

The logo consists of the letters 'LHS' in a bold, black, serif font, enclosed within a white square with a blue border. The square is slightly offset to the top-left, creating a layered effect.

The Role of the IT Auditor in Protecting Your Business

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Technology Developments 1970s to Present

- Single batch program
- Batch multi-tasking
- On-line retrieval
- Real-time update
- Stand alone PCs
- Networking
- File servers & distributed processing
- Internet, Intranet & Extranet
- Palm devices
- Phone devices
- BYOD
- Cloud computing
- 3D printing
- Wearability

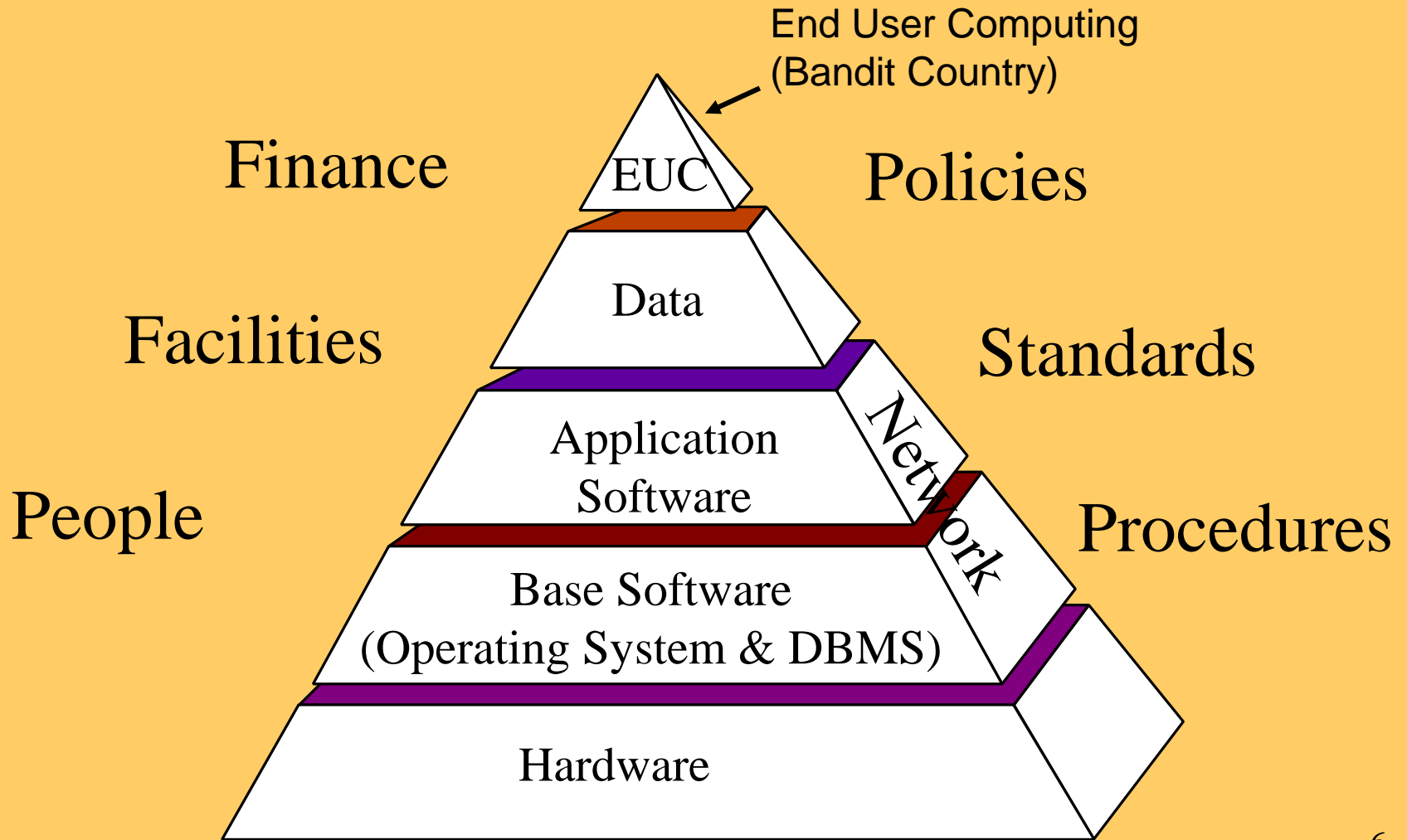


LHS

Before & After



Simple IT Infrastructure



LHS

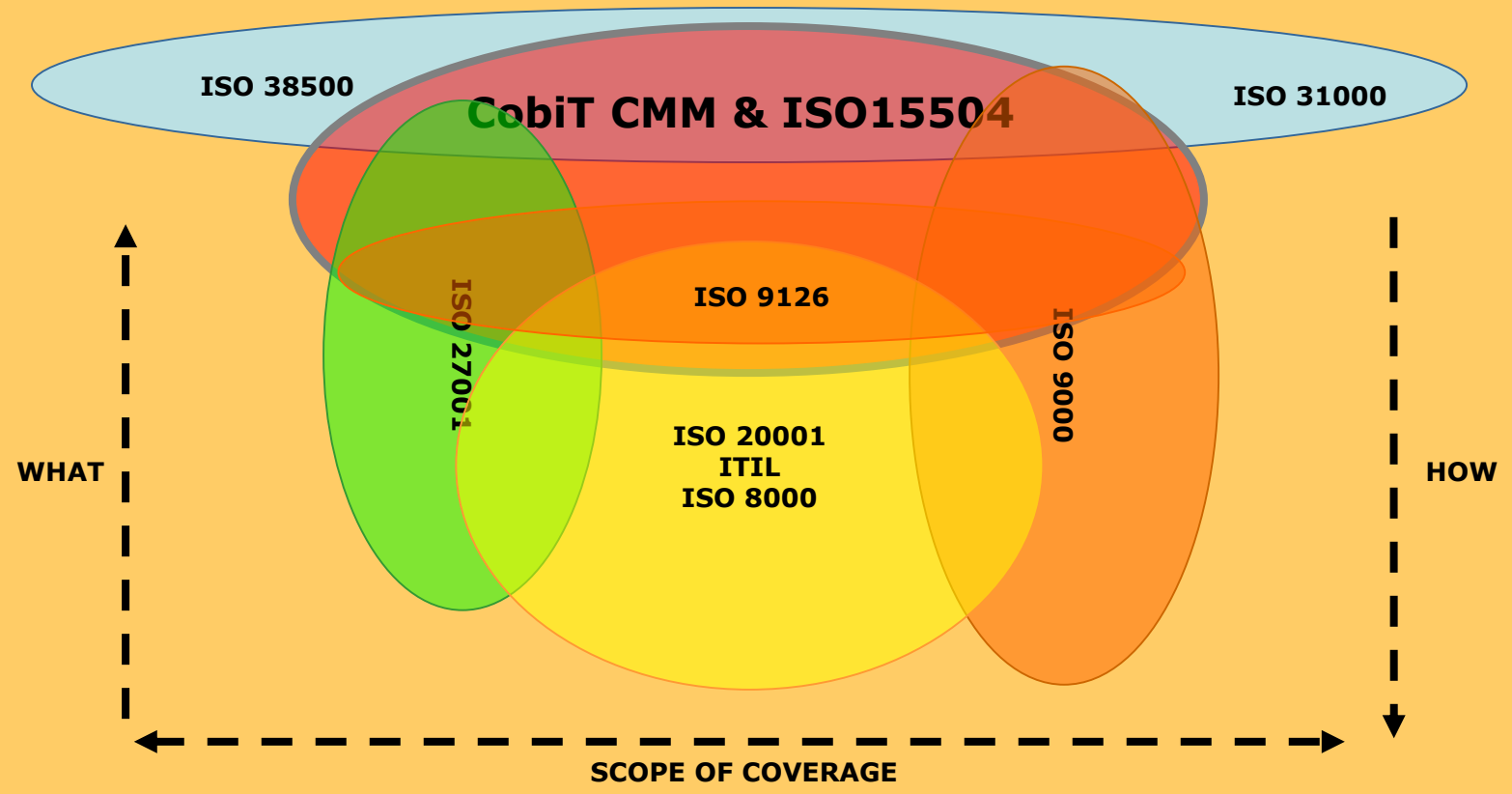
Assurance Challenges

- Invisibility of the data
- Invisibility of the process
- Location of both
- Privilege allocation
- Access control
- Monitoring
- Fixing a point in time

The Six Big Questions

- 1) Are you running the correct software?
- 2) Do your databases have good integrity?
- 3) Are you correctly processing all your transactions
- 4) Are your operating processes robust?
- 5) Are you protected against unauthorised access & manipulation?
- 6) Can you provide consistence assurance on all of the above?

