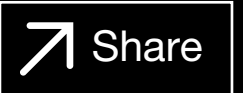


Elevating internal audit's role: The digitally fit function

2019 State of the Internal Audit Profession Study



#FitfortheFuture



Organisations are rapidly rolling out digital initiatives in an arena defined by more data, more automation, sophisticated cyberattacks, and constantly evolving customer expectations. In some ways—for internal audit functions—the situation is not new: technology risks and controls have already been on their agendas for decades, and most can reliably deliver a technology audit.

But digital rollouts heighten risks beyond the technology itself. For instance, as public trust in institutions and corporations has been on the wane, the implications of a data-privacy breach could be significant—even for a pilot project. Or a faulty artificial-intelligence (AI) algorithm could wreak havoc on financial accounting. Digital initiatives change the risk profile, and in today's information-rich era, data to inform decision making—and risk taking—is falling short. According to PwC's [22nd Annual Global CEO Survey](#), the quality level of the data that leaders need in order to make long-term decisions based on their companies' risk exposure is exactly the same level as it was 10 years ago. Just 22% of CEOs call such data sufficiently comprehensive.

Internal audit needs (1) the dexterity to pivot quickly and to keep up with the digital pace of the business, and (2) the knowledge and skills to provide advice and strategic assurance in this new arena. Internal audit functions that increase their own levels of digital fitness will be far more effective at meeting that challenge. By harnessing digital capabilities and the power of data—both data internal to their organisations and data outside them—internal audit functions can find correlations that will not only keep pace with changing risks but also help predict changing risk profiles.

Our 2019 Global Risk, Internal Audit and Compliance Survey shows that as organisations move through digital transformation, internal audit functions that are more digitally fit more effectively help their stakeholders become smarter risk takers in the face of changing risk profiles.

What does the expression internal audit digital fitness mean?

The definition is twofold: (1) having in place the skills and competencies to provide strategic advice to stakeholders and to provide assurance with regard to risks from the organisation's digital transformation and (2) changing the function's own processes and services so as to become more data driven and digitally enabled so the function can align with the organisation's strategic risks and thereby anticipate and respond to risk events at the pace and scale that the organisation's digital transformation requires.

Talk about the upskilling of staff, about closer engagement with stakeholders, and the use of data, analytics, and workflow technologies is ongoing. And now is the time to shift from discussion to action because internal audit functions' digital fitness must match the organisation's digital transformation; otherwise, gaps across the lines of defence will widen, and more points of entry for risk will appear.

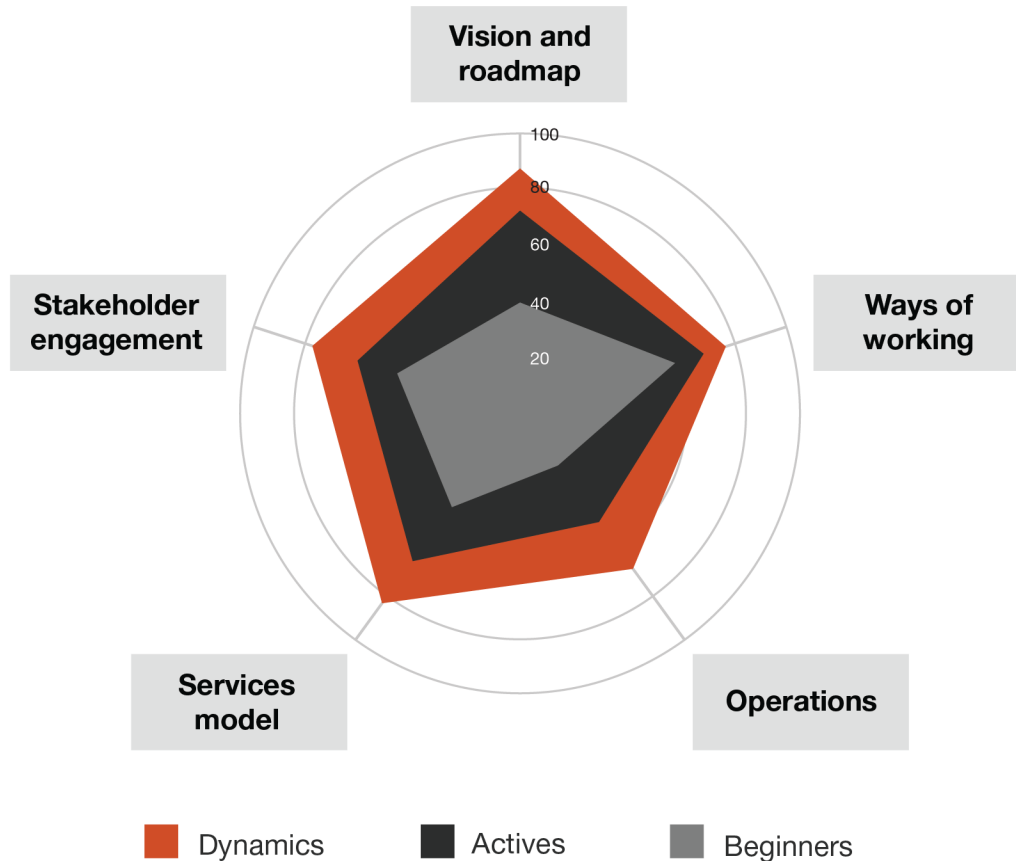
“You can want to focus on doing things in a digital way but if you don't have the support behind it from your CEO and the board, and really have them driving you to do what you do with a focus on digital, you can beat your head against the wall and not get anywhere. I don't want to underestimate how important senior leadership and board support is to be able to do this and to be successful at it.”

