SPECIAL ASPECTS OF AUDITING IN AN AUTOMATED ENVIRONMENT

LEARNING OUTCOMES

After studying this chapter, you will be able to:

- Understand the key features of an automated environment and key concepts of auditing in real-time automated environment such as e-commerce, ERP, core banking.
- Learn how to document the understanding of an automated environment.
- Know how to perform an evaluation of risks and controls at entity level and process level.
- Gain the knowledge of how to assess IT-related risks and controls that exist in an automated environment.
- Gain an overview of enterprise risk management.
- Learn about relevant analytical procedures and tests using data analytics.
- Understand the available standards, guidelines and procedures, frameworks and best practices that are relevant to an automated environment.
- Know the considerations of automated environment at each phase of audit cycle.
1. KEY FEATURES OF AN AUTOMATED ENVIRONMENT

An automated environment is an ecosystem that combines people, processes and technology within an overall business environment. Typically, the automated environment is driven by computer based systems which are also known as information technology (IT) systems or information systems (IS). There are several types of applications that could exist in a business depending on several factors including the nature, size, location of a business. Business applications can be broadly categorised as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category of Business Applications</th>
<th>Example of Category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>🍃 Packaged software (also called off-the-shelf applications) used by micro and small business.</td>
<td>For example, Tally, QuickBooks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🍃 Small ERPs used in small to medium business.</td>
<td>For example, Tally ERP, SAP Business One, Focus ERP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🍃 ERP applications used in medium to large companies.</td>
<td>For example, SAP R/3, Oracle R12 Enterprise Business Suite.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The applications described above form one layer of the overall automated environment. The other layers are made up of the technology infrastructure and the physical & environmental aspect including:

- Databases - Oracle 12g, MS-SQL Server;
- Operating systems - Windows, Unix, Linux;
- Storage devices - disks, tapes, network storage;
- Network devices - switches, routers and firewalls;
- Networks - local area networks, wide area networks, virtual private networks, etc.;
- Physical and environmental – access to IT facilities, CCTVs, temperature control, firefighting equipment, etc.

The illustration below shows the various layers of an automated environment:

![Diagram of automated environment layers](image)

It is also likely that some automated environments could have more than one application being used.

In a hotel there could be one application for front desk & reservations, another application for restaurant & kitchen orders, a guest billing system, and an accounting system. In large multinational companies, specifically in the financial services, the number of applications could be hundreds and even thousands of applications.
2. KEY CONCEPTS OF AUDITING IN REAL-TIME ENVIRONMENT SUCH AS E-COMMERCE, ERP, CORE BANKING, ETC.

A real-time environment is a type of automated environment in which business operations and transactions are initiated, processed and recorded immediately as they happen without delay.

In a bank that is using core banking system a customer account balance is instantly updated when the customer withdraws cash from an ATM. If there is a time delay in updating the customer account, there is a risk that the customer may initiate another transaction through internet or mobile banking channel and this could result in withdrawing more than account balance. Similarly, when a customer makes an online order on a shopping e-commerce portal using credit card, the credit limit of the customer will be reduced immediately.

A real-time environment has several critical IT components that enable anytime, anywhere transactions to take place. They include:

Real Time Environment: IT Components

- Applications. For example, ERP applications SAP, Oracle R12, Core banking applications.
- Middleware. For example, Webservers like Apache, ATM switches.
- Networks. For example, Wide Area Networks, Internet hosting.
- Hardware. For example, Data centers, Backup and Storage devices, Power supply.

To facilitate transactions in real-time, it is essential to have the systems, networks and applications available during all times. Any failure even in one component could render the real-time system unavailable and could result in a loss of revenue.

If an e-commerce portal that normally processes a several hundred of orders per day goes down for an hour due to a malware attack on one of the webservers hosting the portal, the revenue loss could be significant.
Most real-time systems and environments are accessible through public domain and internet and hence, they are more likely to be vulnerable to network and cyber-attacks including denial of service, distributed denial of service.

