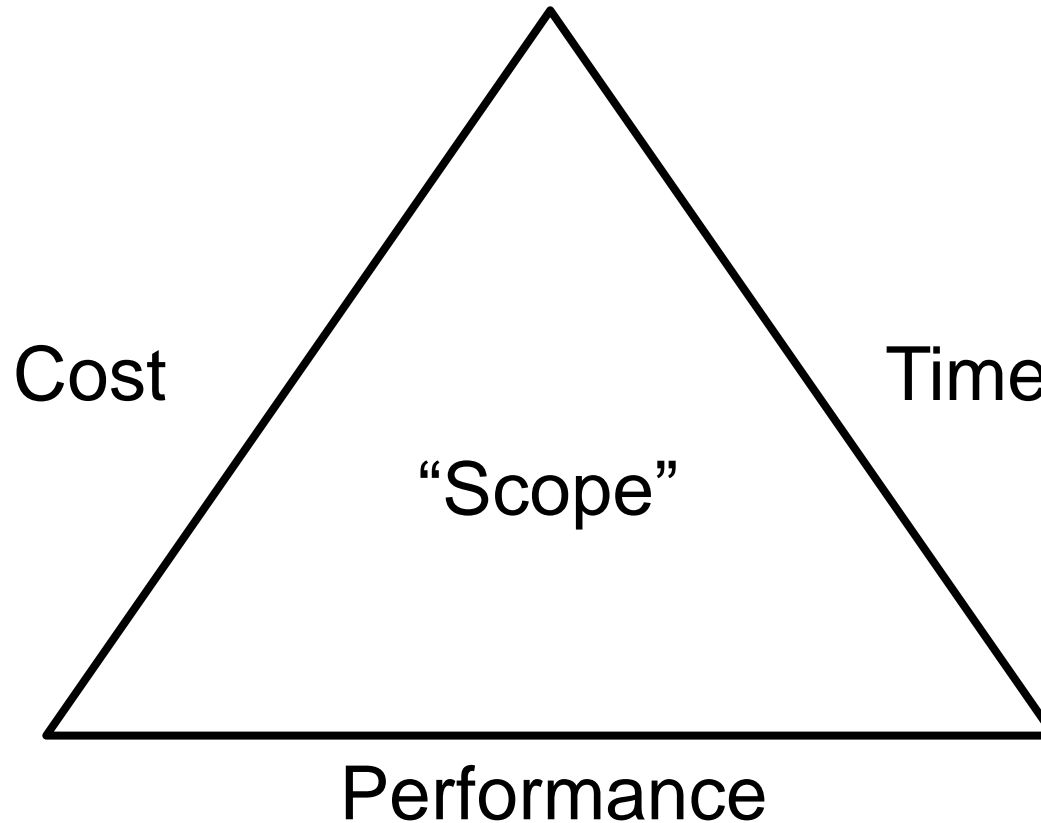
# Adding Value

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How does your audit project “add value”?

# Project Management Decisions

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Scope, Cost, and Time are the primary focus,  
not performance.

# What are You Auditing?

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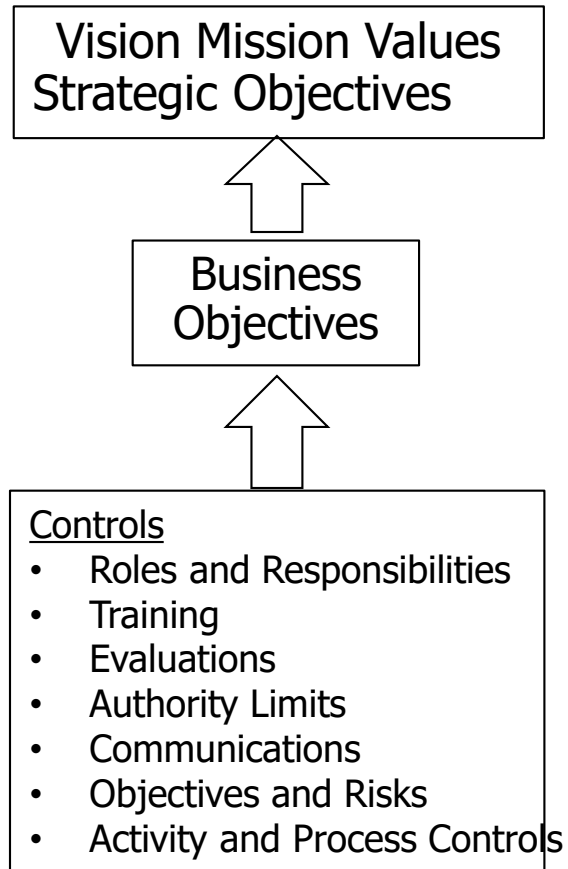
The Control System - policies, procedures, guidelines, rules, instructions, training, and monitoring done to help workers do the right things to complete the job



The Work System – The tasks required to do the job



# Why? Purpose of the Audit



## Audit Objectives – CHOICES:

1. Ensure management controls are designed adequately (by comparing to COSO) and operating effectively to achieve Business Objectives
2. Ensure management controls are designed adequately (by comparing to Best Practices) and operating effectively to achieve Business Objectives
3. Ensure management controls are designed adequately (by identifying risks) and operating effectively to achieve Business Objectives
4. Ensure management is achieving their Business Objectives
5. Be sure policies and procedures are followed
6. Review transactions for accuracy and support
7. Do an audit.

