Managing Digital Transformation Risks

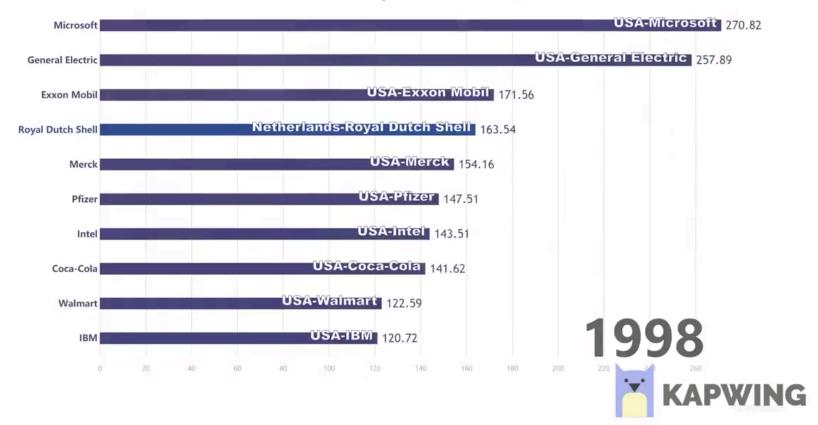


Theme: Internal Audit in a Disruptive Environment - Let us be the Peoples' Conscious



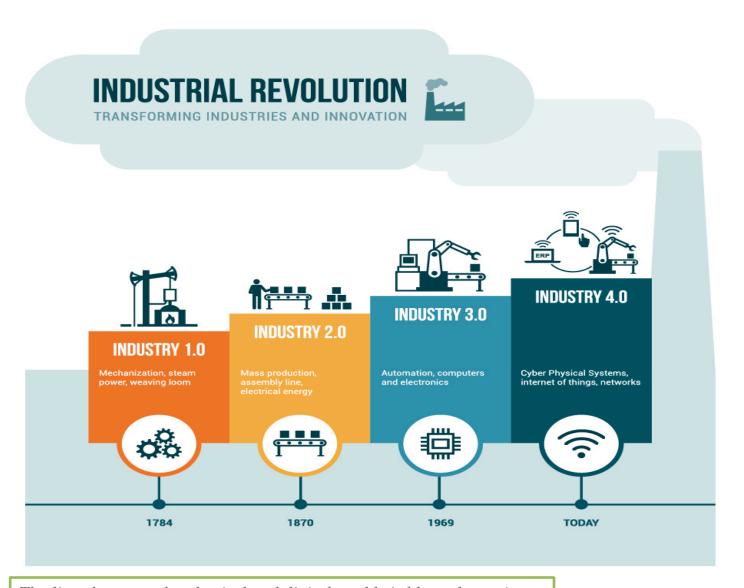
The New Digital Era







Digital Disruption



The lines between the physical and digital worlds is blurred creating endless possibilities



The New Digital Era













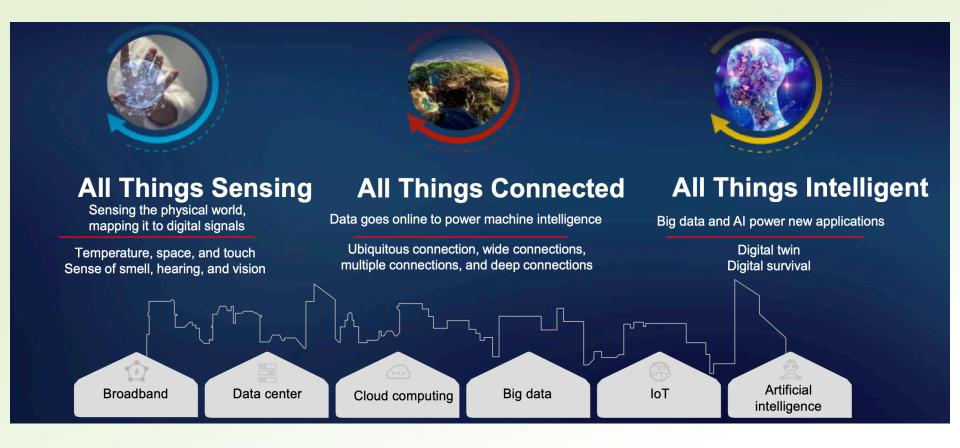


The equivalent of Charles Darwin' "survival of the fittest" is now "survival of the most digital.





The New Digital Era



We are entering a new intelligent world



Transformational Technology Adoption

Do you plan to deploy AI, Big Data or Public Cloud in the next 12 months?

Regional Snapshot

	AI/Machine Learning	Big Data	Public Cloud
Africa	15%	36%	26%
Asia	32%	37%	32%
Europe	33%	41%	34%
Latin America	22%	45%	31%
Middle East	19%	32%	31%
North America	23%	33%	35%
Oceania	28%	36%	41%

Industry Snapshot

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	AI/Machine Learning	Big Data	Public Cloud	
Financial/ Banking	30%	39%	29%	
Tech Services/ Cons. 32%		33%	37%	
Government/ Military 12%		32%	38%	

Source: ISACA's 2018 Digital Transformation Barometer Study



The will to transform

Organizations with Plans IN PLACE to Take Steps Toward

Digital Transformation



Top Motivators for Implementing an Emerging Technology

28%	Anticipated Cost Savings		
22%	New Revenue Stream		
18%	Increased Agility		
18%	Ability to Reach New Customers		

Are Your
Organization's Leaders
Digitally
Literate?