Hence, it is critical for a company that operates in a real-time environment to constantly monitor all the IT components to identify and resolve issues and failures. Understanding of the automated environment, the risks and controls that should be considered and audit approach will be covered in the following sections of this chapter.

### 3. UNDERSTANDING AND DOCUMENTING AUTOMATED ENVIRONMENT

Understanding of the automated environment of a company is required as per SA 315. The auditor’s understanding of the automated environment should include the following:

- The applications that are being used by the company;
- Details of the IT infrastructure components for each of the application;
- The organisation structure and governance;
- The policies, procedures and processes followed;
- IT risks and controls.

The auditor is required to document the understanding of a company’s automated environment as per SA 230.

The illustration below is an example of how an auditor can document details of an automated environment:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Used for</th>
<th>Database</th>
<th>Operating System</th>
<th>Network</th>
<th>Storage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SAP R/3</td>
<td>Financial Accounting</td>
<td>Oracle 12g</td>
<td>HP-UX</td>
<td>LAN, WAN</td>
<td>NAS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REVS</td>
<td>Front Desk, Guest Reservations</td>
<td>MS-SQL Server 2008</td>
<td>Windows 2012 Server</td>
<td>In-house developed</td>
<td>Server Internal HDD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KOTS</td>
<td>Restaurant and Kitchen Orders</td>
<td>MS-SQL Server 2008</td>
<td>Windows 2012 Server</td>
<td>In-house developed</td>
<td>Server Internal HDD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BILLSYS</td>
<td>Billing</td>
<td>Oracle 11i</td>
<td>Windows 2008 Server</td>
<td>Packaged Software</td>
<td>Server Internal HDD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In a controls-based audit, the audit approach can be classified into three broad phases comprising of planning, execution, and completion. In this approach, the considerations of automated environment will be relevant at every phase as given below:

- during risk assessment, the auditor should consider risk arising from the use of IT systems at the company;
- when obtaining an understanding of the business process and performing walkthroughs the use of IT systems and applications should be considered;
- while assessing the entity level controls the aspects related to IT governance need to be understood and reviewed;
- pervasive controls including segregation of duties, general IT controls and applications should be considered and reviewed;
- during testing phase, the results of general IT controls would impact the nature, timing and extent of testing;
- when testing of reports and information produced by the entity (IPE) generated through IT systems and applications;
- at completion stage, evaluation of control deficiencies may require using data analytics and CAATs.
5. ENTERPRISE RISK MANAGEMENT OVERVIEW

Businesses today operate in a dynamic environment. The volatility, unpredictability and pace of changes that exist in the business environment today is far greater than in the past. Some of the reasons for this dynamic environment include globalisation, use of technology, new regulatory requirements, etc. Because of this dynamic environment the associated risks to business have also increased and companies have a need to continuously manage risks.
Examples of risks include:

- Market Risks;
- Regulatory & Compliance Risks;
- Technology & Security Risks;
- Financial Reporting Risks;
- Operational Risks;
- Credit Risk;
- Business Partner Risk;
- Product or Project Risk;
- Environmental Risks.

Risk is the possibility that something could go wrong. In other words, Risk is the possibility that an event will happen which prevents a company from achieving business objectives. Risk Management is a combination of process, people, tools and techniques through which companies identify, assess, respond, mitigate and monitor risks. Enterprise Risk Management is a formal program or framework that is implemented across an enterprise or company for enabling risk management.

Globally, companies in several countries are required by law to have a formal enterprise risk management program. In India, the Companies Act, 2013 requires the board report to include a statement indicating development and implementation of a risk management policy for the company including identification therein of elements of risk, if any, which in the opinion of the board may threaten the existence of the company. The existence of an appropriate system of internal financial control does not by itself provide an assurance to the board of directors that the company has developed and implemented an appropriate risk management policy. While the law makes the Board of directors responsible, an Enterprise Risk Management program of a company is implemented by the board of directors, top management and employees across all levels.