# Sample WBS for Audit Engagement

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## **Design Review**

- Interviews
- Risk Assessment
- Process Documentation
- Process Walkthrough

## **Effectiveness Review**

- Interviews
- Audit Program
- Testing

## **Report**

- Audit Issues
- Final Report
- Closeout



# Conducting an Audit

**Plan** (2200)

**Execute** (2300)

**Report** (2400)

"Preliminary Assessment"

"Fieldwork"

"Reporting"

----- Develop Audit Findings -----

Prepare Audit Report

Announce Audit

Audit Engagement Plan

Develop Work/Audit Programs

Evaluate Operational Effectiveness of Internal Controls

Determine Scope and Objectives of Audit

Perform Audit Tests

Identify Management Controls

Map Controls to a Framework  
Prepare Risk and Controls Matrix's

Evaluate Design Adequacy of Internal Controls

Draft Audit Report

Final Audit Report

----- Audit Workpapers -----

# Initial Project Control Tips

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- RACI Charts
- Communications plan
- Team calendar
- Workpaper indexing from the start

# What are You Auditing?

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The Control System - policies, procedures, guidelines, rules, instructions, training, and monitoring done to help workers do the right things to complete the job



The Work System – The tasks required to do the job



# Right Internal Controls

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How does an IA know the right controls are in place?

# Who is COSO?

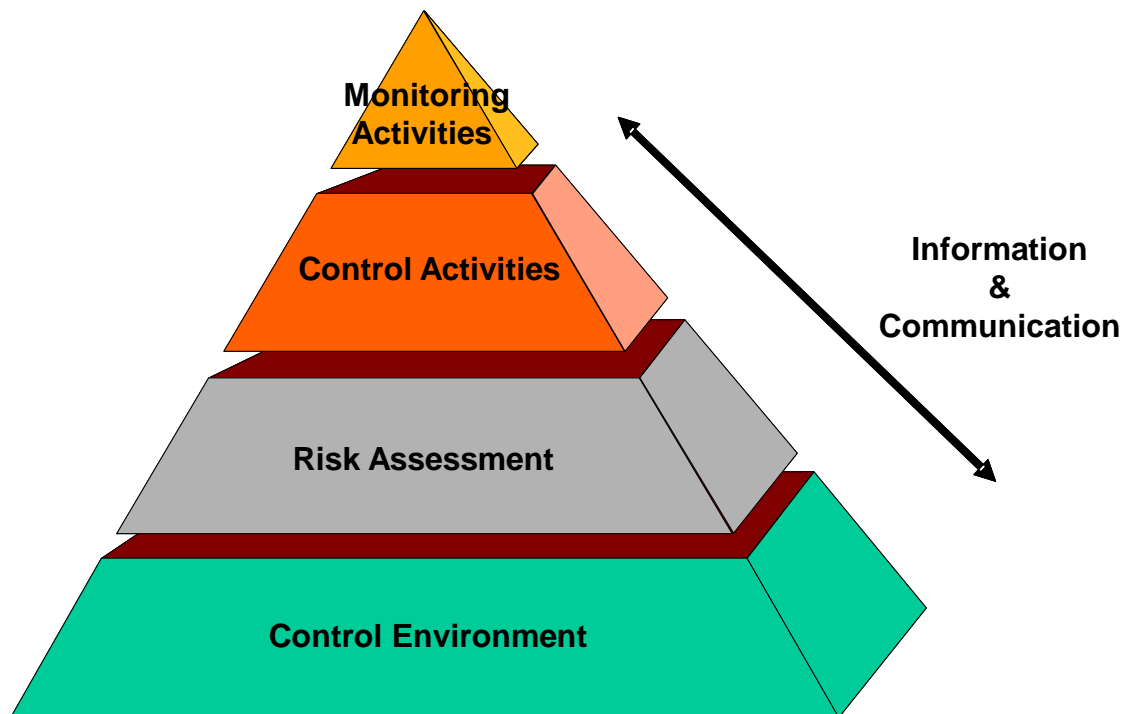
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- *Internal Control – Integrated Framework – 1992*
- *Enterprise Risk Management – Integrated Framework – 2004*
- *Internal Control Over Financial Reporting – Guidance for Smaller Public Companies – 2006*
- *Guidance on Monitoring Internal Control Systems – 2009*
- *Updated Internal Control - Integrated Framework – 2013*