**Nancy J. Luquette, Senior Vice President, Chief Risk & Audit Executive,
S&P Global Inc**

Figure 1

Where digitally fit internal audit functions stand out

Digital fitness in each dimension



Digital maturity score on a scale of 0 to 100 based on PwC analysis and index calculation.
Base: 98 Dynamics; 140 Actives; 271 Beginners

Which internal audit functions are the most digitally fit?

As a group, the internal audit function's level of digital fitness—in some areas—lags that of its risk management and compliance peers, according to our survey of 2,000 executives. But some internal audit functions are making significant headway (Figure 1), and their organisations are seeing greater benefits from their digital initiatives. Those benefits include more-effective management of transformation risk and more payoff than expected against planned outcomes such as improved customer experience and increased revenue growth.

We evaluated internal audit survey respondents based on their digital fitness scores across five dimensions. The group that was found to be the most digitally fit consisted of 19% of total internal audit respondents, whom we call Dynamics. (See [*Being a smarter risk taker through digital transformation: 2019 Risk in Review*](#) for a full discussion of Dynamic risk management, compliance and internal audit functions.) Dynamics embody a mix of highly regulated and less-regulated industries, various geographic regions, and different organisation sizes. The next-most-digitally-fit group of internal audit functions are named Actives. That group, which represented 27% of internal audit functions in the survey, is taking many of the steps necessary to become more digitally fit. The balance of internal audit functions in our survey (54%), which we call Beginners, are conducting or planning to conduct some of the activities we measured, though in far more ad hoc ways, and are at a very early stage in their digital journey.

Our study analysed the behaviours that set Dynamics apart from those a step behind in their overall digital fitness. We identified six habits that Dynamics embrace to help their stakeholders become smarter risk takers throughout digital transformation ([Figure 2](#)). The first habit centres on going all-in on the organisation's digital plan. Internal audit functions can't help their organisations thrive digitally if they don't have a line of sight to the organisations' digital transformation strategies. So, Dynamics plug into strategy and keep the function in lockstep. CEO and board support helps them maintain alignment and advance the function's digital fitness.

Two other habits—actively engaging decision makers and collaborating and aligning to provide a consolidated view of risk—are also key elements of digital fitness. Engaging with stakeholders helps internal audit provide risk perspectives at the right times across digital initiatives. And, as the risk universe becomes more dynamic, all risk functions should push towards working from common risk information and providing a consolidated view of risks for stakeholders and the board.

Here we focus on the remaining three habits—upskilling current staff and injecting new talent, finding the right fits for emerging technologies, and enabling the organisation to act on risks in real time—because those habits combine to give internal audit a dexterity for moving all six habits forward. Our lessons from Dynamics in those areas guide internal audit functions towards a baseline of digital fitness and the things they must do in order to advance.

“Internal audit has to have a seat at the table with management. As you build these out, you don't want internal audit to come in afterwards and identify gaps in controls. They really need to be there right at the beginning. However, it's one thing physically having a seat at the table but another having the credibility to be listened to.”

Vanessa C. L. Chang, Member, Audit Committee, Edison International and Sykes Enterprises

Three habits in particular, combine to give internal audit a dexterity in moving all six habits forward

Figure 2

Six habits of dynamic internal audit functions





Upskill and inject new talent to move at the speed of the organisation

**Creatively source talent to build the
function's digital skills, and invest
to protect the talent you have**

Internal auditors don't require deep technical knowledge to begin engaging in their organisation's digital initiatives. Auditors bring a thorough understanding of risk and process—which is a valuable lens that decision makers sometimes lack. Internal audit can also connect the dots on risks across multiple digital initiatives throughout an organisation. But as organisations become more and more digital, internal audit's baseline levels of digital acumen and skills must rise. For instance, a deeper understanding of data is critical because data sits at the centre of all things digital. And even though auditors don't have to be robotic-process-automation (RPA) experts or data scientists, they do have to understand data sources in order to assess data quality, to test whether an algorithm is performing as planned, and to know what kinds of insights can be drawn from the data.

Dynamics are more capable of auditing emerging technology.