IT Assurance Frameworks



CMM & ISO 15504 Levels

CMM

5 – Optimised

4 – Managed and Measurable

3 – Defined

2 – Repeatable

1 – Ad Hoc

0 – Non existent

ISO 15504

5 - Optimised

4 – Predictable

3 – Established

2 - Managed

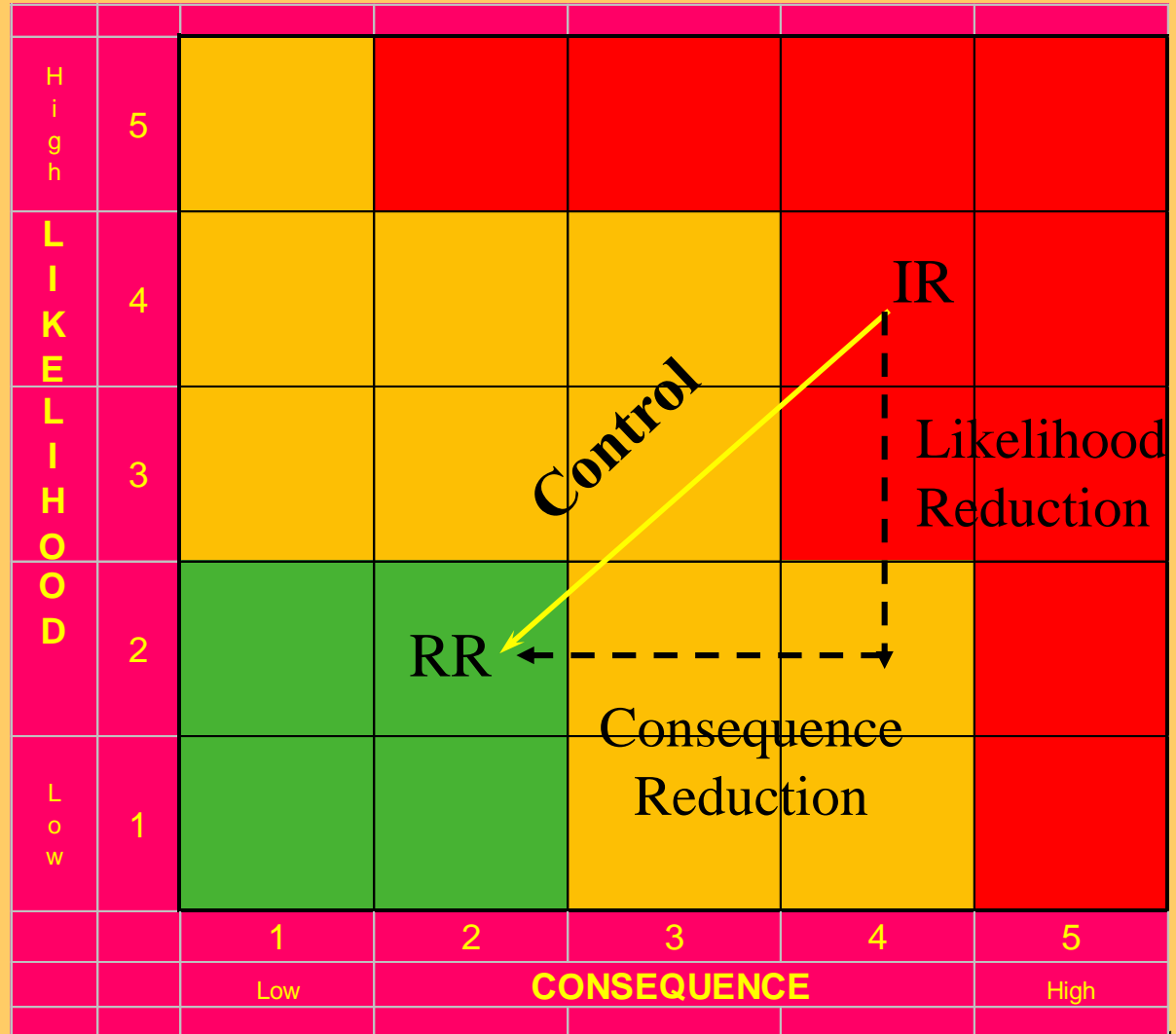
1 - Performed

0 - Incomplete

LHS

Moving From Inherent To Residual

- Senior Management Attention
- Local Management Attention
- No Action



What Is This Control Stuff?

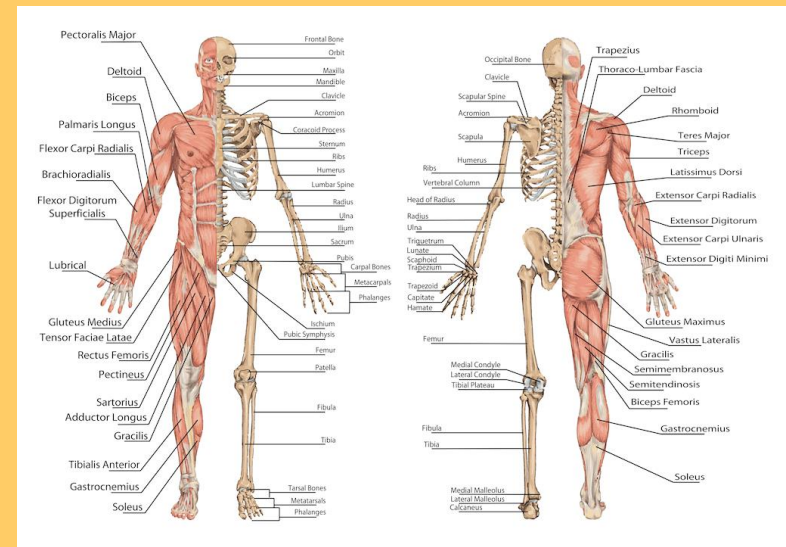
- Definition
 - Anything which modifies or monitors a process so as to ensure its predictability
- How do they work?
 - A control is simply a test (comparison) against a known (predicted) result

