1. Diagram to explain Attestation and assurance

* Attestation is an engagement in which a practitioner is engaged to issue, or does issue, a written communication that expresses a conclusion about the reliability of a written assertion that is the responsibility of another party.
* Assurance refers professional services that are designed to improve the quality of information, both financial and non-financial, used by decision-makers.
* **NB: attestation is a subset of assurance**



1. Define the term risk assessment and compensation control

* Risk assessment is the identification and analysis of relevant risks to achievement of the objectives forming a basis for determining how the risks should be managed.

1. What is a system in a system audit environment?
2. Why is IT governance important in an organization?

* IT governance (ITG) is defined as the processes that ensure the effective and efficient use of IT in enabling an organization to achieve its goals.
* Reduce IT risk
* Aid in compliance.
* Aid in aligning IT with the organizational goals and strategy.

1. Describe any of the IT frame work that relate to compliance
2. Why organizations need to be audited
3. What are the different types of auditing, explain with examples?

* Financial audit
* Operational audit
* Integrated audit
* Forensic
* IT system

1. Objectives of IT audit

* Integrity
* Availability
* Confidentiality
* Reliability
* Compliance

1. What is an audit process?

* Six sequential steps followed by auditors in the examination and evaluation of an entity’s information system, procedures and processes.

1. Describe the techniques used in an audit process

* **Assessment techniques:** Assessment techniques are designed to ensure internal auditors fully understand internal control procedures and determine whether employees are complying with internal control directives. Auditors try to avoid disrupting the daily workflow by starting the internal audit process using indirect assessment technique. These include reviewing existing documentation such as flowcharts, manuals and departmental control policies. Creating audit trails that trace specific processes from start to finish are another common assessment technique. Techniques in the second phase, including one-on-one interviews and process observations, are techniques internal auditors use if audit trails or document reviews don’t fully answer auditors questions
* **Analysis techniques:** Internal audit analysis techniques include substantive procedures that are designed to determine whether work products contain data entry errors or whether financial statements contain misstatements. Analysis techniques can be used to test random data or target specific data if an internal auditor feels an internal control process is at risk. Substantive procedures include, but aren’t limited to, transaction matching, a physical inventory count, audit trail calculations and recalculating already-reconciled financial statements such as a monthly bank reconciliation.
* **Reporting techniques:** A final internal audit report marks the end of the internal auditing process. Although reporting always includes a formal report, it can also include a preliminary or memo-style interim report. An interim report generally includes sensitive or significant results the auditor feels are necessary to share immediately with the business owner. A final report is significantly more formal and includes a summary of the procedures and techniques used in completing the audit, a description of audit findings and suggestions for changes or improvements to internal controls and control procedures.

1. Types of internal control and the objectives

* **Preventive Control:** Deter problems from occurring
* **Detective Control:** Discover problems that are no prevented
* **Corrective Control:** Identify and correct problems.

1. Components of a good internal control

* 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.
* Internal control is what we do to see things we want to happen will happen and things we don’t want to happen won’t happen.

**Components**

* Control Environment
* Risk Assessment
* Control Activities
* Information and Communication
* Monitoring

1. Explain the role of IT capability in IT governance

an organization’s ability to identify IT meeting business needs, to deploy IT to improve business process in a cost-effective manner, and to provide long-term maintenance and support for IT-based systems.

1. Describe 3 internal control system in IT audit

* Software change controls
* Control access
* Backups and disaster recovery plans
* Segregation of duties

1. Illustrate with diagram IT audit and its relationship with IT governance and other related components