Although still far from being fully staffed to address their organisation's use of emerging technologies, Dynamics are more prepared to audit emerging technology than their peers are—particularly in such areas as cloud technologies, automation of business processes, and the Internet of Things (Figure 3). They also see a future in which they're skilled for auditing a wide variety of emerging technologies—even those not in use by their organisations today. In fact, Dynamics are taking action now in anticipation of their organisations' use of those future technologies. For example, 49% of Dynamics are currently auditing or skilling up to audit AI. By contrast, 13% of Beginners—who represent a mix of industries similar to the industries Dynamics are in—are doing so.

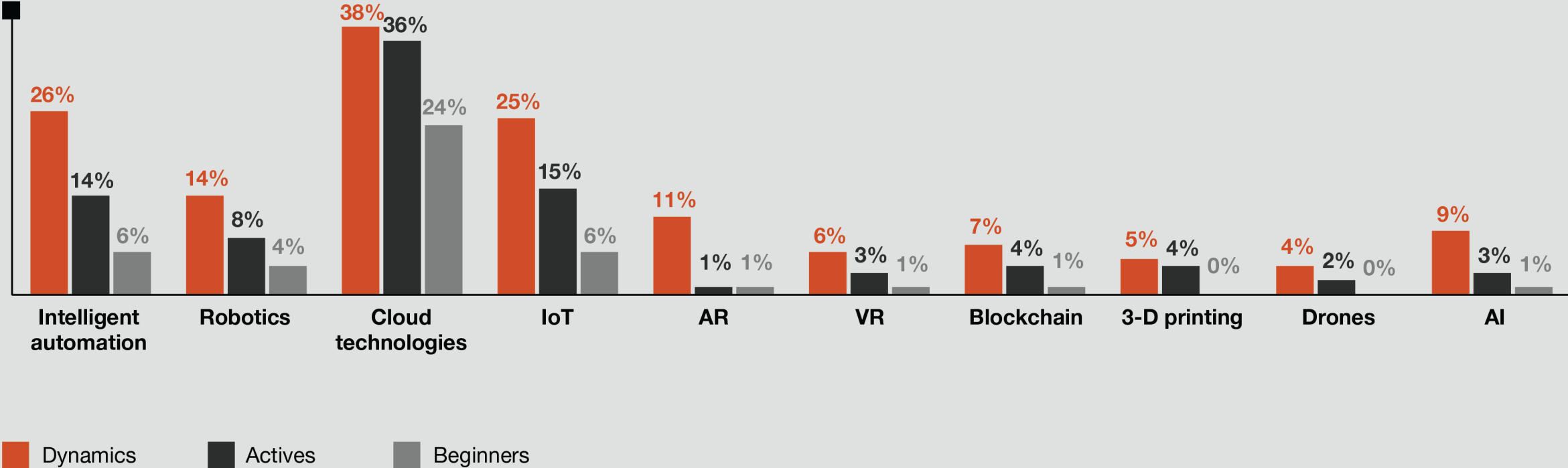
“You don't need every single team member to be data scientists, but you need the team to be on board with the direction you are going. And then you need a few with the energy, passion and knowledge around the topic to drive it forward.”

**Sara Merian, Head of Internal Audit and Financial Compliance,
Syngenta International AG**

Figure 3

Dynamics are preparing to audit emerging technologies

My internal audit function is fully staffed and capable of auditing or in the past 12 months has audited an area that uses this technology.