# Parts (Components) of Internal Control

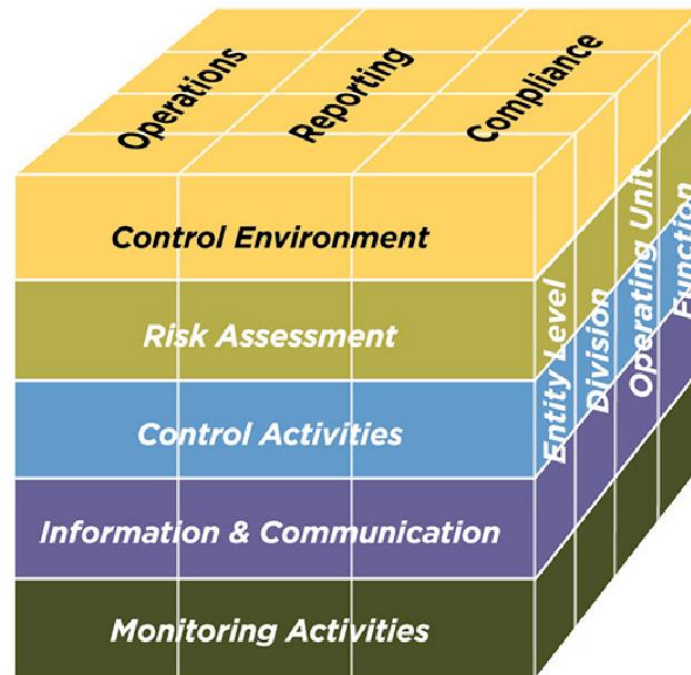
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# COSO IC Cube

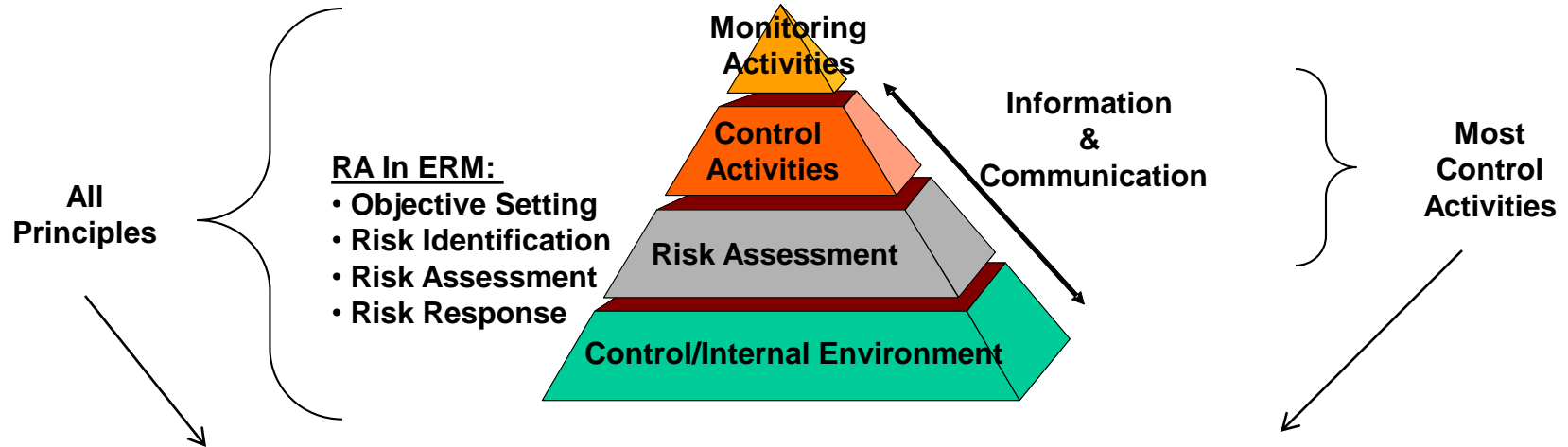
Internal control is a process, effected by an entity's board of directors, management, and other personnel, designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the achievement of objectives relating to operations, reporting, and compliance.

