

How To Audit Blockchain

Presenters:

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Agenda



- **1.** What is blockchain?
- **2.** How does it work?
- **3.** How could it transform internal and audit?
- **4.** What are the key risks and challenges?
- **5.** Integration into the audit process
- **6.** Industry examples of using blockchain data
- **7.** Useful resources
- **8.** Question & Answers

What is Blockchain?



Blockchain is the **technical solution** behind cryptocurrencies that is now driving a new revolution in computing. Also known as 'distributed ledger' technology' (DLT).

Shared Ledger - Blockchain stores records in 'ledgers' in a network managed database

Secure - Each block is encrypted, making it 'incorruptible' 'permanent' and 'irreputable' (so cannot be altered)

P2P - Blockchain makes it possible to transact direct 'peer to peer' with no need for intermediaries or banks

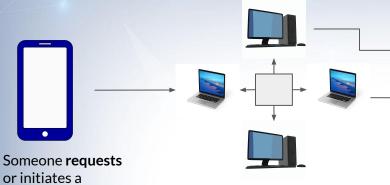
Distributed - Records are stored in blocks of data which are **distributed** (shared) with every computer on the network, so storage is **decentralised**

Consensus (Trust anchor)

All updates, changes and transactions must be validated by <u>all</u> participants in the network.

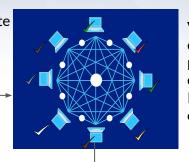
Smart Contracts - A computer programme which executes itself when certain terms and conditions are met

How It Works:



Validation through consensus - All nodes validate the transaction and the user's status using cryptographic algorithms.

Validators are sometimes known as miners and can receive a reward for the service.



Verified transactions can be new records. payments, digital tokens or just communications. In fact it can be anything of value.

The transaction is **broadcast** to a network consisting of 'nodes' (active device connected to a network) where the nodes can verify the ongoing transaction and the history.



Once verified, the transaction is captured as a new unalterable block (immutable) using encryption.

Every ledger entry of blockchain is linked to the previous transaction so that it is traceable across its full history.

The transaction is complete and is locked, encrypted and becomes a permanent record that cannot be altered.

new transaction.

The new block is **added to the existing block chain** and the chain gets longer. Additions are immutable (cannot be altered) so create a permanent record of all transactions. This makes blockchain very secure.



The Future is Now

- The solution has the potential to transform historic industries and revolutionise how we shop, transact, vote or own things
- The core capabilities of blockchain are record keeping,
 transfer of value and smart contracts
- Implementations are accelerating in different industries
- Rapid development creating different blockchain types:
 Public, Private and Hybrid
- The drivers are often common: reduce cost, create efficiencies, reduce timescales, increase services or improve satisfaction
- New technology brings risks and opportunities for business and for both internal and external audit



Discussion & Review







Blockchain: A Revolution for Audit, Risk and Compliance



- Real time monitoring
- Exception reporting
- Data analytics
- 100% testing
- Al and automation



Data driven 360, 4D, 24/7 assurance:

- Better targeting of audit effort
- Increased 3 lines assurance
- Improved efficiency
- Greater coverage and value

- Direct access via audit nodes
- API tools to extract data
- Data extracts, Al and
 Automation

- Digital time stamps
- Full history of payments, transfers or owners
- Helps with fraud detection
- Records are transparent, immutable and encrypted
- Secure P2P transfer of ownership, payments or communication
- Fast and automated settlement via Smart Contracts

How Can Blockchain Transform External Audit?



Company A (Buyer) Ledger USD \$1M

Company B (Seller) Ledger USD \$1M

NO TRANSPARENCY

Shared Ledger Third Entry USD \$1M

Triple entry accounting provides:

- Transparency over entries
- Real time information

Shared records helps to:

- Detect errors or fraud
- Reduce need for reconciliation
- Simplify intercompany transactions
- Avoid need to verify balances
- Valuations are easier
- Creates time for value-add activities

Risks & Challenges of Blockchain



IT

ACCESS

DATA

SECURITY

IMPLEMENTATION

• ITGC

CYBER

Data Governance

Data Ownership

Data Security

Data Storage

Resilience

Data retention

Data archiving

Data Removal

• IT change & implementation

Kev management

DATA LOSS

OPERATIONAL

Fraud

 Supplier Management

 P2P & B2B payments in crypto currency

Conduct

 Patent management

 Regulatory approvals

 Product development

Procure & pay

Policy

Governance

GOVERNANCE

COMPLIANCE

Data privacy

Right to forget

AML

Sanctions

KYC

Source of Wealth

FSG

H&S

 Product comments, content or ingredients

REPORTING

 Valuation & reporting of digital assets & currencies

 Existence of digital assets & NFT's

 Ownership of NFT's or other physical assets

Integration into accounting processes & systems

VALUATION

REPORTING

PRIVACY

SANCTIONS / AML

COMPLIANCE

Risks & Challenges of Blockchain



RISK ASSESSMENT Updating Risk libraries and scoring tools for risk assessment

Mapping blockchain solutions to auditable entities

Identifying change projects which involve blockchain

Identifying suppliers who use this technology and understanding where business data is held

Monitoring changing customer behaviour, company policy or external threats caused by competitor behaviour

Including new data sources in analytics, compliance or other strategies

FIELDWORK

Adapting audit work programmes to include risks and test methods for digital assets Including new risks within existing work e.g. ITGC to add in new tests e.g. management of keys Updating tools, training and test methods