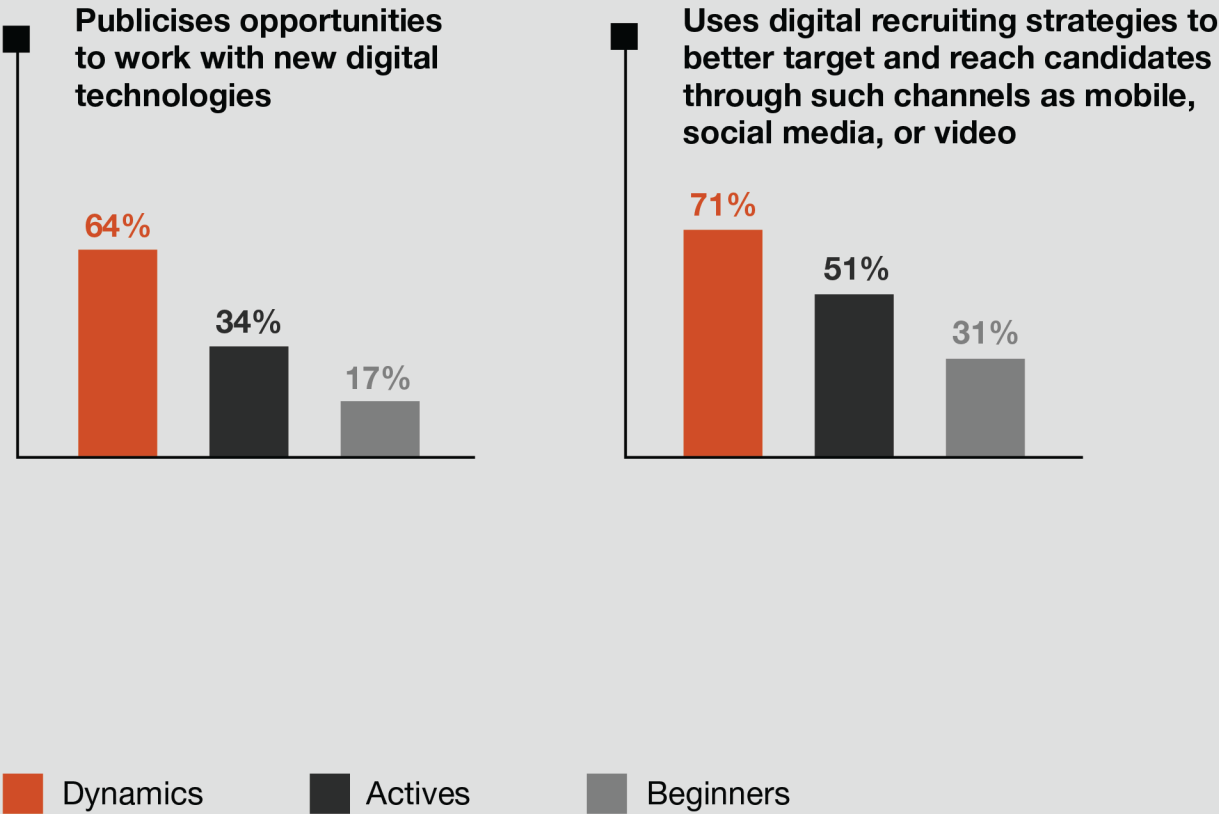


Q. Which of the following best describes your current preparedness to audit each of the following new technologies?
Base: 98 Dynamics; 140 Actives; 271 Beginners

Figure 4

Dynamics put digital first in recruiting

My function...



Q. How does your internal audit function plan to attract new talent or upskill current talent to meet its digital needs? (Responses are 'Doing now')
Base: 97 Dynamics; 137 Actives; 254 Beginners

To keep pace with their organisation’s digital transformation, it’s essential that internal audit functions both inject new talent and upskill staff. Dynamics put digital first in the ways they recruit talent. They more often target and reach candidates through digital recruiting strategies, and they publicise the opportunity to work with new digital technologies (Figure 4).

Dynamics also invest in upskilling their full team's technology skills to an ever-rising baseline.

Investment in upskilling differs significantly between Dynamics, Actives, and Beginners. Dynamics are working with their organisations on digital initiatives to increase internal audit's level of digital knowledge; they're partnering with risk and compliance functions on training investments; and they're building upskilling programmes of their own. As they streamline internal audit operations through technology, internal audit leaders can redirect the generated efficiency to create time for upskilling and innovation.

Nationwide Mutual Insurance senior vice president and chief audit executive, Greg Jordan has taken a creative approach to upskilling his team and the business. He knows that “what you knew yesterday is outdated today, and what we know today is outdated tomorrow.” Internal audit is driving increased value on emerging technologies by producing white papers on the risk and controls considerations on these technologies. “We also have in our plan to produce white papers on cryptocurrencies and blockchain. It will help the business with risks they should be thinking about, and it also educates our own team. For our 100 hours of office-required training, we're going to be more prescriptive and assign more case studies to be more hands-on with learning. We'll also have more mock audits, more activities to move our activities to an automated fashion.” Jordan believes it's unacceptable to have their business partners using AI and RPA and not have a level of requisite knowledge within the internal audit team.

Internal audit also has to have access to very-deep-subject-matter specialists, so Dynamics are working hard to identify people from within who have the aptitudes and adjacent skills to become experts. Auditors with business acumen who have demonstrated mathematics or data skills or who have educational backgrounds in science, math, statistics, economics, and certain other fields that build critical thinking are learning data science. Many Dynamics are creating centres of excellence and turning to outside service providers to fill specialised skills needs—particularly for emerging technologies expertise and for deep business understanding ([Figure 5](#)).