Components  
of  
Control



Categories  
of  
Objectives

# COSO Pyramid

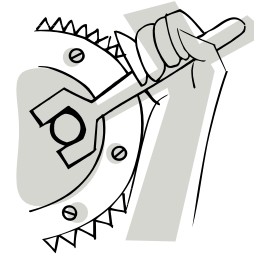


Entity-Level = People

Activity-Level = The activities done by People



Generic – for any level or type of entity

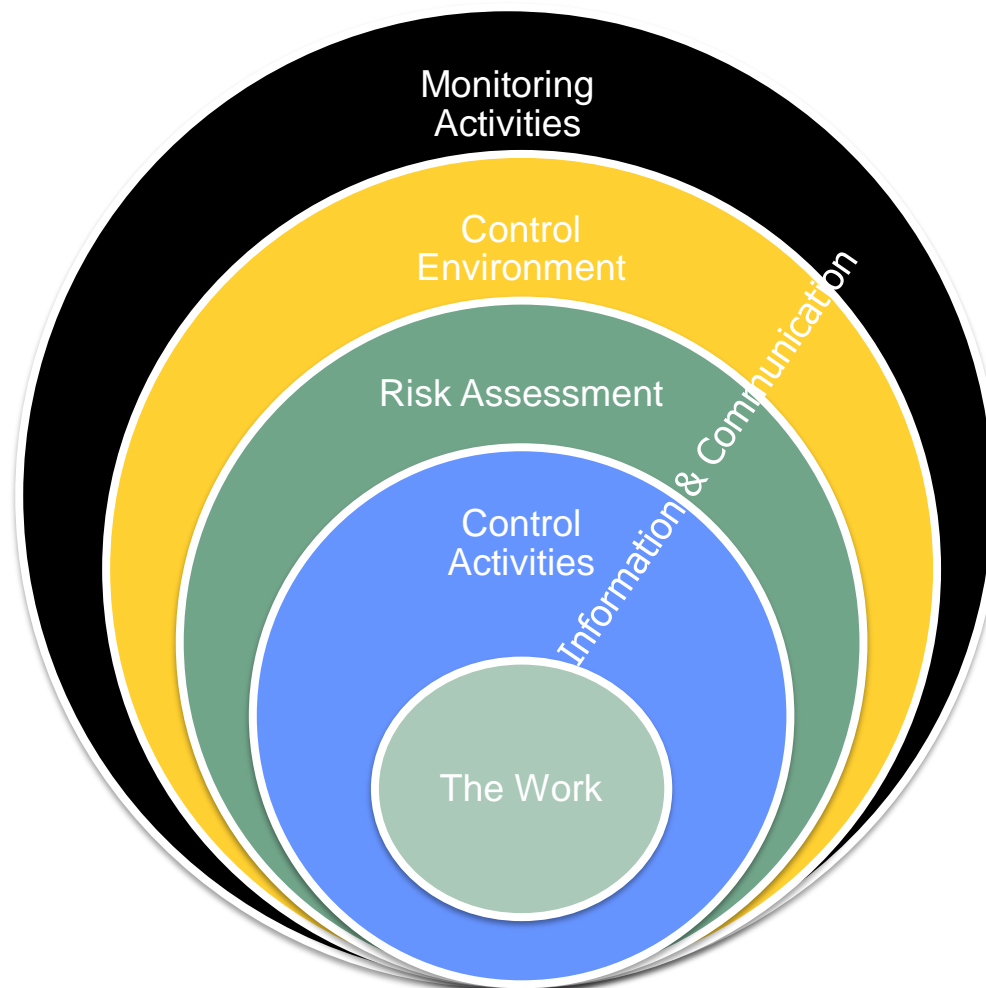


