

Chapter 3

Internal Controls

Outline

- Expected outcomes
- Definition and purposes
- Risk exposures
- COSO framework
- Examples
- Risk / control matrix

Expected outcomes

- Define internal control and explain its importance in the AIS.
- Explain the basic purposes of internal control and its relationship to risk.
- Describe and give examples of various kinds of risk exposures.
- Prepare a simple risk / control matrix.
- Summarize and explain the importance of COSO's Internal Control—Integrated Framework.
- Critique existing internal control systems and design effective internal controls.

Definition and purposes

- A process, effected by an entity's board of directors, management and other personnel designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the achievement of objectives in the following categories: effectiveness and efficiency of operations, reliability of financial reporting and compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

Definition and purposes

- Important elements of the definition
 - **Process** nature of internal control
 - **Widespread responsibility** throughout the organization
 - Use of the term “entity” to describe a **broad range of organizations**
 - **Reasonable** assurance, which considers the cost / benefit constraint

Definition and purposes

- Internal control has four main purposes.
- Many people focus on the first two only, but all four are important.
- Note the **verbs** used with each purpose.
- Safeguard assets.
- Ensure reliable financial reporting.
- Promote operating efficiency.
- Encourage compliance with management directives.

Risk exposures

- Many organizations determine their internal controls by thinking about their risk exposures.
- Brown's taxonomy is one good way to think about risk.
- Four broad categories
 - Financial risk
 - Operational risk
 - Strategic risk
 - Hazard risk
- A given risk can “fit” into multiple categories.

Risk exposures

- Financial risk
 - Market risk
 - Credit risk
 - Liquidity risk
- Operational risk
 - Systems risk
 - Human error risk
- Strategic risk
 - Legal and regulatory risk
 - Business strategy risk
- Hazard risk
 - Directors' and officers' liability risk

Risk exposures

- **Lecture break 3-1**

Do an Internet search for other risk taxonomies. Work with a group of three to five students to summarize one or them. Compare and contrast it to the Brown taxonomy. Which do you think is better? Why?

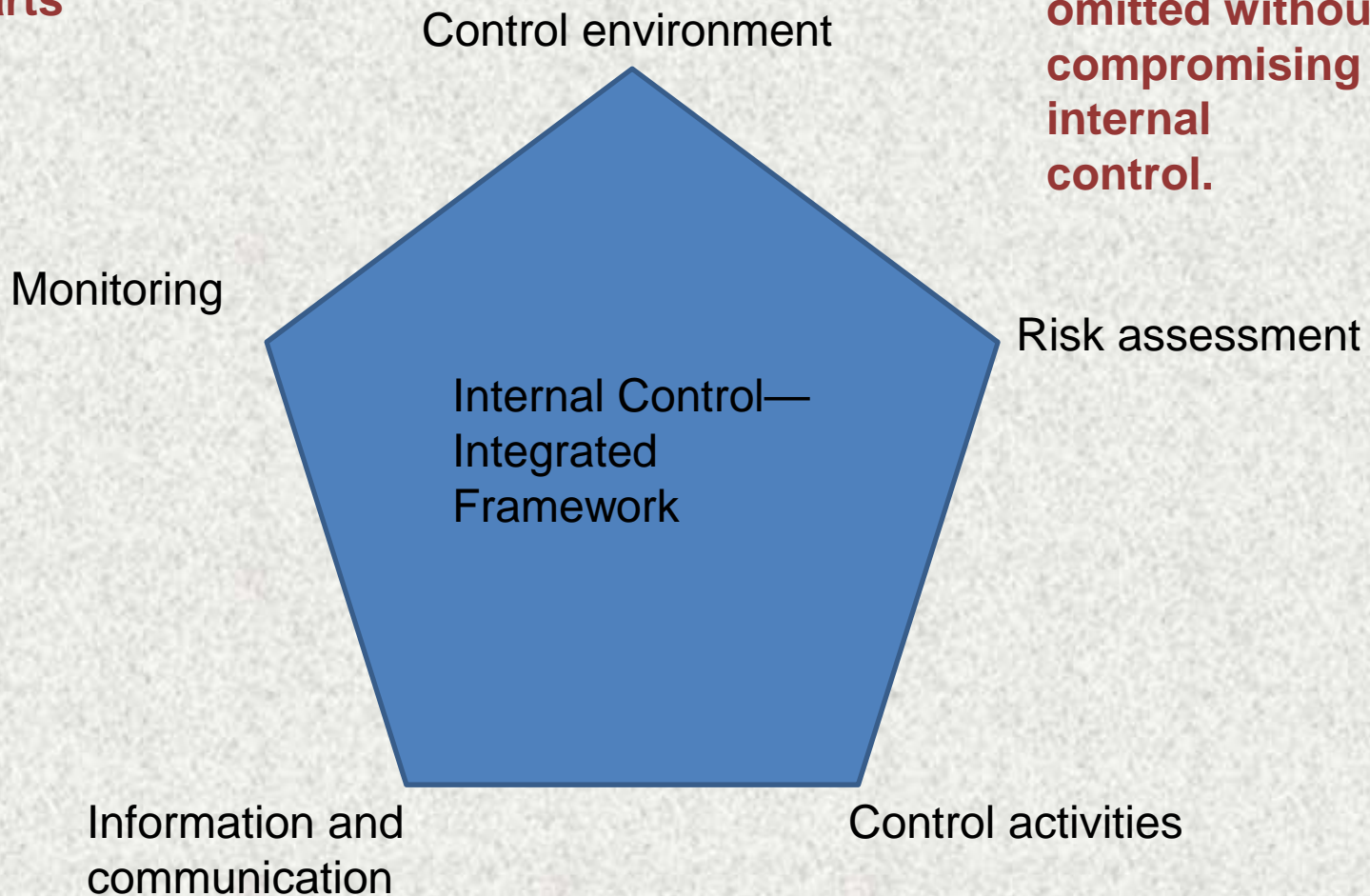
COSO framework

- **C**ommittee **o**f **S**ponsoring **O**rganizations of the Treadway Commission on Fraudulent Financial Reporting: www.coso.org
- Published many documents, the first of which was Internal Control—Integrated Framework.
- Late in 2010, COSO announced plans to update the framework.

COSO framework

**The five parts
form an
integrated
whole.**

**None can be
omitted without
compromising
internal
control.**



Examples

- Discussed in the text
 - Separation of duties
 - Document matching
 - Restrictive endorsement and daily deposit of checks
 - Bank reconciliation
 - User training
- Other examples
 - Password policies
 - Forced vacations
 - Job rotation
 - Biometric access to IT assets
 - Video surveillance

Risk / control matrix

- One good way to correlate risk exposures with internal controls
- Many formats, but some common information in all
- See Table 3.2 in the chapter or the relevant post on [Dr. Hurt's AIS blog](#)

Risk / control matrix

- **Lecture break 3-2**
 - Form a group of three to five students.
 - Suggest three examples of risk exposures for one of the following types of organizations:
 - Retail general merchandise store (e.g., Target)
 - Bank (e.g., Bank of America)
 - Restaurant / food service (e.g., Pizza Hut)
 - Prepare a risk / control matrix following the format of Table 3.2.

Classroom assessment

- In this lecture, we've examined the following topics:
 - Definition & purposes of internal control
 - Risk exposures
 - COSO framework
 - Examples
 - Risk / control matrix
- Write a one-minute paper on the most important idea you gleaned from today's session.