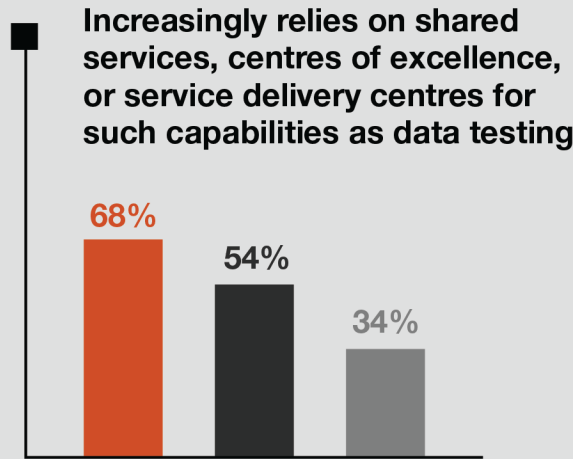
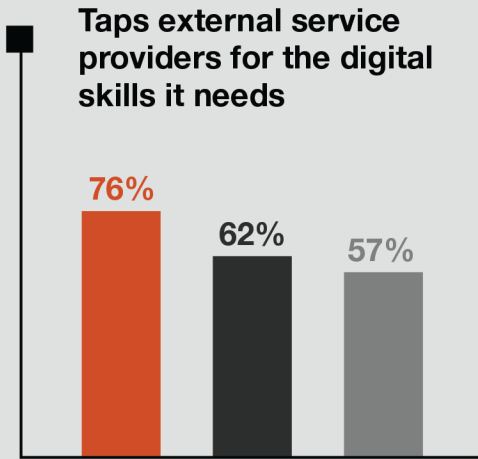
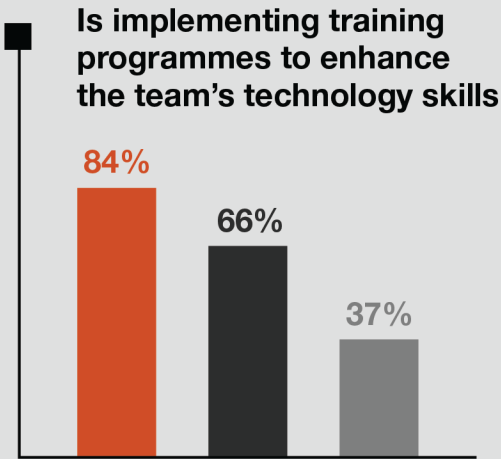
Upskilling may require changing internal audit's philosophy as a profession so it can tolerate more risk. Health insurer Health Care Service Corporation's internal audit function has found success in creating a more innovative culture. “We have a culture that addresses risk by engaging with new ideas and technologies. This challenges our staff to go outside of their comfort zone and grow,” reports Robert Lembach, vice president of internal audit. “Most automation in the department has come from being pragmatic and engaging staff to think about how to solve problems through automation. It motivates them beyond just ticking and tying. We have to challenge our staff because there is risk in doing things the old way: not getting the most value out of our people and constantly recruiting.”

Internal audit will always need new skill sets. And though audit skills will continue to be foundational, auditors in the near future will look different than they do today as they blend those traditional skills with digital and business acumen. In today's highly competitive market for technical skills, if internal audit functions fail to continually invest in and reward their people's digital skills—and provide them with the technology they expect—retention will suffer. Dynamics understand that lesson.

Figure 5

Dynamics use multiple strategies for building digital skills

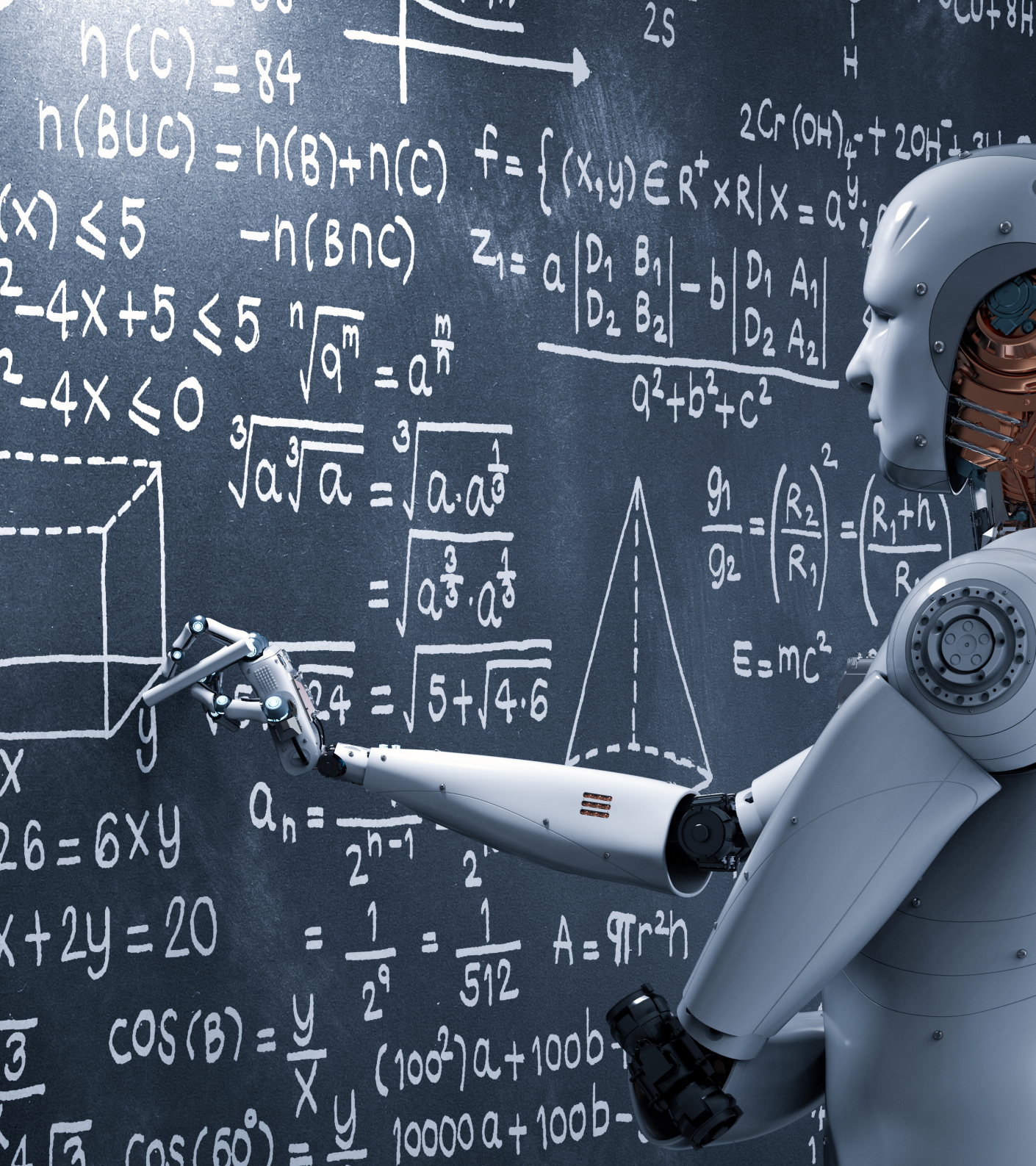
My function...