Leverage transaction data and full history to deliver multiple test objectives from one data source or transaction history Making more use of analytics, Al and automation to test 100% population

REPORTING

Monitoring developing accounting policies and reporting requirements in different jurisdictions

Developing feeds from new solutions to support data visualisation or real time monitoring

Explaining technology risks and opportunities to clients, stakeholders, execs and audit committees

Developing guidance which busts myths or misunderstandings on difference between using crypto currencies and distributed ledger solutions

CONSIDER

- Direct Impacts
- Indirects Impacts
- Threats
- Opportunities

THINK

- Recruitment
- Training
- Use of Co-Source
- Data Tools
- Charter
- Methodology
- Guidance

ACT

- Be Proactive
- Build in Small Steps

Case Study - Trade Finance

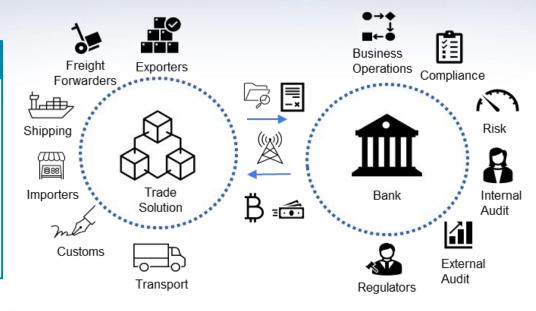
INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Letters of credit support approximately 15 percent of merchandise trade globally - \$2.5 Trillion annually
The LC has been around for over 100 years to mitigate trade risks and provide

working capital

LC's are complex, paper based,

slow and costly



Shipment Details	Parties Involved	Goods	Documents	Financial Information
Shipment Id	Shipper name	Description	Bill of lading	Currency of LC
Shipment date	Shipper address	Classification	Certificate of origin	Value of LC
Name of Vessel	Importer name	Country of origin	Packing list	Payment terms
Shipping line	Importer address	Packaging	Invoice	Payment due date
Freight forwarder	Remitter	Weight	Payment Order	Issuing Bank

OPERATIONAL

- Smart contracts drive
 workflow to make payments
 when criteria met
- Automated document checking and exchange
- Secure communications

COMPLIANCE

- Automated sanctions and AML checks
- Data gathering and reporting for ESG goals

RISK

 Real time monitoring against risk appetite measures

AUDIT

- Implementation on current systems
- 100% transaction testing
- ITGC controls testing
- Encryption key management
- Access management
- Developing data feeds to ledgers and financial statements
- Valuation of crypto balances

Case Study - Pharmaceutical



Pharmaceutical companies, hospitals, universities, patient organisations and technology companies

Consortium

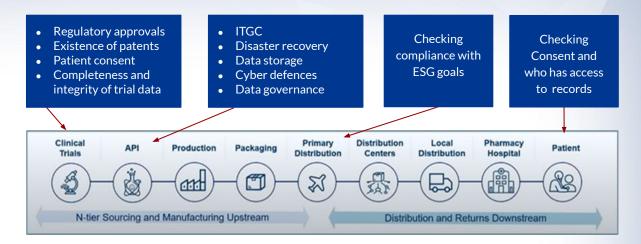
29 partners

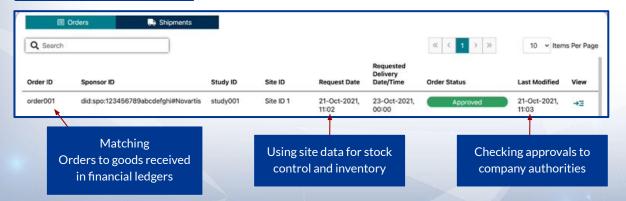
Budget

22 Million Euros

Duration

Jan 20 to Dec 22





Shipment Details				
Batch number:	10			
Consignment number:	111			
Product name:	paracetamol			
Package size:	40			
Distributor name:	Anuj			
Transporter name:	Sam			
Vehicle reg number:	89707			
Date of dispatch:	2020-01-03			
Submitted on:	2020-01-07 09:32:13			

Case Study - Retail

RETAIL

Walmart:

265 million customers
11,200 stores,
\$43 billion ecommerce.
Retailers rely on an efficient global supply chains to stock

their shelves just-in-time.
Walmart thought blockchain
technology might be a good fit
for the decentralized food
supply ecosystem.







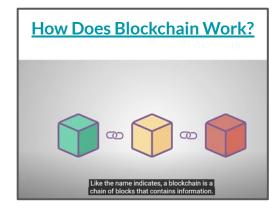
- Traceability Reviewing documents proving the authenticity of products
- Compliance ensuring safe handling of food and other perishables
- ESG Checking sustainable, ethical, and organic sourcing of materials

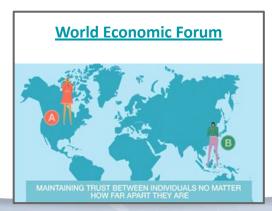
- Theft/fraud analysing trends and checking controls operate
- Supplier Audits checking service levels using data
- Tax Using data to verify duties and taxes are paid

- Matching procurement orders to invoices and payments
- H&S ensuring faulty goods are traced and recalled
- Resilience using data to identify single points of failure or over reliance on countries, ingredients, suppliers etc

Blockchain Resources











The Blockchain Resources (Part 1: Understanding Blockchain Technology)

















Thank You

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