The internal control framework of a company is not separate, though it is an integral part of an Enterprise Risk Management program. The scope of an Enterprise Risk Management program is much broader than an internal control framework and encompasses both internal and external factors that are relevant to business strategy, governance, business process and transaction and activity level. The focus of an internal control framework is primarily around financial reporting, operations and compliance risks associated with an account balance, business process, transaction and activity level, which form a sub-set of the overall enterprise risks.

One of the most common framework that is suitable for implementing an effective enterprise risk management is the COSO Enterprise Risk Management – Integrated Framework developed by the Committee of Sponsoring Organisations (COSO) in 2004 and subsequently updated in 2016 to address the changes in business environment.
One of the most critical component of Enterprise Risk Management is the Risk Assessment process. The risk assessment process involves considerations for:

- qualitative and quantitative factors;
- definition of key performance and risk indicators;
- risk appetite;
- risk scores, scales and maps;
- use of data & metrics;
- benchmarking.

A typical risk assessment process would be as given below:


6. ASSESSING IT-RELATED RISKS AND CONTROLS

The auditing standards SA 315 and SA 330 require an auditor to understand, assess and respond to the risks within a company, including those risks that pertain to the use of IT systems and applications in an automated environment. When assessing IT risks in the automated environment, the auditor should consider the following:

- **Entity level aspects of risks that are related to the governance, organisation and management of IT.**
  - Has management established an IT Security Policy (Control Environment), communicated the policy to all employees and provided relevant training (Information & Communication)?
  - How does management monitor adherence to the established policies (Monitoring)?

- **Risks in the IT processes and procedures being followed.**
  - Are unauthorised changes to IT systems applications prevented and detected in a timely manner?
  - Is user access to systems commensurate with roles and responsibilities of the user?
• IT risks at each layer of the automated environment.

Are direct data changes to database prevented, are strong passwords used in the operating system?

As systems evolve and version updates happen so will new risks emerge. For example, as systems these days are highly interconnected and accessible through public networks like the internet, cyber risks are an emerging threat.

The controls that are put in place to mitigate the IT risks and to maintain the confidentiality, integrity, availability and security of data are as follows:

• General IT Controls;
• Application Controls;
• IT-Dependent Controls.

The illustration below is a sample representation of the various components of an automated environment and where the different types of IT controls fit into the overall environment:

General IT Controls: “General IT controls are policies and procedures that relate to many applications and support the effective functioning of application controls. They apply to mainframe, miniframe, and end-user environment. General IT-controls that maintain the integrity of information and security of data commonly include controls over the following:” (SA 315)

• Data center and network operations;
• Program change;
• Access security;
• Application system acquisition, development, and maintenance (Business Applications).
These are IT controls generally implemented to mitigate the IT specific risks and applied commonly across multiple IT systems, applications and business processes. Hence, General IT controls are known as “pervasive” controls or “indirect” controls.

The illustration below is an overview of the Control Objectives and activities for each area of General IT Controls:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Center and Network Operations</th>
<th>Program Change</th>
<th>Access Security</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Objective:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Objective:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Objective:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To ensure that production systems are processed to meet financial reporting objectives.</td>
<td>To ensure that modified systems continue to meet financial reporting objectives.</td>
<td>To ensure that access to programs and data is authenticated and authorized to meet financial reporting objectives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Activities:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Activities:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Activities:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Overall Management of Computer Operations Activities</td>
<td>• Change Management Process – definition, roles &amp; responsibilities</td>
<td>• Security Organization &amp; Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Batch jobs – preparing, scheduling and executing</td>
<td>• Change Requests – record, manage, track</td>
<td>• Security Policies &amp; Procedures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Backups – monitoring, storage &amp; retention</td>
<td>• Making Changes – analyze, design, develop</td>
<td>• Application Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Performance Monitoring – operating system, database and networks</td>
<td>• Test Changes – test plan, test cases, UAT</td>
<td>• Data Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Recovery from Failures – BCP, DRP</td>
<td>• Apply Changes in Production</td>
<td>• Operating System Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Help Desk Functions – recording, monitoring &amp; tracking</td>
<td>• Emergency &amp; Minor Changes</td>
<td>• Network Security – internal network, perimeter network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Service Level Agreements – monitoring &amp; compliance</td>
<td>• Documentation – user/technical manuals</td>
<td>• Physical Security – access controls, environment controls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Documentation – operations manuals, service reports</td>
<td>• User Training</td>
<td>• System Administration &amp; Privileged Accounts – Sysadmins, DBAs, Super users</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Application Controls**: Application controls include both automated or manual controls that operate at a business process level. Automated Application controls are embedded into IT applications viz., ERPs and help in ensuring the completeness, accuracy and integrity of data in those systems. **Examples** of automated applications include edit checks and validation of input data, sequence number checks, user limit checks, reasonableness checks, mandatory data fields.