Q. How does your internal audit function plan to attract new talent or upskill current talent to meet its digital needs? (Responses are 'Doing now')
Base: 98 Dynamics; 140 Actives; 271 Beginners

Q. Please rate your level of agreement with the following statements about your internal audit function. (Responses are "Agree" or "Strongly agree")
Base: 97 Dynamics; 137 Actives; 254 Beginners

 Dynamics  Actives  Beginners



Find the right fit for emerging technologies

Audit and advise on emerging technologies, and use them to streamline the function

Dynamic internal audit functions are embracing new technologies from multiple dimensions by providing advice and assurance that appropriate controls are in place as their organisations adopt new technologies and by using the technologies within their own departments to streamline the function.

Dynamics have firmer grasp of the role that is expected of them in emerging technology.

In the newest of emerging technology areas, Dynamics more often view their role as that of risk consultants who help the business understand risks from the use of the technology and its associated data, or that of governance assurance providers who perform audit or advisory activities to make sure technology governance is established. In more mature areas of emerging technology, such as cloud technology, wherein internal audit has deeper subject matter knowledge, the majority see their role as risk-and-controls-assurance providers. That shows that Dynamics recognise the importance of early involvement in their organisation's new technology use so they can provide risk and governance input, even if they lack deep understanding of the technology. Then, as the technology becomes more and more integral to the organisation, they expand their role to serve as both consultant and assurance provider.

Internal audit's digital and data governance role

Digital transformation cannot progress well without strong digital and data governance, and every internal audit function can and should be involved in that process. Regardless of levels of digital knowledge and skills, internal audit can provide a point of view on governance and can help the organisation learn how changes affect controls operations prior to execution—rather than after the fact.

Organisations cannot make the best use of emerging technologies without trustworthy data—meaning, data that is clean, accurate, and accessible. For example, RPA relies on good data to efficiently and accurately process information. But if data governance is absent or applied piecemeal, the likelihood of poor data is high, and the risk is higher that new technologies will not operate effectively. Internal audit can provide input as data governance is getting established—and assurance once it is in place. Internal audit functions should ask themselves, (1) Is data governance an area of focus within internal audit's technology audits in 2019? And, (2) Is internal audit confident about data controls—including those for security, privacy, access, and accuracy—in its organisation's use of new technologies?

Internal audit cannot plug into every project, and neither can risk management or compliance. But if tied closely to the organisation's digital strategy and if involved early in significant initiatives, internal audit can expand its risk coverage by helping shape digital governance frameworks. Such frameworks guide the many projects that embed the same emerging technology for different use cases, thereby improving the odds that control considerations get embedded too. Internal audit can then focus on testing to see that guidelines get upheld across a selection of initiatives. Two-thirds of Dynamics ensure the right governance of digital initiatives; 40% help establish those governance standards.

Dynamics are beginning to find ways of using emerging technology in their work.

When it comes to using emerging technologies within their function, many internal audit functions struggle to find the fit. For example, 54% of internal audit functions are either unsure of or do not plan to use AI within the next two years. Even RPA use is questioned: 49% do not plan to use RPA or are unsure how they will use it. But not Dynamics: 37% use RPA currently, and another 45% plan to do so within two years.

As for automation, executives we spoke with pointed to Sarbanes–Oxley compliance as a logical starting point. Emerging technologies such as RPA, machine learning, and AI provide the opportunity to streamline and automate processes and to gain greater assurance over control effectiveness. For one company, testing to see whether terminated employees' system access rights were being removed in a timely manner was a highly manual process. It required using a lookup function from three disparate data sources for each IT application, which took the audit team 100 hours to test 20 instances of the control. With RPA, a bot was built in 40 hours that performs in seven hours the previously manual processes. By automating many stages of the test except human review, testing hours greatly reduced, and coverage expanded from a sample basis to full populations, which provides greater assurance.