Control Classifications

Class	Ability to detect the event and take recovery action	Type
1	Prevents the event, or detects it as it happens and prevents further impact	Preventive
2	Detects the event and reacts fast enough to fix it well within the specified time window	
3	Detects the event and reacts just fast enough to fix it within the specified time window	Detective
4	Detects the event but cannot react fast enough to fix it within the specified time window	
5	Fails to detect the event but has a partially deployed business continuity plan	Reactive
6	Fails to detect the event but does have a business continuity plan	
7	Fails to detect the event and does not have a business continuity plan	

Anatomy of a Control

- Design
- Implementation
- Monitoring
- Evaluation



Control Design

- How well the control should work, in theory, if it is always applied in the way intended:
 - 3) – designed to reduce a risk aspect entirely (either likelihood or impact)
 - 2) – designed to reduce most of a risk aspect
 - 1) – designed to reduce some parts of a risk aspect
 - 0) – very limited or badly designed, even where used correctly provides little or no protection

Control Implementation

- The way in which the control performs in practice:
 - 3) – the control is always applied as intended
 - 2) – the control is generally operational, but on occasions is not applied as intended
 - 1) – the control is sometimes correctly applied
 - 0) – the control is not applied, or is applied incorrectly

Control Monitoring

- How we know that the the control is continuing to operate (embedded monitor):
 - 3) – operation is always monitored
 - 2) – operation is usually monitored, but on occasions is not
 - 1) – operation is monitored on an ad-hoc basis
 - 0) – operation is not monitored at all

Control Evaluation

- How frequently the control effectiveness & efficiency is evaluated:
 - 3) – control is regularly evaluated for effectiveness/efficiency
 - 2) – control is occasionally evaluated for effectiveness/efficiency
 - 1) – control is evaluated on an ad-hoc basis (usually when something goes wrong)
 - 0) – control is never evaluated

Scoring Control Effectiveness (Simple Model – Not Weighted)

- Apply DIME:
 - Design = 2 (3)
 - Implementation = 2 (3)
 - Monitoring = 1 (3)
 - Evaluation = 1 (3)

 - **INITIALSCORE = 6 (12) = 50%**

Scoring Control Effectiveness (Weighted Model)

- Apply DIME:
 - Design (x3) 2 = 6 (9)
 - Implementation (x3) 2 = 6 (9)
 - Monitoring (x2) 1 = 2 (6)
 - Evaluation (x1) 1 = 1 (3)

 - **INITIAL SCORE = 15 (27) = 55%**

Risk & Control Documentation

Company:

Division:

Location:

Business Area/Activity:						Score the Effectiveness of the Controls in Mitigating the Risk					
						N/A	1	2	3	4	5
A Controls for managing the risk of (Risk Description)											
B As a minimum these should include the following standard controls	Contr. Class	Is it performed?			Contr. Score	Who/what performs it?	How Often?	How is it evidenced?			
		N/A	Yes	No							
	Control 1 Description										
	Control 2 Description										
	Control 3 Description										
	Control 4 Description										
	Control 5 Description										
Control 6 Description											
C <u>Where the answer to a minimum requirement is NO:</u> Please give details of any alternative controls providing assurance	Contr. Class	Is it performed?			Contr. Score	Who/what performs it?	How Often?	How is it evidenced?			
		N/A	Yes	No							
D <u>Where the score for control effectiveness is < 3</u> Please detail the control which is to be implemented to improve the result	Contr. Class	Proposed Implementation Date		Pot. Score	Who/what will perform it?	How Often?	How will it be evidenced?				

Things to Ponder

- “If the only tool you have is a hammer, you tend to see every problem as a nail”
Abraham Maslow
- “It's so much easier to suggest solutions when you don't know too much about the problem”
Malcolm Forbes
- “For every complex problem there is a solution which is simple, clean and wrong”
Henry Louis Mencken
- “We don't know what we don't know, until we know it”
Karl Popper



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Questions?

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