**IT dependent controls**: IT dependent controls are basically manual controls that make use of some form of data or information or report produced from IT systems and applications. In this case, even though the control is performed manually, the design and effectiveness of such controls depend on the reliability of source data.
Due to the inherent dependency on IT, the effectiveness and reliability of Automated application controls and IT dependent controls require the General IT Controls to be effective.

**General IT Controls vs. Application Controls**

- These two categories of control over IT systems are interrelated.
- The relationship between the application controls and the General IT Controls is such that General IT Controls are needed to support the functioning of application controls, and both are needed to ensure complete and accurate information processing through IT systems.

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**7. EVALUATING RISKS AND CONTROLS AT ENTITY LEVEL AND PROCESS LEVEL**

**Entity Level Risks and Controls:** The controls that operate across a company at all levels i.e., from board and top management to the department and transaction level are known as entity level controls or ELCs. The characteristics of ELCs include the following:

- Entity Level controls are known as pervasive controls since they operate across all organisation levels.
- ELCs are part of a company’s overall internal control framework and relate to the internal control components other than control activities.
- Entity level controls are subjective by nature and hence require application of more professional judgement in their evaluation and testing.

There are direct entity level controls and indirect entity level controls.

(i) **Direct ELCs** operate at a level higher than business activity or transaction level such as a business process or sub-process level, account balance level, at a sufficient level of precision, to prevent, detect or correct a misstatement in a timely manner.

**Examples include:**

- Business performance reviews;
- Monitoring of effectiveness of controls activities by Internal Audit function;
(ii) **Indirect ELCs** do not relate to any specific business process, transaction or account balance and hence, cannot prevent or detect misstatements. However, they contribute indirectly to the effective operation of direct ELC and other control activities.

**Examples include:**

- Company code of conduct and ethics policies;
- Human resource policies;
- Employee job roles & responsibilities.

As per these examples, a company that has established policies and procedures, hires people with good background, promotes a culture of fairness and follows ethical practices, is less likely to see the occurrence of a fraud being committed in the company.

From the perspective of an ERP environment, the internal control component that is more relevant is the Information & Communication component.

As part of understanding and evaluation of the Information & Communication component the auditor is required to obtain an understanding of:

- how business processes operate;
- the relevant information systems used in the processing of business transactions and activities;
- the risks and controls pertaining to the information systems and underlying infrastructure;
- reliability of information generated from systems.

While Information & Communication is more relevant to the use of information systems in a company, in large and complex ERP environments it is very likely that the other components of internal controls viz., Control Environment, Risk Assessment and Monitoring will also be relevant.

Auditors are required to understand, evaluate and validate the entity level controls as a part of an audit engagement. The results of testing entity level controls could have an impact on the nature, timing and extent of other audit procedures including testing of controls. For example, when the entity level controls at a company are effective, the auditor may consider reducing the number of samples in the test of controls and where the auditor finds the entity level controls ineffective, the auditor may consider to increase the rigour of testing by increasing sample sizes. In small and less complex companies, the entity level controls may not formally defined or documented. In such situations, the auditor should design audit procedures accordingly to obtain evidence of the existence and effectiveness of entity level controls.