“Algorithms are in themselves their own worst enemy. I don’t know whether the algorithm that was built has been tested or whether third parties looked at it. I don’t even know whether external auditors were involved. If you use the technology tool to go through contracts and drive revenue, accounts receivable, cash, and deferred revenue, how do I know that the algorithm was correct? Who audits that? Who tests it? And importantly, how do I know it’s locked down so that someone can’t come in and change it? That’s where I get concerned.”

Vanessa C. L. Chang, Member, Audit Committee, Edison International and Sykes Enterprises

Dynamics are thinking about how technology can help them do things differently rather than limiting their thinking to process improvement. They don't think of emerging technology as a bolt on but as a smarter way to do more. Consider how analytics have been adopted by many internal audit functions, primarily in the areas of audit planning and audit execution. Internal audit functions are far less often stepping back to reimagine how the full audit approach could change through the use of analytics, including redesigning risk assessments to be data driven, leveraging analytics to continuously monitor controls, conducting full population testing, and providing stakeholders with more insights through real-time dashboards and reporting. When a more transformative and fully integrated approach throughout the entire internal audit life cycle is considered, internal audit functions not only expand risk coverage, they also help their organisation act on risks in real time.

“Easy access to RPA was a warning siren about how we had to have a proper governance process in place to allow access to these digital tools but with some supervision over the operation of them...my team did a good job of getting the right governance in place balancing risk with opportunity.”

John Merino, Chief Accounting Officer, FedEx Corporation



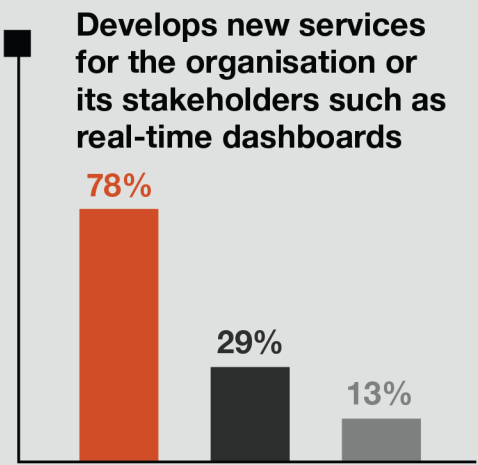
Enable the
organisation
to act on risks
in real time

Build new methods and services
to deliver assurance at the speed
the organisation requires

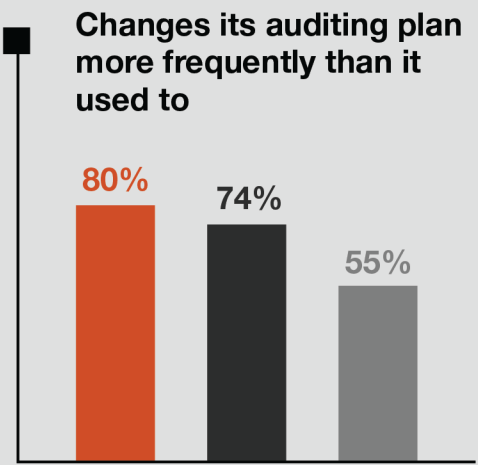
Figure 6

Dynamics are using data and technology to develop more-powerful insights

My function...



Q. Is your internal audit function doing or planning to do the following service-related activities based on the availability of digital technologies? (Responses are 'Doing now')
Base: 98 Dynamics; 140 Actives; 271 Beginners



Q. Please rate your level of agreement with the following statements about your internal audit function. (Responses are 'Agree' or 'Strongly agree')
Base: 98 Dynamics; 140 Actives; 271 Beginners

■ Dynamics ■ Actives ■ Beginners

There's no question that new methods and services are needed for internal audit to be able to act with sufficient speed and dexterity to furnish insights to the organisation on its digital journey. If an area of the organisation is 90% digitised or if a sprint within an agile technology delivery takes just weeks to implement, can an audit approach that takes months to complete be effective?

Internal audit leaders universally agree that annual plans and annual assessments are antiquated. More-frequent and more-fluid cycles are what's necessary today, and the vast majority of internal audit functions now revisit risk assessments and audit plans more frequently than they used to (Figure 6). As organisations increasingly move to agile methodologies, internal audit functions are doing the same: by planning, testing, and validating in sprint cycles rather than waiting until projects finish before they submit audit opinions.

Dynamics are pushing hard to use data in new ways.

More-frequent cycles will help internal audit functions contribute in more-real-time and more-flexible ways. In addition, Dynamics are investing in data, analytics, and technology that will help them correlate data differently, tie more closely to the organisation's strategic risks, and work more cohesively with other lines of defence in the management and monitoring of risks.