Specific – to the activity being performed

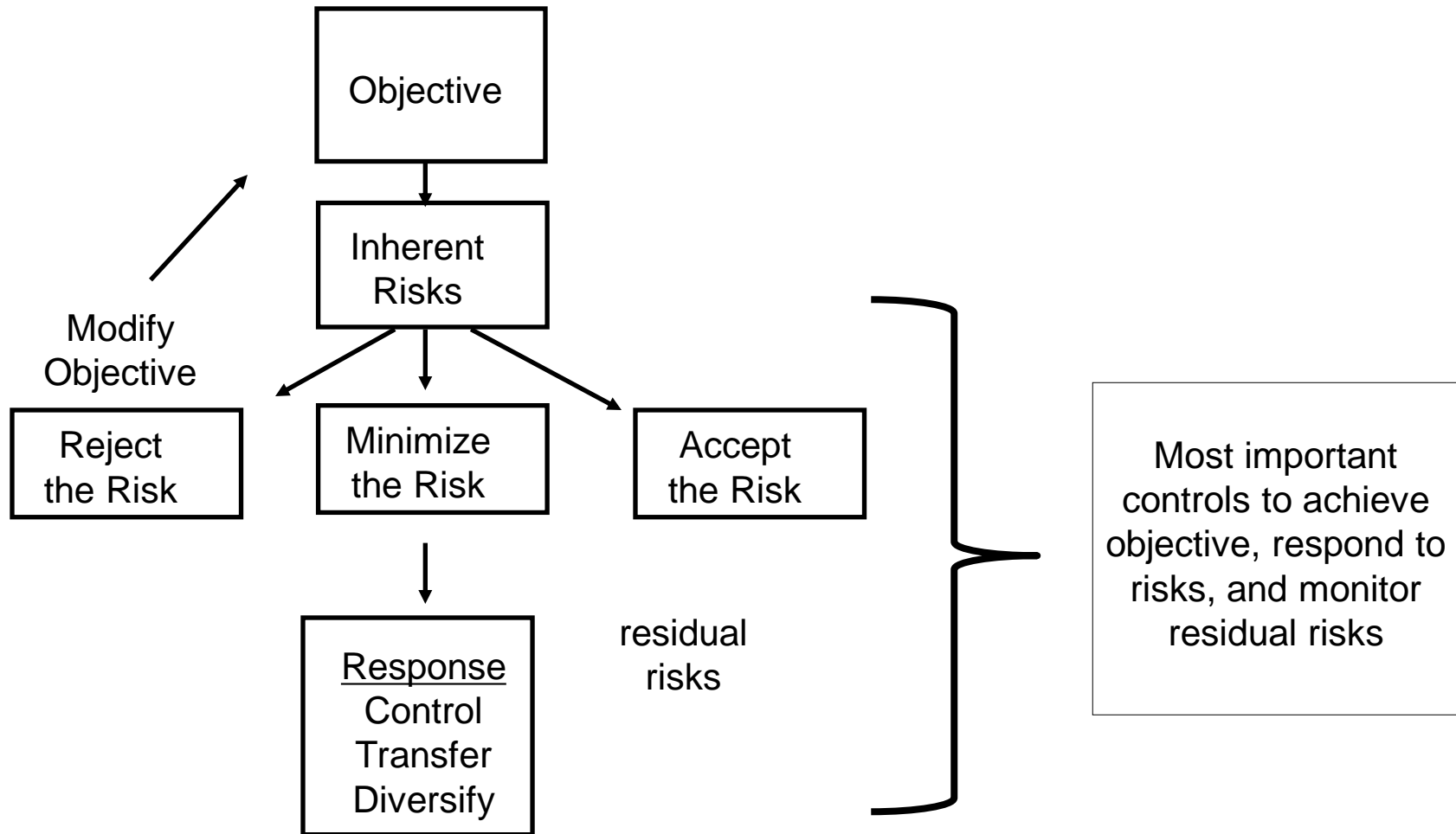


# Another View of COSO

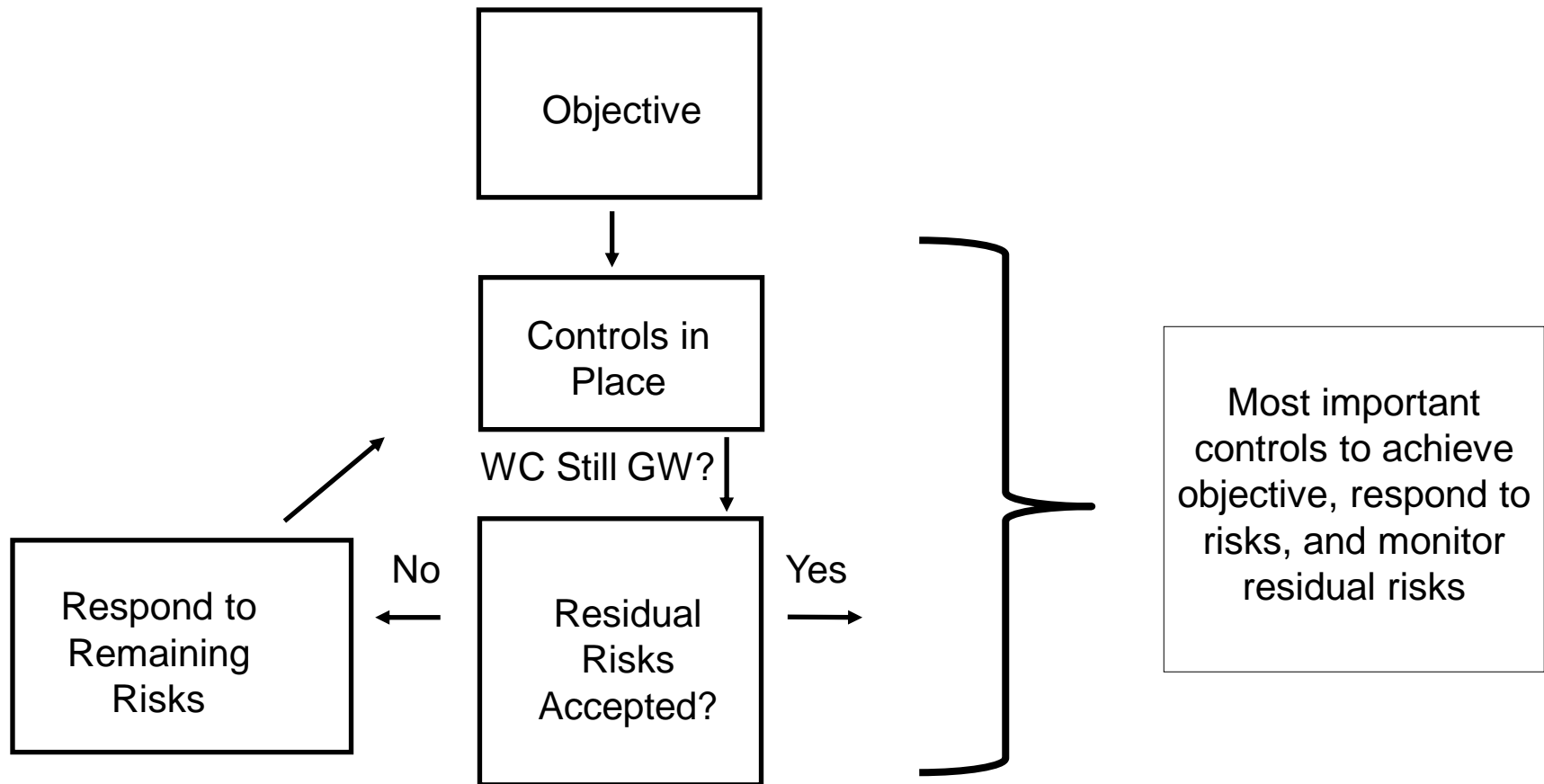
Control help ensure the work is done correctly,  
by mitigating risks to achieving objectives