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The following example shows how the auditor performs an understanding and evaluation of the whistle-blower policy in a company:

- Does the company have a whistle-blower policy?
- Is this policy documented and approved?
- Has the whistle-blower policy been communicated to all the employees?

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Process Level Risks and Controls: In an audit of financial statements the auditor determines the significant account balances and disclosures. Auditing standards (SA 315) require the auditor to understand the business process that makes up an account balance or financial statement line item (FSLI). A business process is a sequence of activities that take place from the initiation of a transaction, recording it, approving, posting accounting entries and reporting. A business process is typically made up of sub-process - a logical grouping of related activities.

Domestic Sales account balance in the financial statements is an example of an FSLI. The Domestic Sales account balance represents all the sales transactions that were processed during an accounting period. The illustration below shows the business process, sub-process and activities for the Domestic Sales Process - also known as Revenue or OTC (Order to Cash) Process.

Understanding the business process helps the auditor in identification of risks and controls within each process, sub-process and activity. The auditor should document this understanding of the company’s business process and flow of transactions in the audit file in accordance with SA 230.
Given below is an example of documentation using flowcharts for one of the sub-process in Domestic Sales process:
8. USING RELEVANT ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES AND TESTS USING DATA ANALYTICS

In an automated environment, the data stored and processed in systems can be used to get various insights into the way business operates. This data can be useful for preparation of management information system (MIS) reports and electronic dashboards that give a high-level snapshot of business performance. Generating and preparing meaningful information from raw system data using processes, tools, and techniques is known as Data Analytics.

The data analytics methods used in an audit are known as Computer Assisted Auditing Techniques or CAATs. When auditing in an automated environment, auditors can apply the concepts of data analytics for several aspects of an audit including the following:

- preliminary analytics;
- risk assessment;
- control testing;
- non-standard journal analysis;
- evaluation of deficiencies;
- fraud risk assessment.

There are several steps that should be followed to achieve success with CAATs and any of the supporting tools. A suggested approach to benefit from the use of CAATs is given in the illustration below:

The illustration below is an example of a data analytics dashboard from which an auditor can see a high-level view of the transaction patterns in terms of percentage, volume, distribution and type of transaction. Based on this information the auditor can design appropriate procedures for audit.
When auditing in an automated environment the auditor should be aware, adhere to and be guided by the various standards, guidelines and procedures that may be relevant to both audit and the automated environment. **Given below are some of the common standards and guidelines that are relevant in this context include:**

- **Standards on Auditing** issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, are required to be followed for an audit of financial statements.

- **Section 143 of Companies Act 2013** requires statutory auditors to provide an Independent Opinion on the Design and Operating Effectiveness of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (IFC-FR) of the company as at Balance Sheet date. For this purpose, the **Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting** issued
by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, provides the framework, guidelines and procedures for an audit of financial statements.

- **Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002**, commonly known as SOX, is a requirement in America. Section 404 of this act requires public listed companies to implement, assess and ensure effectiveness of internal controls over financial reporting and auditors independent opinion on the design and operating effectiveness of internal controls over financial reporting (ICFR) – which is similar to the requirements of IFC-FR for Indian companies. Similar legal and statutory requirements over internal controls exist in several other countries including Japan, China, European Countries, etc.

- **ISO 27001:2013** is the Information Security Management System (ISMS) standard issued by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). This standard provides the framework, guidelines and procedures for implementing information security and related controls in a company. For example, this standard covers password security, application security, physical security, backup and recovery, that are relevant when auditing in an automated environment.

- **ITIL (Information Technology Infrastructure Library) and ISO 20000** provide a set of best practice processes and procedures for IT service management in a company. For example, change management, incident management, problem management, IT operations, IT asset management are some of the areas that could be relevant to audit.

- **The Payment Card Industry – Data Security Standard or PCI-DSS**, is the most widely adopted information security standard for the payment cards industry. Any company that is involved in the storage, retrieval, transmission or handling of credit card/debit card information are required to implement the security controls in accordance with this standard.