70% YES Are Your Organization's Leaders Receptive to Adopting Emerging Tech?

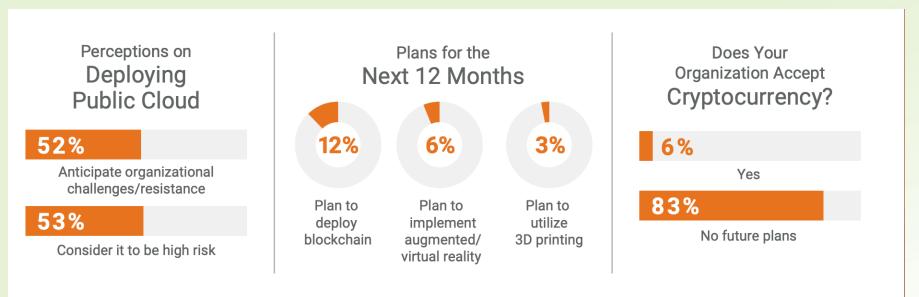
> **82%** YES

Organizations Evaluating Opportunities with Emerging Tech

40%	Frequently
43%	Occasionally



The will to transform – Not so fast!





Big Data and analytics

Big data analytics is the often complex process of examining **large** and varied **data** sets -- or **big data** -- to uncover information including hidden patterns, unknown correlations, market trends and customer preferences that can help organizations make informed business decisions.



Risks

Unorganized data and incomplete analytics

Data retention and storage

Cost Management

Data Privacy

Data Security



AI/Machine Learning

Artificial intelligence (AI) is a term for simulated intelligence in machines. These machines are programmed to "think" like a human and mimic the way a person acts.

Machine learning is the concept that a computer program can learn and adapt to new data without human interference.



Risks

Flawed Algorithms

Cultural Resistance

Expanded cyberthreat Landscape



Cloud Computing

Cloud computing is defined as a "model for enabling convenient, on-demand network access to a shared pool of configurable computing resources (e.g., networks, servers, storage, applications and services) that can be rapidly provisioned and released with minimal management effort or service provider interaction."



Risks

Greater dependency on third parties

Increased complexity of compliance with laws and regulations

Reliance on the Internet introduces security and availability concerns

Ownership of data concerns

Data stored with competitors



Internet of Things

IoT is a scenario in which objects, animals or people are provided with unique identifiers and the ability to automatically transfer data over a network without requiring human-to-human or human-to-computer interaction.



Risks

User Privacy

Device Management Device vulnerabilities

Health and safety

Regulatory Compliance



Blockchain

A blockchain is a public, distributed and immutable ledger of peer-to-peer transactions

A **blockchain**, is a growing list of records, called blocks, which are linked using cryptography. Each block contains a cryptographic hash of the previous block, a timestamp, and transaction data (generally represented hash)."



Risks

Governance

Error Reversal

Privacy

Attacks on Blockchain

Regulatory Compliance



Managing Risks

Executive Buy-in Helps Organizations Remain Committed

Understanding Transformative Technologies

Organization resistance

Continuing impact of digital literacy

How organizations Perceive and mitigate risk

Balancing cybersecurity, privacy and digital transformation

Fueling digital transformation





Cybersecurity audits

- Cybersecurity framework
 - Identify
 - Protect
 - Detect
 - Respond
 - Recover
- Cybersecurity Governance
- Cybersecurity Operations





Data Privacy Audits

- Privacy Management
- Data Management and Collection
- Data Security
- Third party Compliance and Contractual Agreement
- Incident management and Escalation

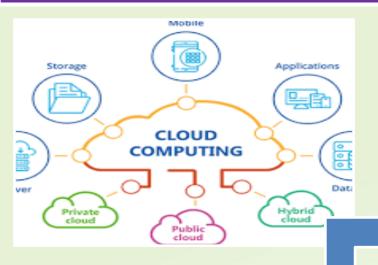




Mobile Computing/Payment Audits

- Money Laundering/ Terrorist Financing
- Bring your own device
- Third party risks and contractual compliances
- Incident Response





Cloud Computing Audits

- Identity management
- Security incident management
- Network perimeter security
- Systems development
- Project management
- IT risk management
- Data management
- Vulnerability management



Impact of Digital Technology to the Auditor

- It is not an understatement to say that the audit team of today will likely not exist, in its current form, within the next 5-10 years.
- Today's auditors will become more aligned with enterprise objectives, and to do so, they will need to not only welcome technology changes, but be able to master those new technologies as well as the ways in which those changes can improve enterprise operations and processes.
- The line between audit as a continuous process and enterprise operations will blur and eventually vanish, as identification and correction time frames compress dramatically, and corrective actions can be taken in real- or near-real-time.
- It is at this point that the future of audit—and auditors—becomes intertwined with the future of cyber resilience and information and cybersecurity.
- The advancement of technologies like AI and machine learning, augmented and virtual reality, and distributed ledger technologies like blockchain all will likely play roles in evolving auditing.





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