# Inherent Risk Assessment (IRA)

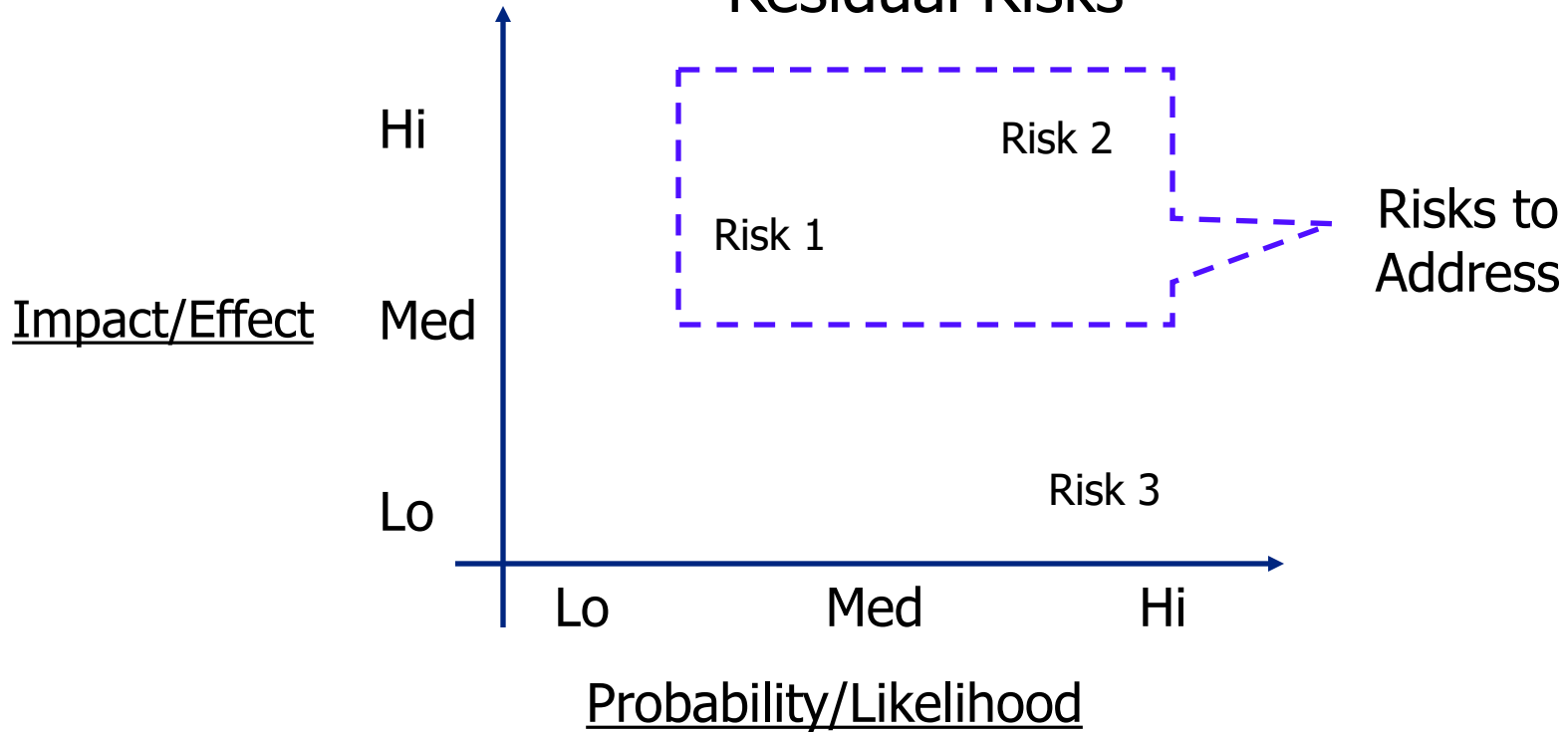


# Residual Risk Assessment (RRA)



# Risk Mapping

Inherent or  
Residual Risks



# Inherent Risk Matrix or Register

Activity:

Business Objective:

Risks	Risk Rating (H,M,L)	Response to Risk	Design Adequate?

# Residual Risk Matrix

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Activity:

Business Objective:

## Controls Presently in Place

- Control 1
- Control 2
- Control 3
- Control 4

## What could still go wrong (WCGW)

- Risk 1
- Risk 2
- Risk 3
- Risk 4

## Other Controls

- Control 5 (exists now)
- Control 6 (new control)
- Control 2 (exists now)
- Accept this risk