- The American Institute of Certified Public Accountants has published a framework under the Statements on Standards for Attest Engagements (SSAE) No.16 for reporting on controls at a service organisation that include
  - **SOC 1 for reporting** on controls at a service organization relevant to user entities’ internal control over financial reporting (ICFR).
  - **SOC 2 and SOC 3** for reporting on controls at a service organization relevant to security, availability, processing integrity, confidentiality or privacy i.e., controls other than ICFR.
  - **While SOC 1 and SOC 2 are restricted use reports, SOC 3 is general use report.**

- **Control Objectives for Information and Related Technologies (CoBIT)** is best practice IT Governance and Management framework published by Information Systems Audit and Control Association. CoBIT provides the required tools, resources and guidelines that are relevant to IT governance, risk, compliance and information security.

- **The Cybersecurity Framework (CSF)** published by the National Institute of Standards and Technology is one of the most popular framework for improving critical infrastructure
cybersecurity. This framework provides a set of standards and best practices for companies to manage cybersecurity risks.

**GLOSSARY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ERP</td>
<td>Enterprise Resource Planning</td>
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<tr>
<td>IT</td>
<td>Information Technology</td>
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<tr>
<td>IS</td>
<td>Information System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATM</td>
<td>Automated Teller Machine</td>
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<tr>
<td>SA</td>
<td>Standards on Auditing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIO</td>
<td>Chief Information Officer</td>
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<tr>
<td>CISO</td>
<td>Chief Information Security Officer</td>
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<tr>
<td>ELC</td>
<td>Entity Level Controls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSLI</td>
<td>Financial Statement Line Item</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GITC</td>
<td>General Information Technology Controls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPE</td>
<td>Information Produced by Entity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSA</td>
<td>Financial Statement Assertion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RCM</td>
<td>Risk &amp; Control Matrix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTE</td>
<td>Nature, Timing &amp; Extent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICM</td>
<td>Internal Controls Memorandum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOD</td>
<td>Segregation of Duties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERM</td>
<td>Enterprise Risk Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COSO</td>
<td>Committee of Sponsoring Organisations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAATS</td>
<td>Computer Assisted Auditing Techniques</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACL</td>
<td>Audit Command Language (CAAT Tool)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISO</td>
<td>International Organization for Standardization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFC-FR</td>
<td>Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICFR</td>
<td>Internal Controls over Financial Reporting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOX</td>
<td>Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCI - DSS</td>
<td>Payment Card Industry - Data Security Standard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITIL</td>
<td>Information Technology Infrastructure Library</td>
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<tr>
<td>COBIT</td>
<td>Control Objectives for Information and Related Technologies</td>
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<tr>
<td>SOC</td>
<td>Service Organisation Controls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSAE</td>
<td>Statement on Standards for Attest Engagements</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Theoretical Questions

1. Briefly describe the various stages of a Risk Assessment process.

2. What are the components of an internal control framework?

3. Describe application controls and give three examples of automated application controls.

Answers to Theoretical Questions

1. Risk Assessment is one of the most critical components of Enterprise Risk Management. The risk assessment process involves considerations for qualitative and quantitative factors, definition of key performance and risk indicators, risk appetite, risk scores, scales and maps, use of data & metrics and benchmarking. The various stages in a Risk Assessment process are as follows:
   - Define Business Objectives and Goals;
   - Identify events that affect achievement of business objectives;
   - Assess likelihood and impact;
   - Respond and mitigate risks;
   - Assess residual risk.

2. There are five components of an internal control framework. They are as follows:
   - Control Environment;
   - Risk Assessment;
   - Information & Communication;
   - Monitoring;
   - Control Activities.

3. Application Controls are automated or manual controls that operate at a business process level. Automated Application controls are embedded into IT applications viz., ERPs and help in ensuring the completeness, accuracy and integrity of data in those systems. Examples of automated applications include:
   - Edit checks and validation of input data;
   - Sequence number checks;
   - User limit checks;
   - Reasonableness checks;
   - Mandatory data fields.