Visualisation tools built on a common data set also contribute to an organisation's ability to act on risk in real time. S&P Global is seeing the benefits of a common tool for dashboards and board reporting. According to Nancy J. Luquette, chief risk and audit executive, all three functions she oversees (Risk Management (comprised of five Centres of Excellence), Internal Audit and Ratings Risk Review) are now using a common tool for visualisation. "We began the effort within Internal Audit by giving the business real time audit status updates and now our audit universe is also digital using the tool. Business leaders can know what the status of a particular audit is or how many Management Action Plans are due and when at any point in time by accessing the tool. With the audit universe now in the tool, the Audit Committee may ask, for example, to see all high risk entities across the Company and it's a quick click and drill down to show them that information. Internal Audit and Ratings Risk Review are also beginning to do some insights analysis as we are now able to see themes across different businesses and sectors using the tool. And the business leaders are asking us to share these insights more broadly as we see trends that are new and may be useful to various teams in the Company. And Risk Management is using the tool for monitoring and reporting of the status of vendor risk assessments, for example."

"Our products, services and/or business model can significantly change within six months. So I don't know what I'll need in two years. I don't have a three-year audit plan. My one-year plan changes every three months."

**Melvin Flowers, Corporate Vice President, Internal Audit,
Microsoft Corporation**

"Every audit shop needs to think about adding value through the insights we provide. Keeping up with technology change and understanding the risk and the control implications of those technologies is essential to an internal audit function's relevance and effectiveness."

Doug Watt, Senior Vice President and Chief Audit Executive, Fannie Mae

Elevating internal audit's role through digital fitness

The high stakes of digital initiatives demand that every internal audit function be involved early in its organisation's digital transformation. Regardless of digital prowess, internal audit has the fundamental skill sets to contribute a perspective on risks and governance. But internal audit functions that are digitally fit are far more effective at helping their stakeholders become smarter risk takers on the digital journey and as such are valued partners by helping their companies meet or exceed their digital goals.

Internal audit's digital fitness should move at pace with the organisation. A digitally fit internal audit function may struggle to get full benefits from its digital investments if the organisation itself is lagging behind. Conversely, if internal audit's digital fitness is lagging behind the rest of the organisation there will be more points of entry for risk, which challenges the function to take faster and larger steps to innovate.

With a line of sight into the organisation's digital strategy, internal audit can stay aligned. Then, by looking at its own strategic plan with Dynamic risk function habits in mind, internal audit functions can plan the needed steps to make sure they have the skills, technology, methods, and services to contribute with speed and dexterity.

Digital transformation is shifting the maturity curve for internal audit. The baseline contribution expected by stakeholders is rising, and the potential value internal audit can deliver is expanding. Now more than ever, internal audit functions must elevate their role to see to it that their organisations are managing risk effectively in today's increasingly dynamic environment. And audit functions that are digitally fit are well on their way.

“We’re doing preimplementation work focused on key strategic priorities to address any potential concerns real time. Our interim status reports update management on key milestones and tollgates and flag surprises for quick resolution. We also evaluate and test risks in the build-and-design phase. This allows us to modify on the fly, not wait months to resolve issues.”

Joseph Pizzuto, Vice President, General Auditor and Head of Strategic Risk Management, General Motors Company

Six ways to advance

- Assess your internal audit function's current staff in the context of the organisation's overall digital strategy. Consider recruiting talent with more data capabilities. Make sure the team has a high degree of business acumen so as to facilitate better digital conversations with business leaders and to help identify where risks lie—all of which contributes to the goal of earning a seat at the table. Consider ways to jump-start your journey by taking advantage of resources in other parts of the organisation and/or through third-party partnerships, including cosourcing.
- Collaborate with the other lines of defence to help the organisation develop a common digital governance platform that will make sure that digital technologies get developed consistently and contain safeguards. When such frameworks do not exist, consider the risk to the organisation.
- Consider building an ongoing data governance audit into the audit plan in order to provide assurance with regard to the organisation's data, which is critical to achieving the ongoing success of many of the emerging digital technologies.
- Follow a consistent framework to identify and evaluate activities throughout the internal audit life cycle with a view to finding the best candidates for automation. Sarbanes–Oxley is usually a great place to start—particularly in areas with high sample sizes. Routine audits in such areas as travel and expense, antibribery and anticorruption, and location or plant audits also may be great candidates given the efficiencies to be achieved audit after audit.
- Align with the other lines of defence to develop a common point of view on risks. Such alignment will better lead to the areas that internal audit should focus its assurance activities—particularly activities related to its digital initiatives. Consider how the lines of defence can better make investments in technology and skill sets to achieve each function's digital goals—for example, a common governance, risk, and compliance platform and common analytics tools as well as investments in data lakes. Rethink the traditional risk assessment in order to recognise the importance of risk velocity. And continually evaluate—and consider changes in—the risk profile so as to better prioritise risks and keep pace with digital initiatives.
- Identify new data-driven and technology-driven capabilities and service offerings—such as continual auditing of critical controls—in order to monitor high-risk areas in real time.

**To have a deeper conversation about how this subject may affect your business,
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