# And, Another Matrix

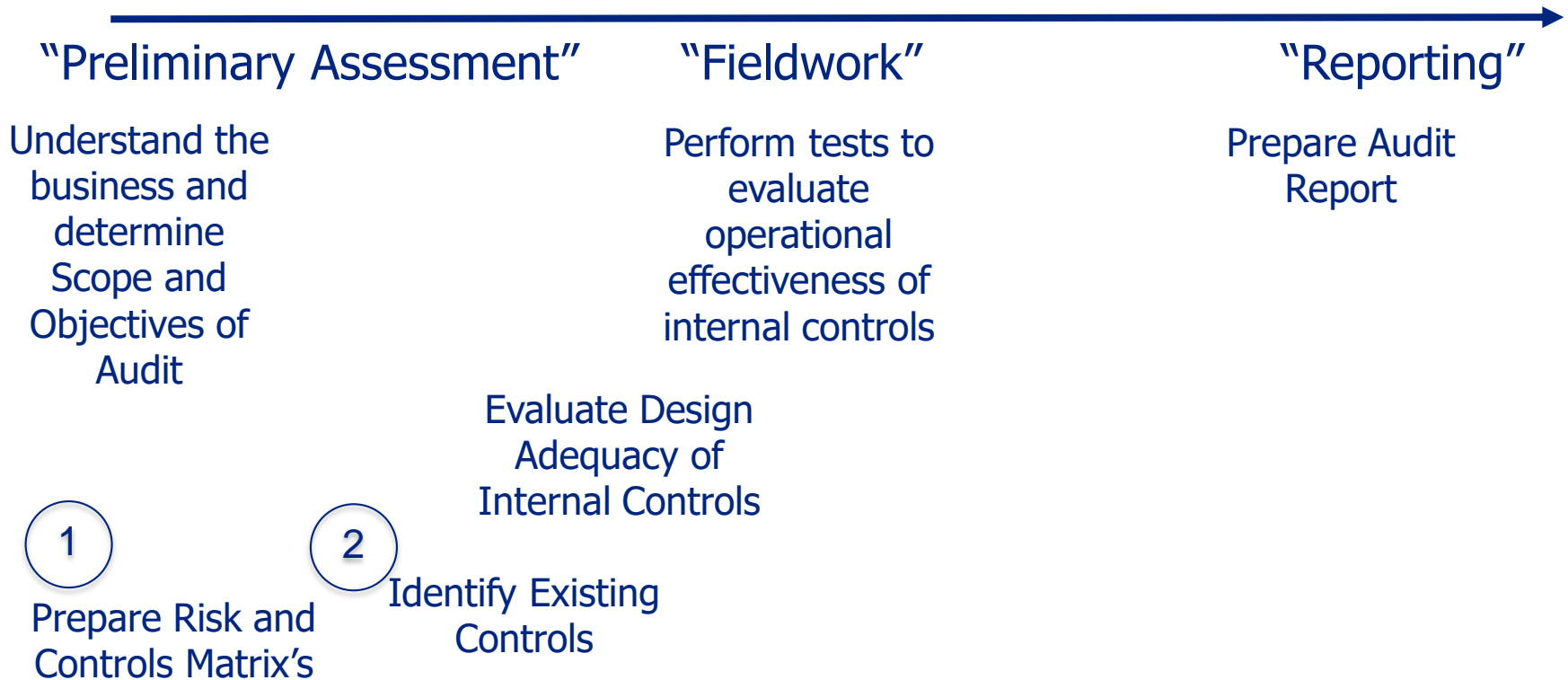
Activity \_\_\_\_\_

Business Objective \_\_\_\_\_

Controls → In Place	Control 1	Control 2	Control 3	Control 4	Control 5
Risk 1	x				
Risk 2	x				
Risk 3		x	x		
Risk 4	x				
Risk 5				x	
Risk 6				x	
Risk 7	x				x

# Phases of an Audit Project

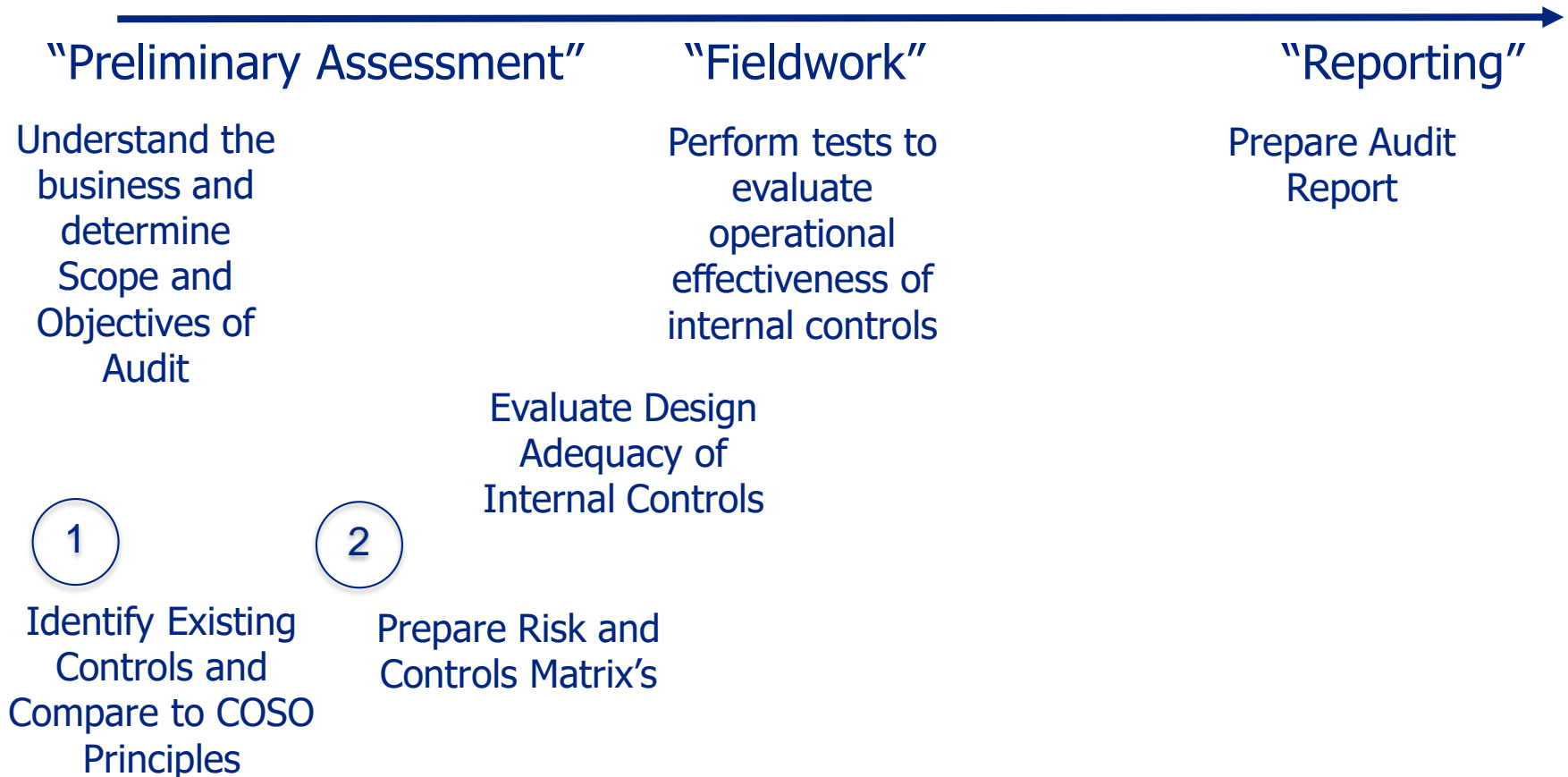
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# Phases of an Audit Project

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# More Tools

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- Establish habit of asking “show me where you are in your work” not just “is everything going OK”.
- Set standard that any over budget situations must be discussed well before the budget is expanded.
- Use “To Do” lists, project calendars, and coaching notes to document conduct of the audit project.
- In status meetings, ask each auditor to send you results of the meeting within one hour of your discussions.
- Establish a discussion bulletin board, Wiki page, FaceBook-like group that everyone on the team can use to stay in touch.

# And Still More

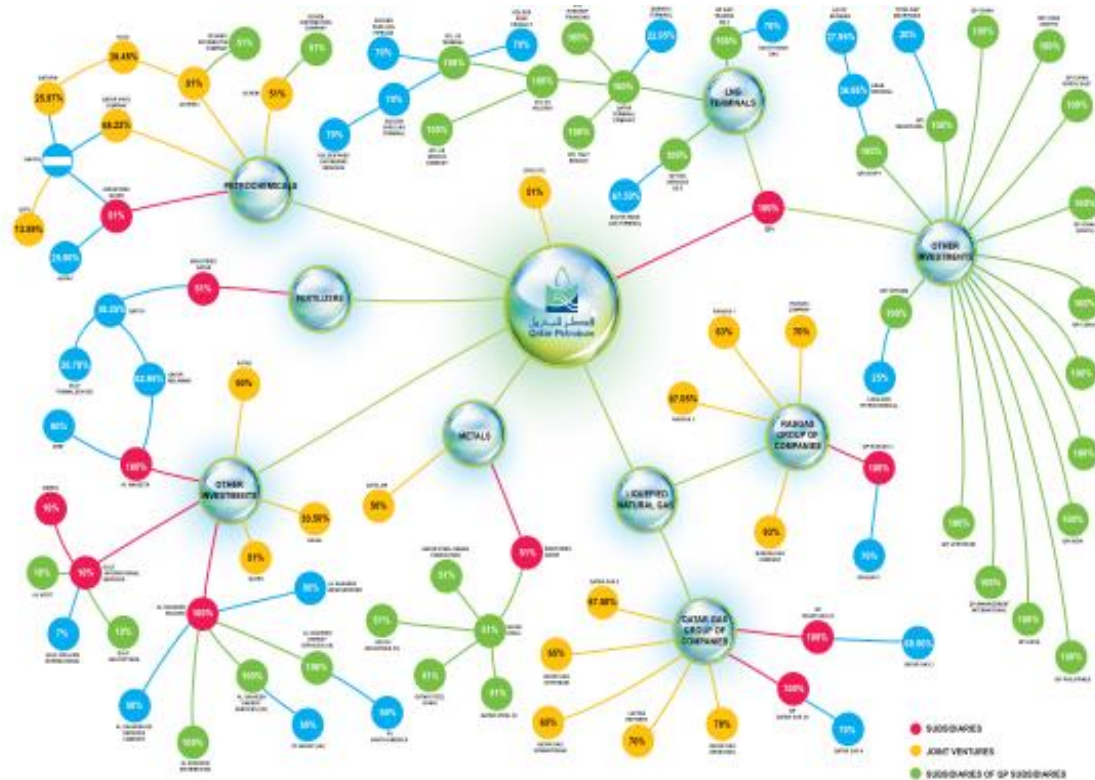
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- Use an email group list to send emails to everyone on the team (but a group discussion board is better).
- Get potential findings into hands of the client/auditee as soon as possible.
- Use Microsoft OneNote, or EverNote, to contain notes, files and other documents instead of separate folders and directories.
- Cut and past emails into OneNote, or some other common location, so all correspondence is in the workpapers, not separate email files.
- Keep a “Log of Involvement” that highlights major milestones and events on the audit.
- Use the Five Elements of an Audit Finding (Criteria, Condition, Effect, Cause, and Recommendation) to analyze audit issues.

# What if?

**What if you only had two hours, in an area completely unfamiliar to you, to get the highest level of assurance that everything was being done right, what would you do in those two hours?**

For instance, if you wanted to know if the consolidated financial statements of the entity represented by the below company diagram were OK, what would you do?



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